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RStudio

Project: (None)

JFMorin.tex Class3.tex beamerthemeCement_WorkshopR.sty CreateMaps.R Class2.tex mapWorld

Source on Save Run Source

```
63 ##### MAP THE ADDITIVE SCALE
64 library(RColorBrewer)
65 library(mapproj)
66 library(ggplot2)
67 library(rworldmap)
68
69
70 # Replace Badly coded countries in df
71 Data$region[Data$region == "Russian Federation"] <- "Russia"
72 Data$region[Data$region == "United Kingdom"] <- "UK"
73 Data$region[Data$region == "Congo"] <- "Republic of Congo"
74 Data$region[Data$region == "DR Congo"] <- "Democratic Republic of the Congo"
75
76 #
77 mapWorld = mapproject(map='world')
78 mapWorld = merge(Data, mapWorld, by='region', all.y=TRUE)
79 mapWorld = mapWorld[order(mapWorld$order), ] # <---
80
81 # Fix missing code in World
82 mapWorld$region[mapWorld$region == "Denmark"] <- "Greenland"
83
```

Environment History Import Dataset List Global Environment

Environment is empty

Files Plots Packages Help Viewer

Zoom Export

96:53 (Untitled) R Script

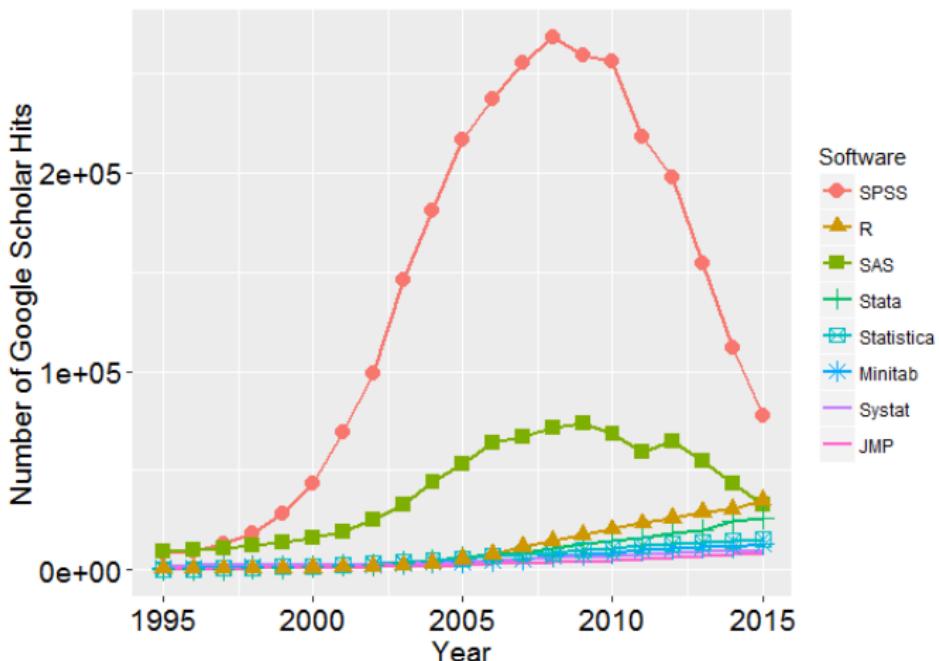
Console Compile PDF

~/Dropbox (Personal)/ENSEIGNEMENT/Cours/POL7004-AnalyseQuantitative/POL7004-2017-Fall/

```
>
>
>
>
>
>
>
>
> 1+1
[1] 2
>
```


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```
\begin{table}
  \centering
  \caption{Length of Bananas and Apples}
  \begin{tabular}{lrr}
    Quantile & Bananas & Apples \\ \hline
    0\%      & 59      & 44 \\
    50\%     & 69      & 64 \\
    100\%    & 77      & 71 \\
  \end{tabular}
  \label{tab:bananasapples}
\end{table}
```

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Tableau 1: Tests des hypothèses

	Vote pour le NPD						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Évaluation du chef NPD					3.87*** (0.22)	3.81*** (0.24)	3.17*** (0.52)
Droite idéologique			-2.86*** (0.46)	-3.24*** (0.53)			-2.66*** (0.57)
Québec	0.69*** (0.09)	0.61*** (0.16)		0.92** (0.34)		0.56** (0.17)	0.93** (0.35)
Femme		0.05 (0.09)		-0.08 (0.19)		-0.03 (0.10)	-0.08 (0.20)
Francophone		-0.02 (0.17)		-0.37 (0.35)		-0.29 (0.18)	-0.63 (0.37)
allophone		-0.17 (0.15)		-0.38 (0.34)		-0.18 (0.17)	-0.22 (0.36)
Moins de 34 ans		-0.03 (0.15)		-0.17 (0.34)		-0.13 (0.16)	-0.26 (0.36)
Plus de 55 ans		-0.23* (0.10)		-0.33 (0.21)		-0.24* (0.11)	-0.23 (0.22)
Haut revenu		-0.33** (0.12)		-0.36 (0.24)		-0.30* (0.13)	-0.32 (0.25)
Faible revenu		0.30* (0.15)		0.33 (0.31)		0.40* (0.17)	0.49 (0.33)
Pas de diplôme secondaire		-0.23 (0.15)		0.04 (0.36)		-0.12 (0.17)	0.03 (0.38)
Diplôme universitaire		0.13 (0.10)		-0.61** (0.21)		-0.12 (0.11)	-0.79*** (0.22)
-constante	-1.05*** (0.05)	-0.86*** (0.11)	0.34 (0.20)	0.96** (0.35)	-3.17*** (0.15)	-2.95*** (0.19)	-1.21* (0.51)
N	2,745	2,464	655	610	2,636	2,381	602
Log Likelihood	-1,650.11	-1,487.30	-383.02	-346.16	-1,412.88	-1,276.31	-317.77
AIC	3,304.22	2,996.60	770.04	716.31	2,829.77	2,576.62	661.54

Source : Étude électorale canadienne, 2011.

Note : Régression logistique binomiale.

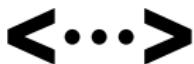
*p<0.05 ; **p<0.01 ; ***p<0.001

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```
% Table created by stargazer v.5.1 by Marek Hlavac, Harvard University. E-mail: hlavac
% Date and time: Wed, Jan 07, 2015 - 22:20:00
\begin{table}[-1.8ex]{!htbp} \centering
  \caption{Tests des hypoth\`eses}
  \label{}
\scriptsize
\begin{tabular}{@{\extracolsep{5pt}}lcccccc}
\hline
\\[-1.8ex] \hline
\\[-1.8ex] & \multicolumn{7}{c}{Vote pour le NPD} \\
\\[-1.8ex] & (1) & (2) & (3) & (4) & (5) & (6) & (7) \\
\hline
\\[-1.8ex]
Évaluation du chef NPD & & & & 3.87$^{***}$ & 3.81$^{***}$ & 3.17$^{***}$ \\
& & & & (0.22) & (0.24) & (0.52) \\
Droite idéologique & & & $-$2.86$^{***}$ & $-$3.24$^{***}$ & & $-$2.66$^{***}$ \\
& & & (0.46) & (0.53) & & (0.57) \\
Québec & 0.69$^{***}$ & 0.61$^{***}$ & 0.92$^{**}$ & 0.56$^{**}$ & 0.93$^{**}$ \\
& (0.09) & (0.16) & (0.34) & (0.17) & (0.35) \\
Femme & 0.05 & $-$0.08 & $-$0.03 & $-$0.08 \\
& (0.09) & (0.19) & (0.10) & (0.20) \\
Francophone & $-$0.02 & $-$0.37 & $-$0.29 & $-$0.63 \\
& (0.17) & (0.35) & (0.18) & (0.37) \\
allophone & $-$0.17 & $-$0.38 & $-$0.18 & $-$0.22 \\
& (0.15) & (0.34) & (0.17) & (0.36)
```

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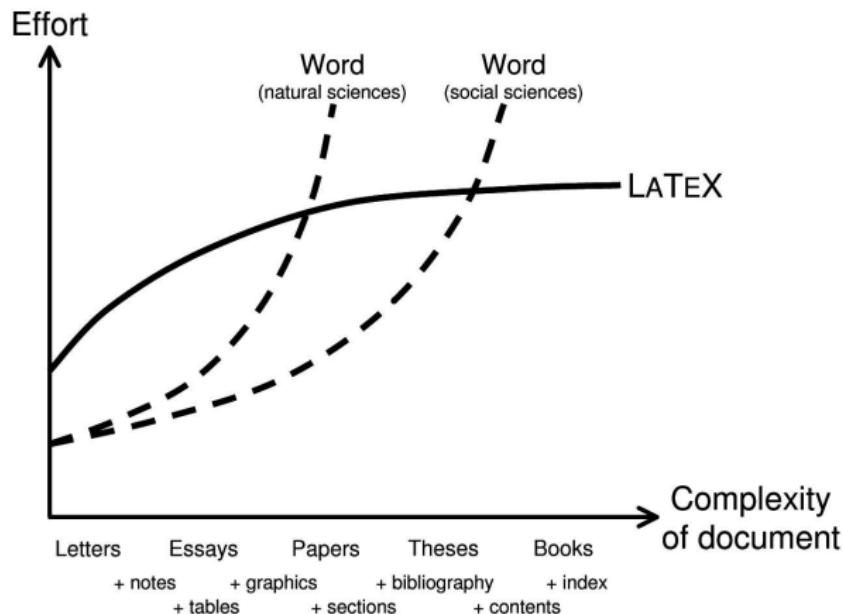


```
Moins de 34 ans & & $-$0.03 & & $-$0.17 & & $-$0.13 & $-$0.26 \\
& & (0.15) & & (0.34) & & (0.16) & (0.36) \\
Plus de 55 ans & & $-$0.23$^{*} \$ & & $-$0.33 & & $-$0.24$^{*} \$ & $-$0.23 \\
& & (0.10) & & (0.21) & & (0.11) & (0.22) \\
Haut revenu & & $-$0.33$^{**} \$ & & $-$0.36 & & $-$0.30$^{*} \$ & $-$0.32 \\
& & (0.12) & & (0.24) & & (0.13) & (0.25) \\
Faible revenu & & 0.30$^{*} \$ & & 0.33 & & 0.40$^{*} \$ & 0.49 \\
& & (0.15) & & (0.31) & & (0.17) & (0.33) \\
Pas de diplôme secondaire & & $-$0.23 & & 0.04 & & $-$0.12 & 0.03 \\
& & (0.15) & & (0.36) & & (0.17) & (0.38) \\
Diplôme universitaire & & 0.13 & & $-$0.61$^{**} \$ & & $-$0.12 & $-$0.79$^{***} \$ \\
& & (0.10) & & (0.21) & & (0.11) & (0.22) \\
\_constante & $-$1.05$^{***} \$ & $-$0.86$^{***} \$ & 0.34 & 0.96$^{**} \$ & $-$3.17$^{***} \$ & $-$1.276 3 \\
& (0.05) & (0.11) & (0.20) & (0.35) & (0.15) & (0.19) & (0.51) \\
N & 2,745 & 2,464 & 655 & 610 & 2,636 & 2,381 & 602 \\
Log Likelihood & $-$1,650.11 & $-$1,487.30 & $-$383.02 & $-$346.16 & $-$1,412.88 & $-$1.276 3 \\
AIC & 3,304.22 & 2,996.60 & 770.04 & 716.31 & 2,829.77 & 2,576.62 & 661.54 \\
\hline \\[-1.8ex] \\
\multicolumn{8}{l}{\emph{Source}: Étude électorale canadienne, 2011.} \\
\multicolumn{8}{l}{\emph{Note}: Régression logistique binomiale.} \\
\multicolumn{8}{l}{$^{*} p < 0.05; ^{**} p < 0.01; ^{***} p < 0.001$} \\
\end{tabular} \\
\end{table}
```

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```
| stargazer(model1, model2, model3, model4, model5, model6, model7)
```

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Tableau 1: Tests des hypothèses

	Vote pour le NPD						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Évaluation du chef NPD					3.87*** (0.22)	3.81*** (0.24)	3.17*** (0.52)
Droite idéologique			-2.86*** (0.46)	-3.24*** (0.53)			-2.66*** (0.57)
Québec	0.69*** (0.09)	0.61*** (0.16)		0.92** (0.34)		0.56** (0.17)	0.93** (0.35)
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Moins de 34 ans		-0.03 (0.15)		-0.17 (0.34)		-0.13 (0.16)	-0.26 (0.36)
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Haut revenu		-0.33** (0.12)		-0.36 (0.24)		-0.30* (0.13)	-0.32 (0.25)
Faible revenu		0.30* (0.15)		0.33 (0.31)		0.40* (0.17)	0.49 (0.33)
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Diplôme universitaire		0.13 (0.10)		-0.61** (0.21)		-0.12 (0.11)	-0.79*** (0.22)
-constante	-1.05*** (0.05)	-0.86*** (0.11)	0.34 (0.20)	0.96** (0.35)	-3.17*** (0.15)	-2.95*** (0.19)	-1.21* (0.51)
N	2,745	2,464	655	610	2,636	2,381	602
Log Likelihood	-1,650.11	-1,487.30	-383.02	-346.16	-1,412.88	-1,276.31	-317.77
AIC	3,304.22	2,996.60	770.04	716.31	2,829.77	2,576.62	661.54

Source : Étude électorale canadienne, 2011.

Note : Régression logistique binomiale.

*p<0.05 ; **p<0.01 ; ***p<0.001

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```
variableString <- "Banana"  
variableNumerical <- 1492  
variableBoolean <- TRUE
```

<...>

```
vecteurString <- c(variableString, "Apple", "Orange", "Sand Paper")
vecteurNumerical <- c(variableNumerical, 1604, 2011, 0328424)
vecteurBoolean <- c(variableBoolean, FALSE, TRUE, TRUE)
```

<...>

```
Data <- data.frame(vectorString, vectorNumerical, vectorBoolean, c(23,17,32,56))
```

Constantes

Vecteurs

Data frames

Constantes

Vecteurs

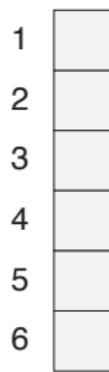
Data frames

1 

Constantes



Vecteurs

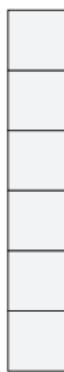


Data frames

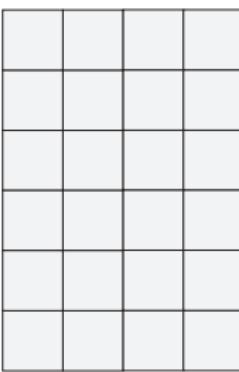
Constantes

1 

Vecteurs

1
2
3
4
5
6 

Data frames

v1 v2 v3 v4
1
2
3
4
5
6 

aFruit <- “banana”

Constantes



Vecteurs

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

Data frames

	v1	v2	v3	v4
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				

fruits[1] <- “banana”

Constantes



Vecteurs

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

Data frames

	v1	v2	v3	v4
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				

Data[1,1] <- “banana”

Constantes

1	
---	---

Vecteurs

1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

Data frames

	v1	v2	v3	v4
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				

Data\$fruits[1] <- “banana”

Constantes



Vecteurs

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

Data frames

	v1	v2	v3	v4
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				

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```
mean(yourVector)
```

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```
meanGirls <- function(Data){  
  result <- sum(Data$age[Data$woman==1])/length(Data$age[Data$woman==1])  
  return(result)  
}
```

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<...>

```
meanGirlsPlus <- function(Data, star=FALSE){  
  if(star == FALSE){  
    result <- sum(Data$age[Data$woman==1])/length(Data$age[Data$woman==1])  
  } else {  
    result <- sum(Data$age[Data$woman==1])/length(Data$age[Data$woman==1])  
    result <- paste("*****", result, "*****")  
  }  
  return(result)  
}
```


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meanGirls()
meanGirlsPlus()
meanBoys()
meanBoysPlus()

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MeanSexPak

```
meanGirls()  
meanGirlsPlus()  
meanBoys()  
meanBoysPlus()
```

MeanSexPak

```
meanGirls()  
meanGirlsPlus()  
meanBoys()  
meanBoysPlus()
```

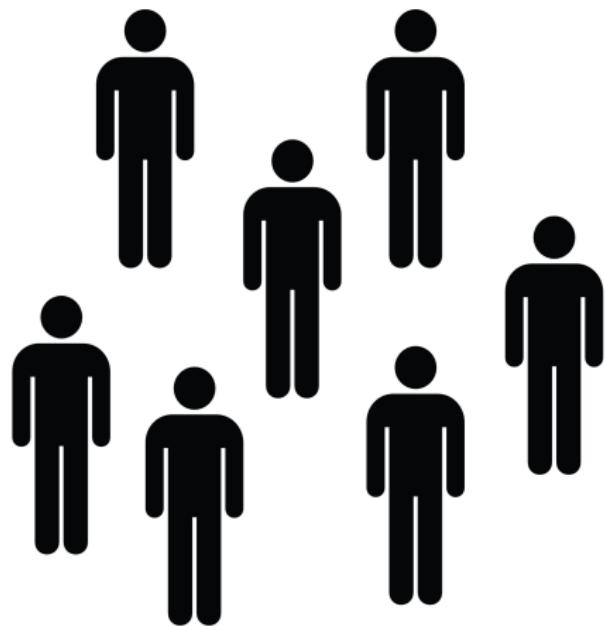


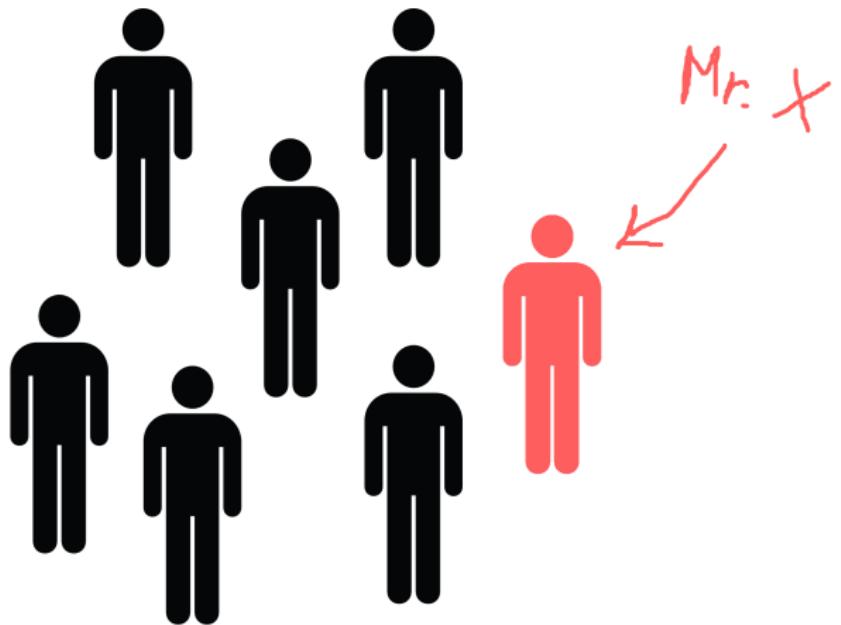
MeanSexPak

```
meanGirls()  
meanGirlsPlus()  
meanBoys()  
meanBoysPlus()
```



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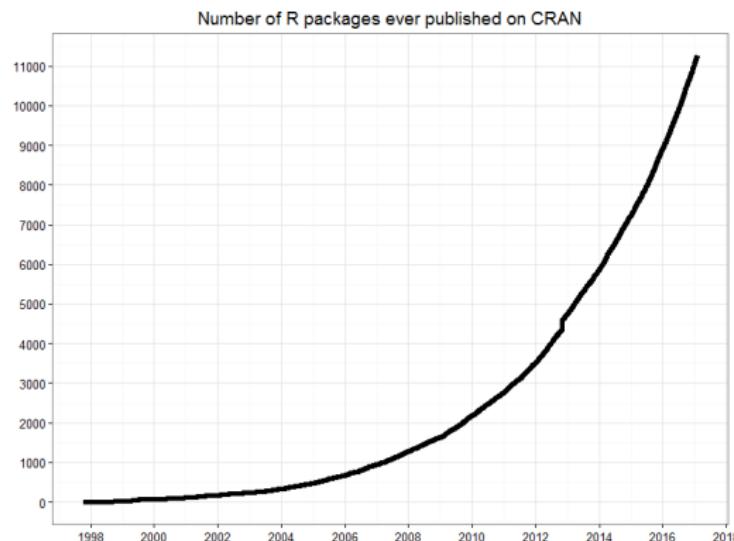
<...>

```
|install.packages("MeanSexPak")
```

<...>

```
library(MeanSexPak)
# Calculate the mean age of the girls
girlsMeanAge <- meanGirls(MrXOwnData)
```

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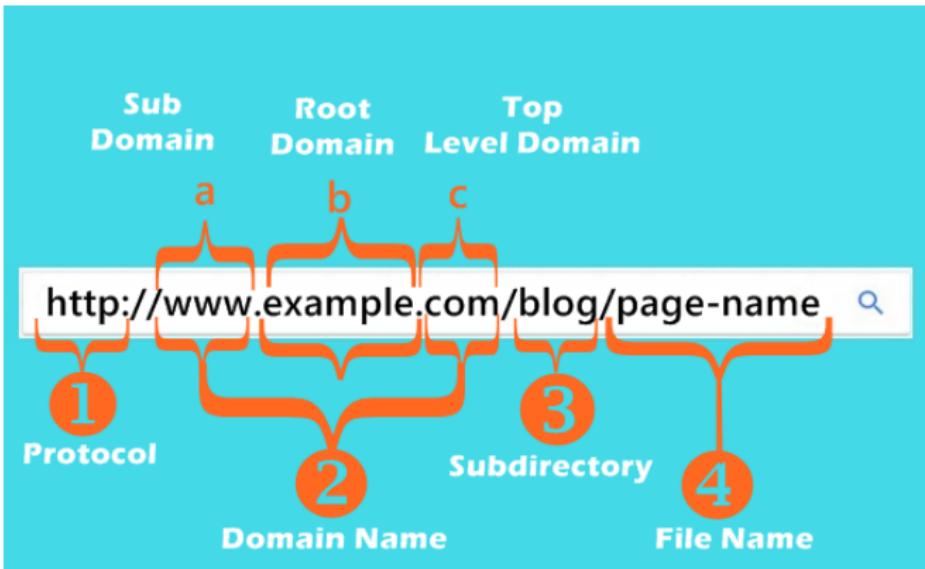


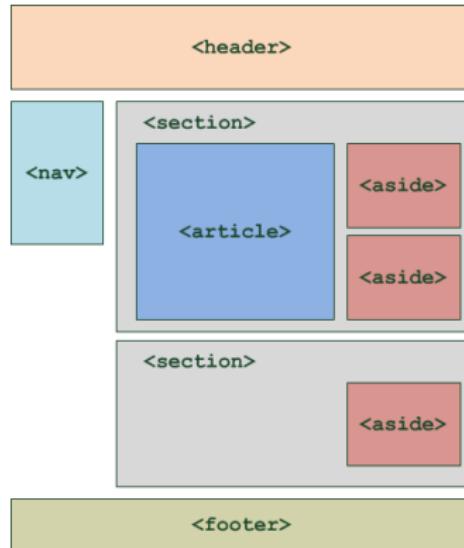














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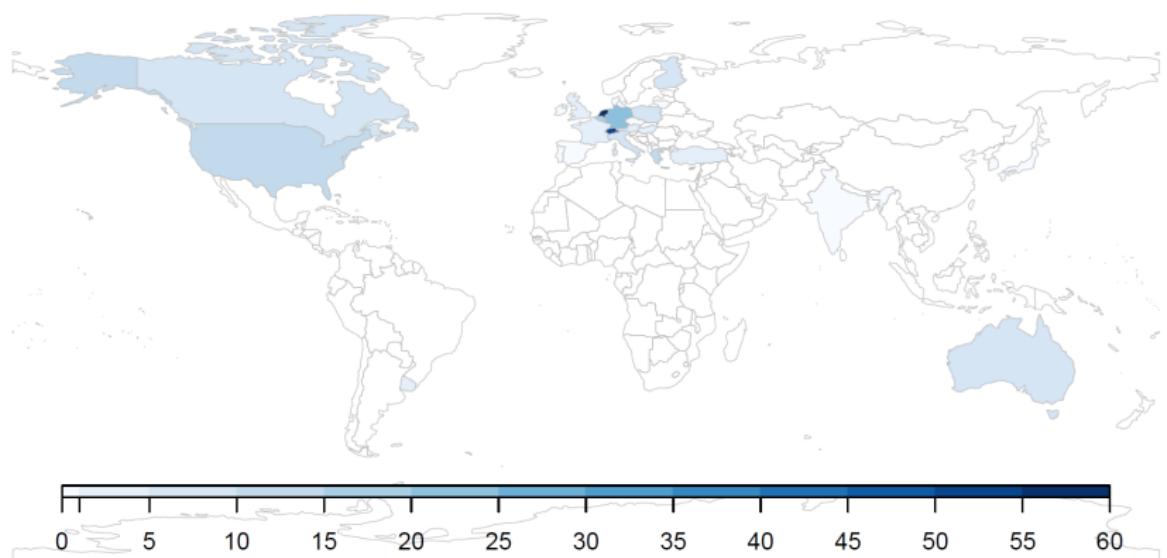


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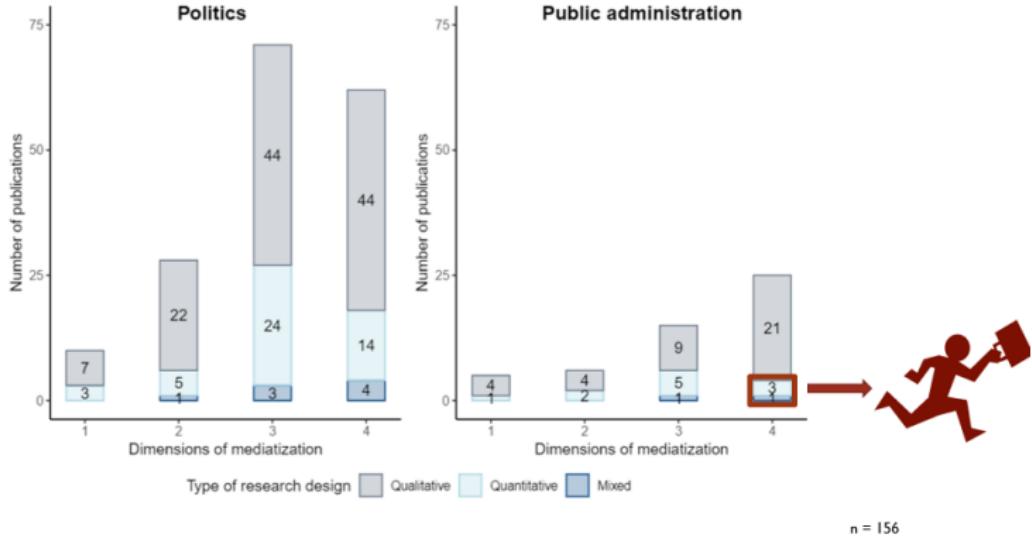


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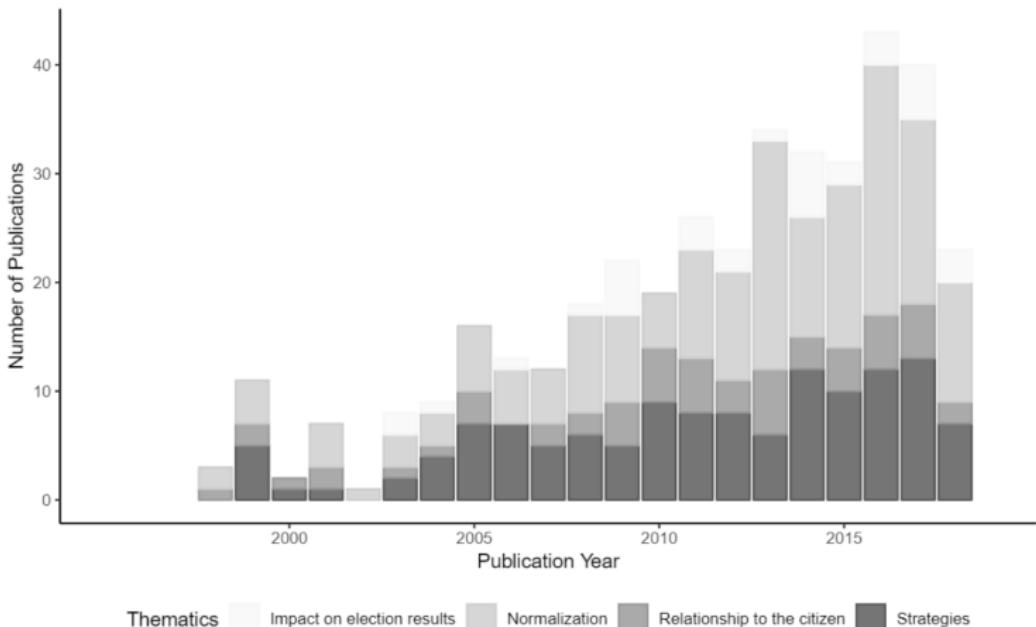
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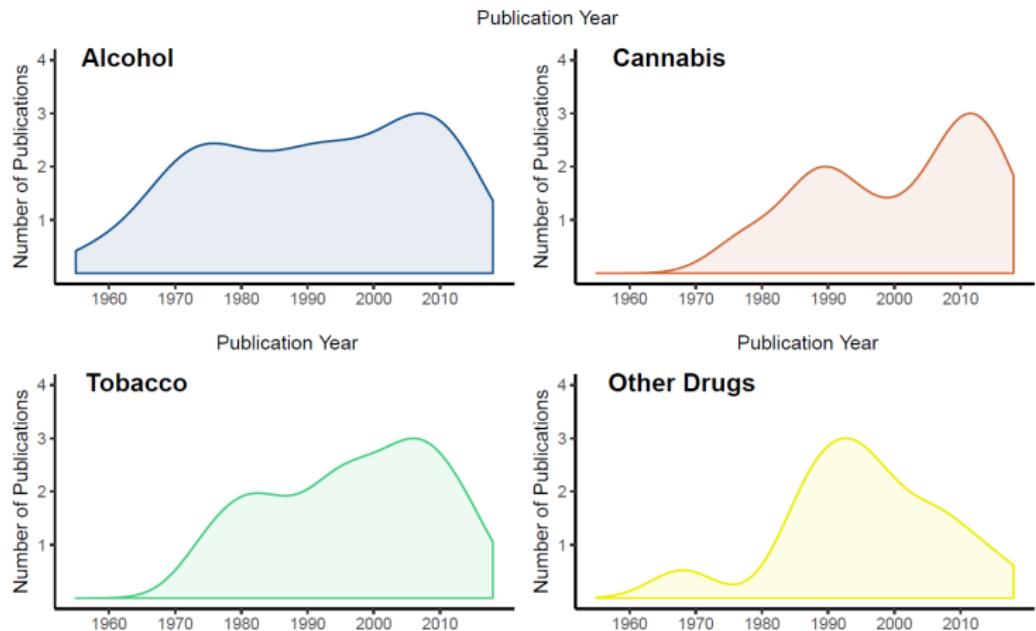
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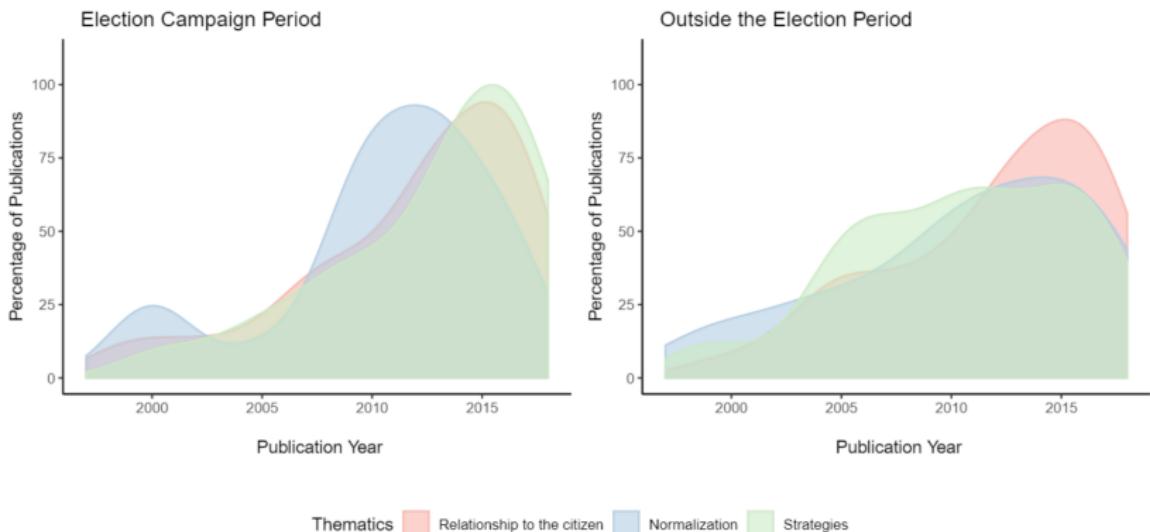
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```
library(shiny)

# Define server logic required to draw a histogram
server <- function(input, output) {

  output$plot_try <- renderPlot(
    ggplot(filter(mtcars, cyl %in% input$NbCylinder), aes(x = mpg, y = disp)) +
      geom_point(alpha=0.8, fill = "lightgray", width = 4) +
      theme_classic() +
      ggtitle(input$title, paste0("Vous avez choisi ", input$NbCylinder, " cylindres")) +
      scale_x_continuous(name="Nombre de cylindres") +
      scale_y_continuous(name="Blabla")
  )
}
```

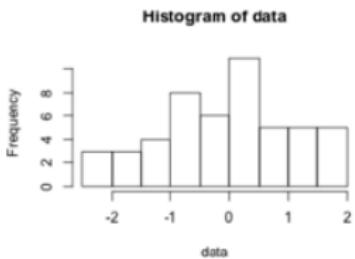
```
19 # Define UI for application that draws a histogram
20
21 dashboardPage( # pour construire la page
22   dashboardHeader(title = "Test",
23     dropdownMenu(type = "messages", badgeStatus = "success",
24       messageItem("Support Team",
25         "This is the content of a message.",
26         time = "5 mins"
27       ),
28       messageItem("Support Team",
29         "This is the content of another message.",
30         time = "2 hours"
31     ),
32     messageItem("New User",
33       "Can I get some help?",
34       time = "Today"
35   )
36 ), #haut de la fenetre
37 dashboardSidebar(),
38 dashboardBody(textInput(inputId = "Title", label = "Il faut ajouter le titre du graphique"),
39   selectInput(inputId = "NbCylinder", label = "Quel est le nombre de cylindres?",
40     choice = unique(mtcars$cyl)),
41   plotOutput("plot_try", width = "80%"))
42 )
```

Basic tabs



Dashboard

Widgets



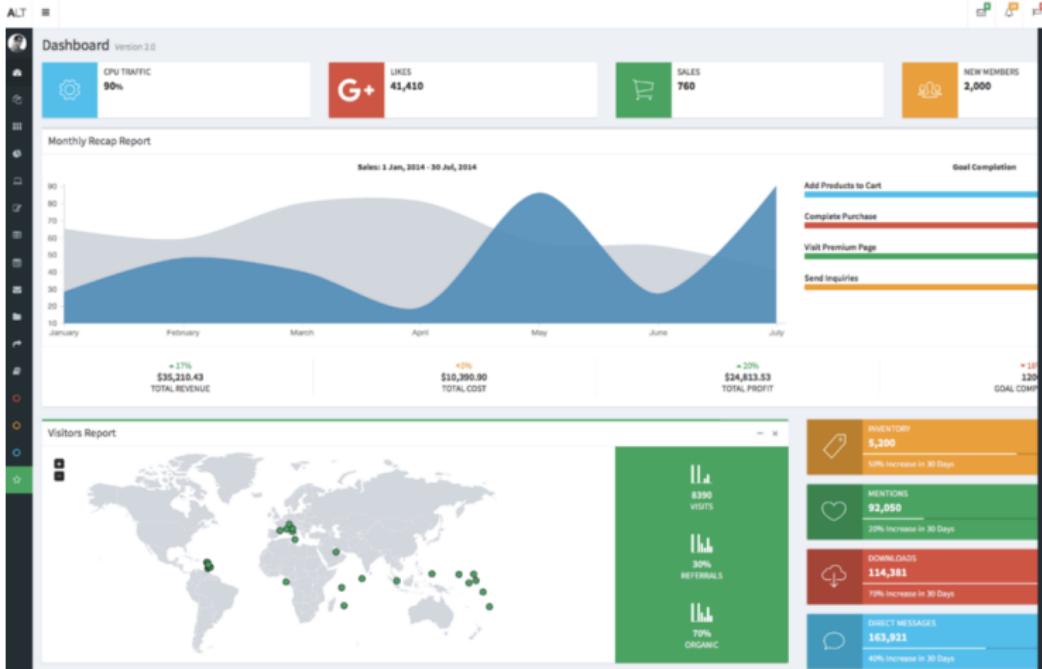
Controls

Number of observations:

1 100

1 11 21 31 41 51 61 71 81 91 100





40.8 %

Approve of President Trump



53.8 %

Disapprove of President Trump



5.7 %

Undecided about President Trump



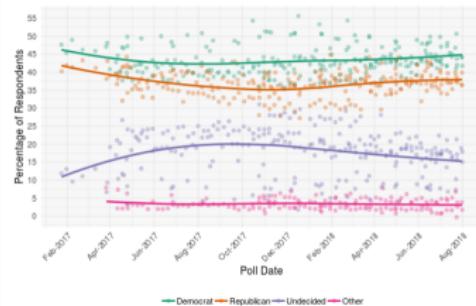
Trump's Approval Rating

Only Voters

All Adults

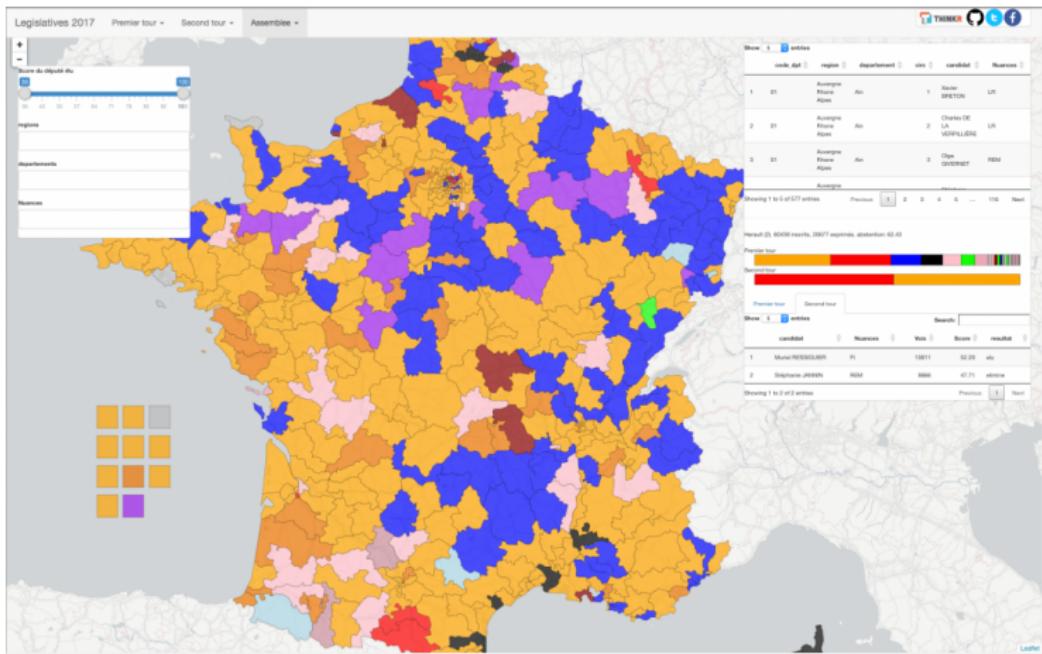


2018 House Generic Ballot



Data from HuffPost Pollster API

Data from HuffPost Pollster API



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