

Data Analytics

CS301

Chapter 2, Intro to R, Workflows

Week 1: 8th July
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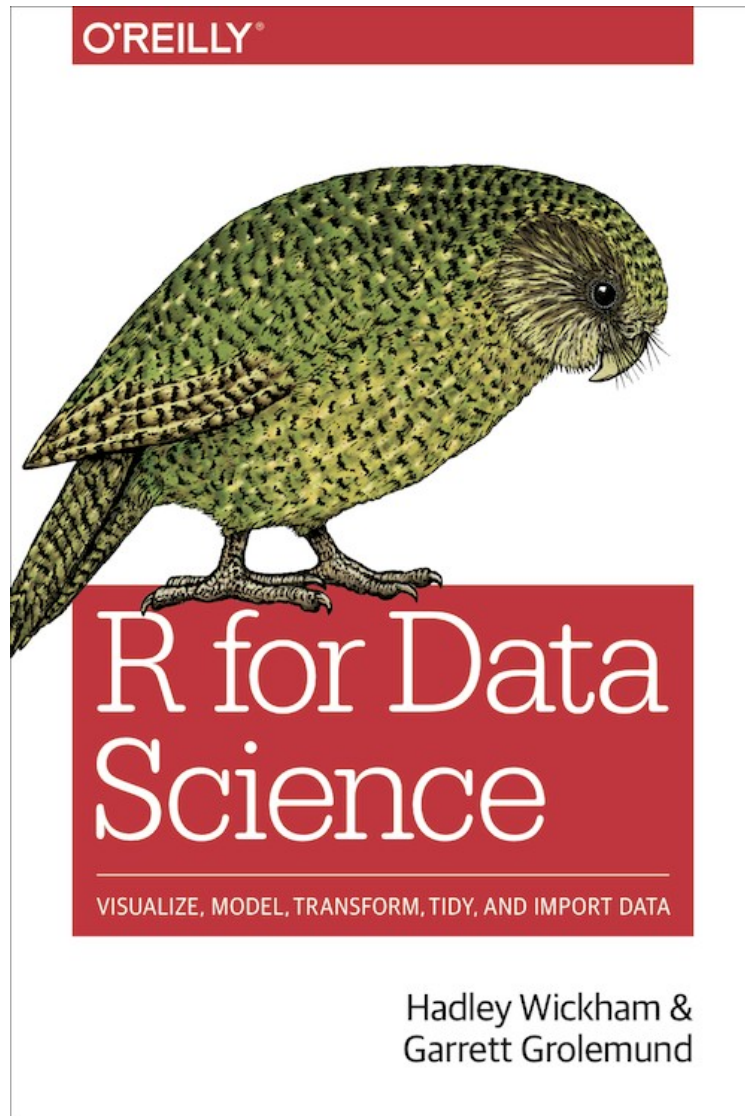
For Your Own Analysis?

- There exist tools to help you with analysis of data
- These tools were developed others for specific activities
- BUT! What if you need your own tools for your own specific investigations? (You may have to create your own software)

Develop
Your
Own
Tools!!



We will be using the Book



- Note the chapters between the book and the website are not numbered identically!
- Book:
 - Chap 1: Data Visualization with ggplot
 - **Chap 2: Workflow; Basics**
- On the web site:
 - <http://r4ds.had.co.nz/>
 - Chap 3: Data Visualization
 - **Chap 4: Workflow; Basics**



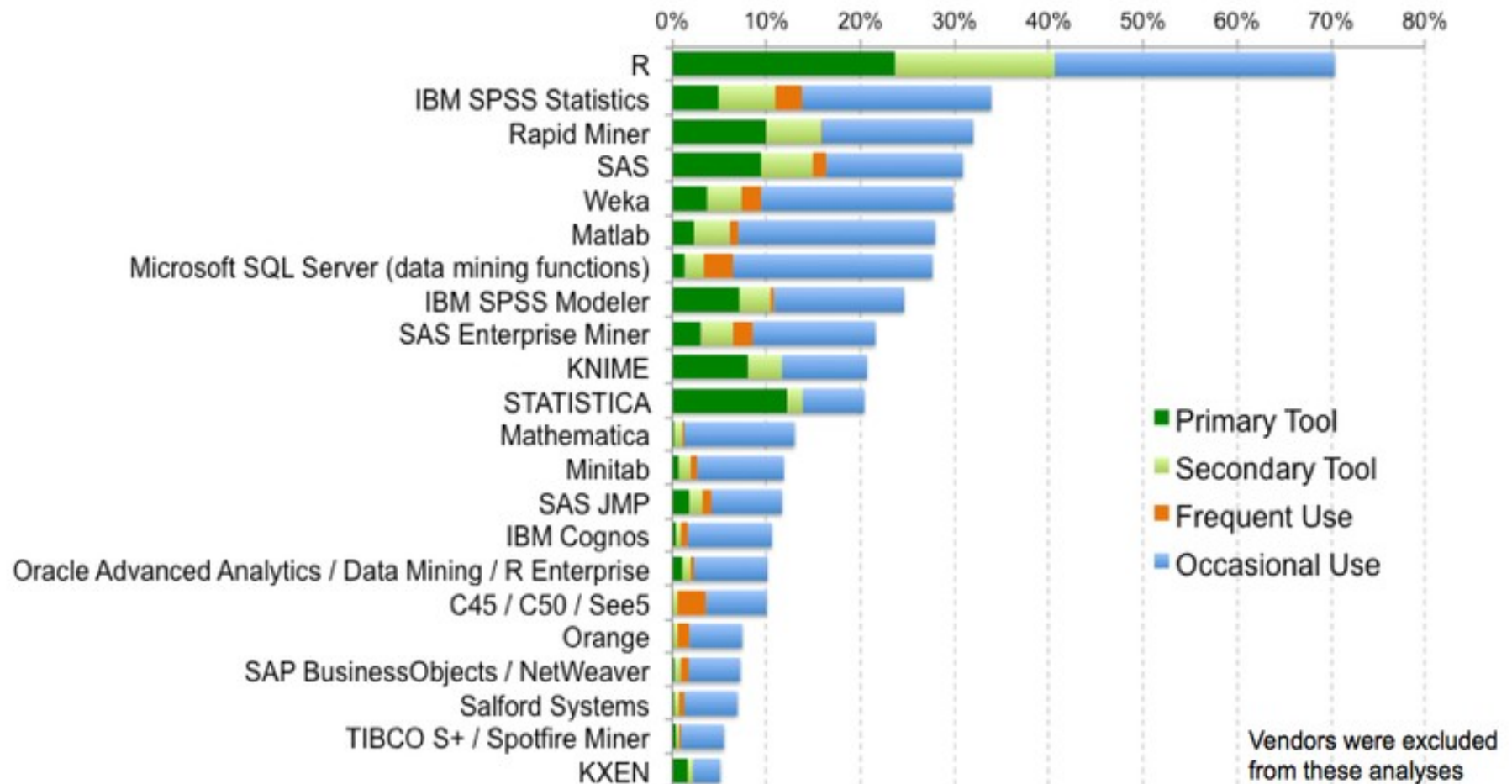
The R Programming Language

- <https://www.r-project.org/>
- What is the R language?
 - An open source, well-developed programming platform for work in statistics, mathematics and data analytics
 - Cross platform; runs on major OSs
 - Popular programming skill among Big Data analysts, and data scientists
- Community Blogs:
 - <https://www.r-bloggers.com/>
 - <https://twitter.com/rstudiotips/>
 - <https://towardsdatascience.com/>





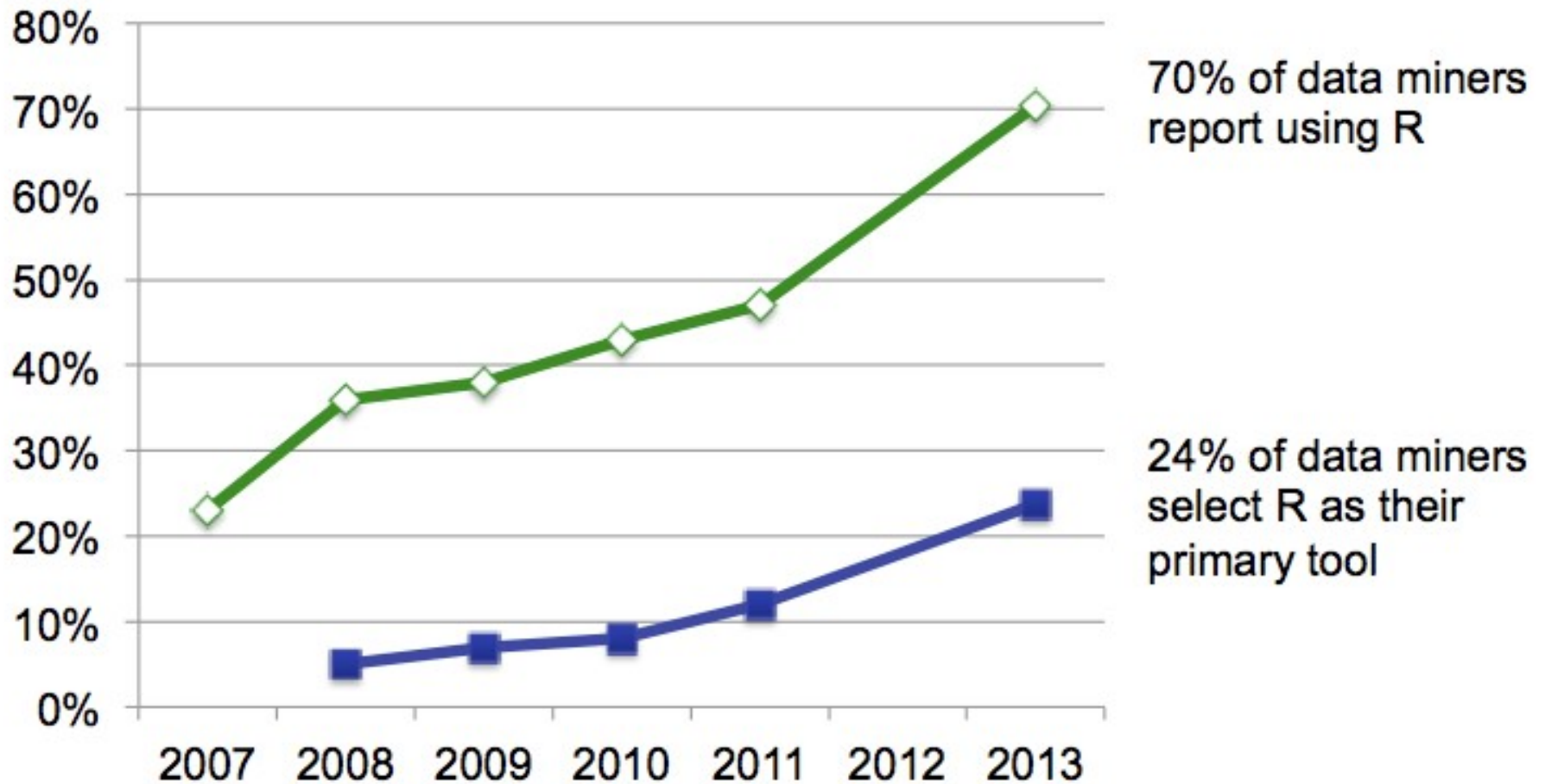
R: The Most Popular Data Mining Tool





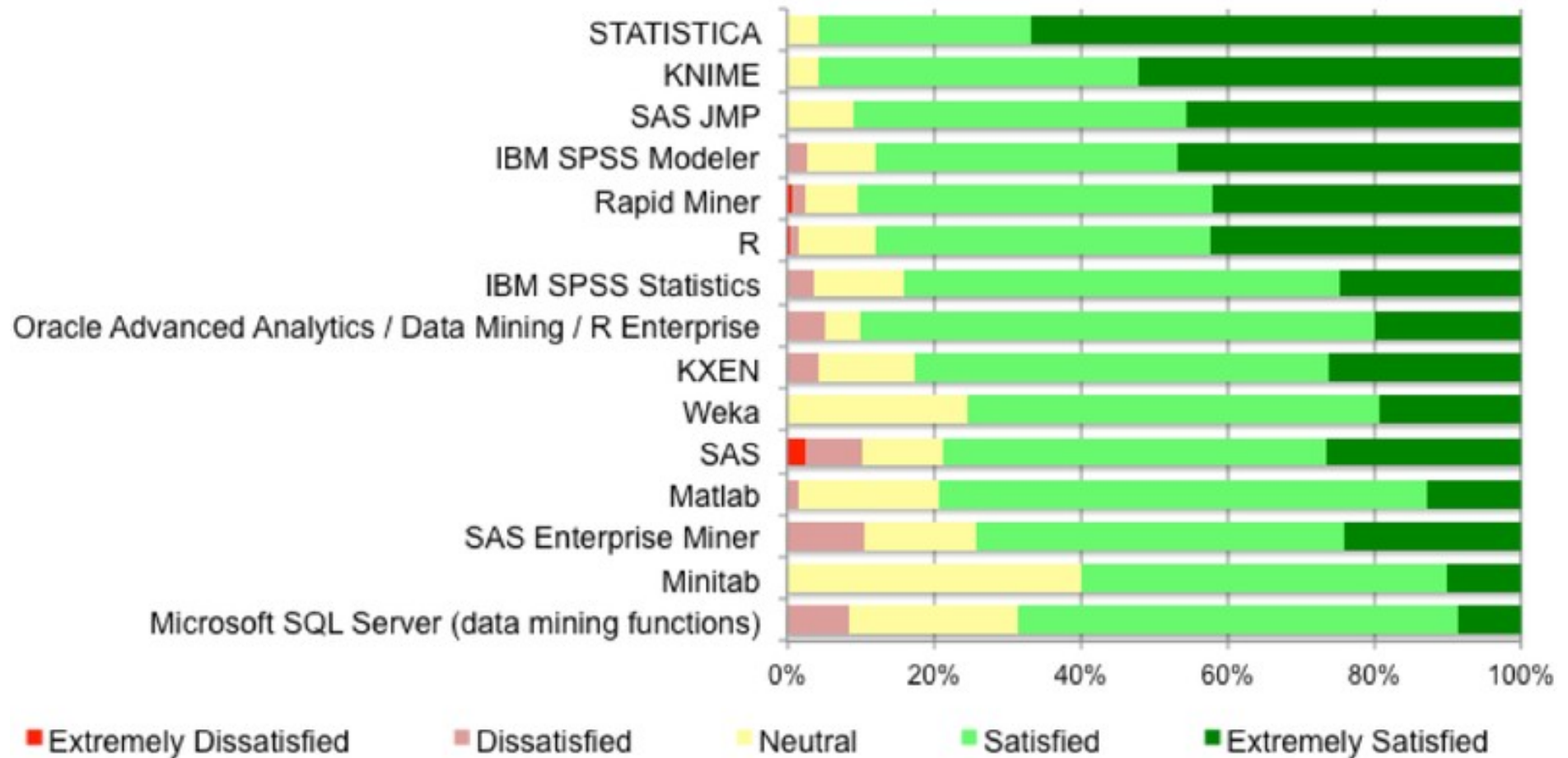
R is Exploding in Growth

R Usage



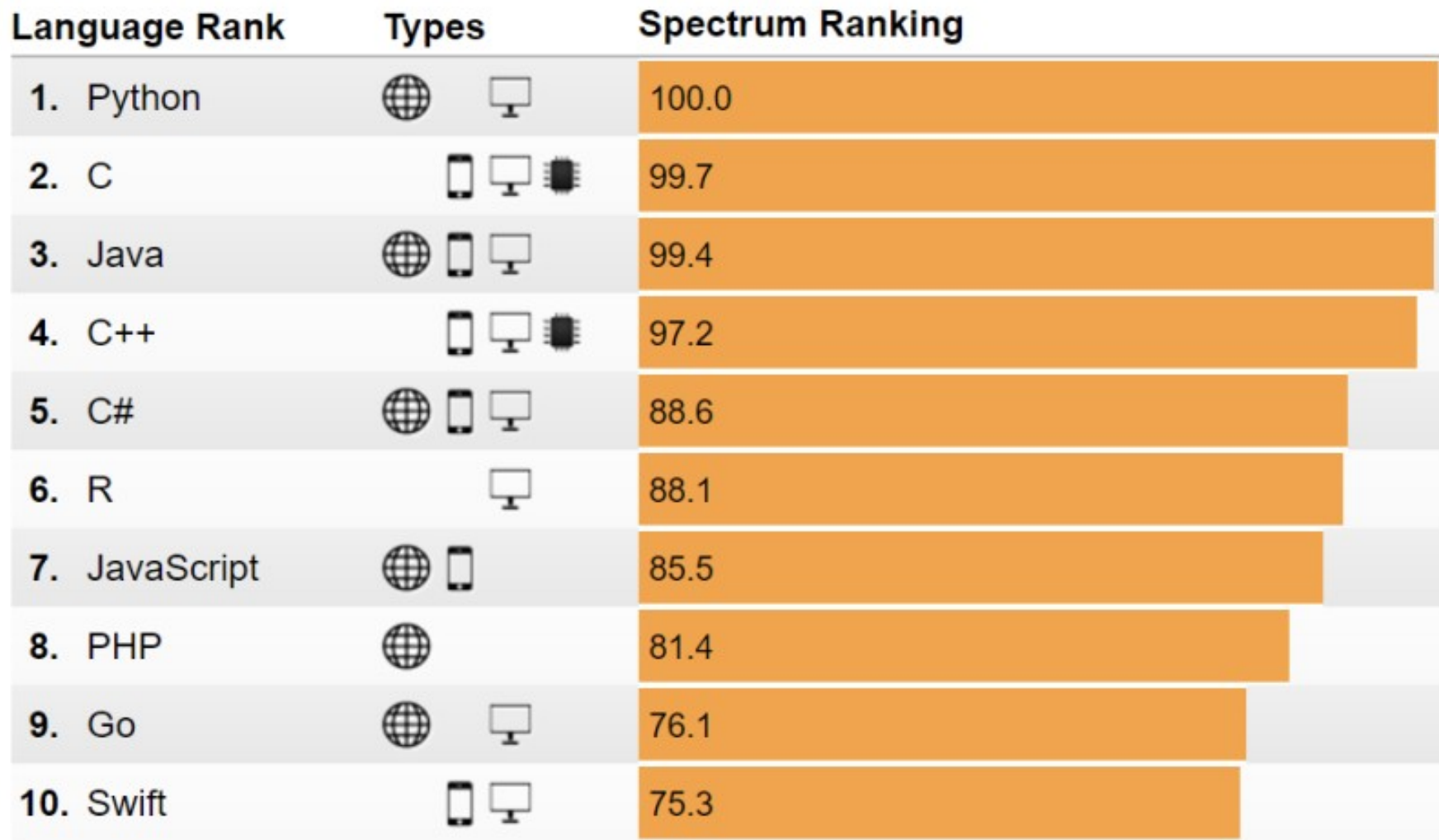


Most users are satisfied with R





Ranking To Others: IEEE 2017



Find more amazing studies about R:

<http://blog.revolutionanalytics.com/2018/06/pypl-programming-language-trends.html>



Getting Help in R

- Online help: place a “?” in front of a keyword
 - Ex: ?print

The screenshot displays the R Studio interface. The left pane shows the R console with the following text:

```
R version 3.4.0 (2017-04-21) -- "You Stupid Darkness"
Copyright (C) 2017 The R Foundation for Statistical Computing
Platform: x86_64-apple-darwin15.6.0 (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.

Natural language support but running in an English locale

R is a collaborative project with many contributors.
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.

[Workspace loaded from ~/.RData]

> ?paste
> ?print
```

The right pane shows the 'Help' tab with the documentation for the 'paste' function. The title is 'Concatenate Strings'. The description states: 'Concatenate vectors after converting to character.' The usage section shows the following syntax:

```
paste(..., sep = " ", collapse = NULL)
paste0(..., collapse = NULL)
```

The arguments section lists the following parameters:

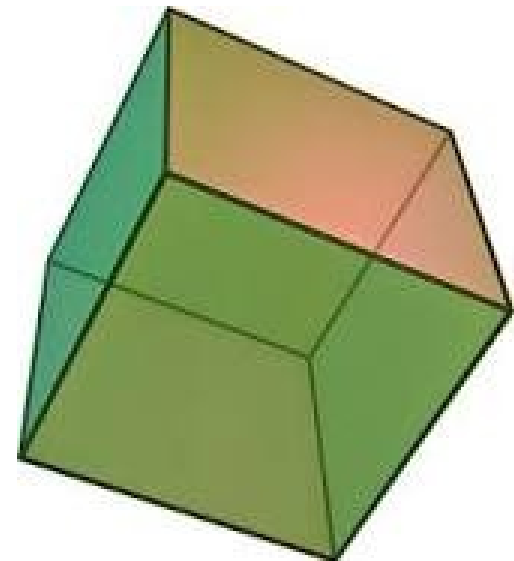
- ...** one or more R objects, to be converted to character vectors.
- sep** a character string to separate the terms. Not [NA_character_](#).
- collapse** an optional character string to separate the results. Not [NA_character_](#).

Please take notes!!
We will be coding
together.



Variable Names

- Variable Names:
 - Begin with a letter, and can only include letters, numbers, periods and hyphens.
 - Hyphens: “-”
 - Periods: “.”
- SnakeCase (recommended by book)
 - val_of_height,
 - val_of_length,
 - val_of_width





Basic Math

- Mathematics
 - Addition: $1 + 1$
 - Subtraction: $1 - 1$
 - Multiplication: $3 * 7$
 - Division: $1 / 4$
- More complicated math, var assignments:
 - $4*(7+3)/10+1$ **Note: watch the order of operations!**
 - Parameter of circle ($C = 2 * \pi * r$)
 - $R <- 4$, Note the “<-” means *equal* in R.
 - $C <- 2 * \pi * R = 2 * 3.1415 * 4$
 - C is 25.13274

Variable Names

- CamelCase:
 - valOfHeight,
 - valOfLength,
 - valOfWidth
- Period.Case
 - Val.of.height,
 - Val.of.length,
 - Val.of.width
- What-EVER.Case
 - Val.ofHEIGHT,
 - Val.Of_Length,
 - Val.oF.Width



Assigning Variables

- Assign a variable
 - $x = 1$, or
 - $x \leftarrow 1$
 - $y = 3$
 - $y \leftarrow 3$
 - Run:
 $x + y$
- $myNum \leftarrow -2$
- $myOtherNum \leftarrow -4$
- Run:
 $myNum + myOtherNum$

```
> x <- 1
```

```
> y <- 3
```

```
> x + y
```

```
[1] 4
```

```
> myNum <- -2
```

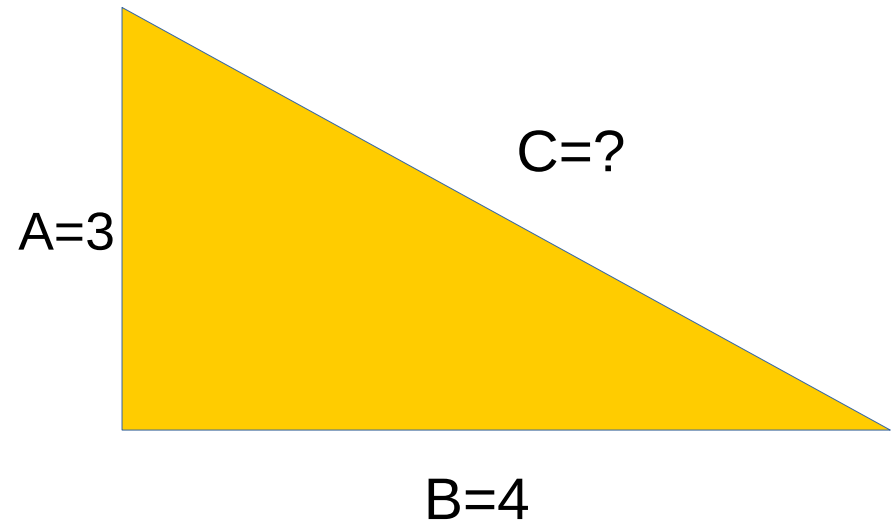
```
> myOtherNum <- -4
```

```
> myNum + myOtherNum
```

```
[1] -6
```

Variables and Assignments

- $A \leftarrow 3$
- You could also use “ $A=3$ ” (but this is not traditional programming in R)
- Hypotenuse (C) defined by $\text{sqrt}(A^2 + B^2)$
- $A \leftarrow 3$
- $B \leftarrow 4$
- $C \leftarrow \text{sqrt}(A^2 + B^2)$
- C is ??



Logical Operations

- Booleans: Returning True or False:

$3 > 4, 3 < 4,$

$2 + 4 == 6,$

$2 + 3 == 4 + 1$

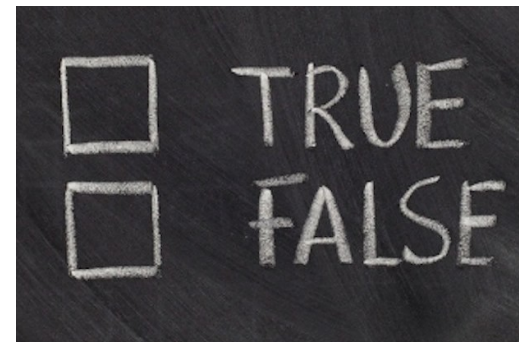
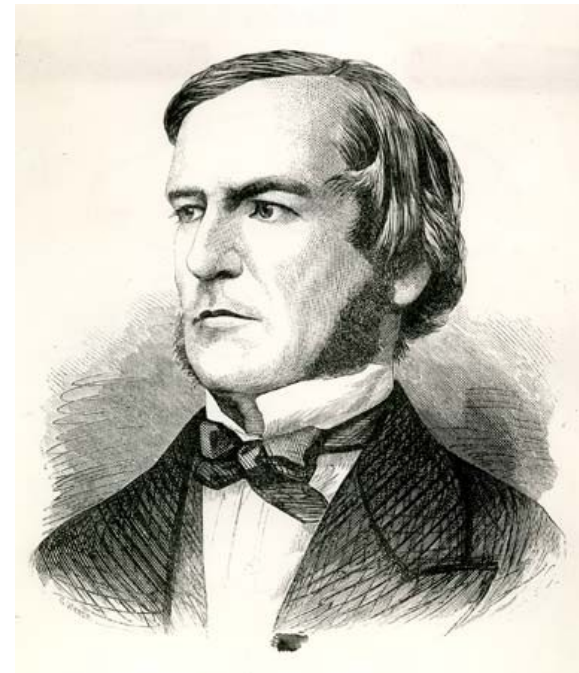
$T == \text{TRUE}$

$F == \text{FALSE}$

$3 + 4 != 5$

$3 + 4 == 7$

$5 * 2 != 11$





Try some of These in R!

- Logical **AND**

- (**&&**)

F && F is F

F && T is F

T && F is F

T && T is T

- Logical **OR**

- (**||**)

F || F is F

F || T is T

T || F is T

T || T is T

- Logical **NOT**

- (**!**)

!F is T

!T is F

TRUE

FALSE

Truth Tables:

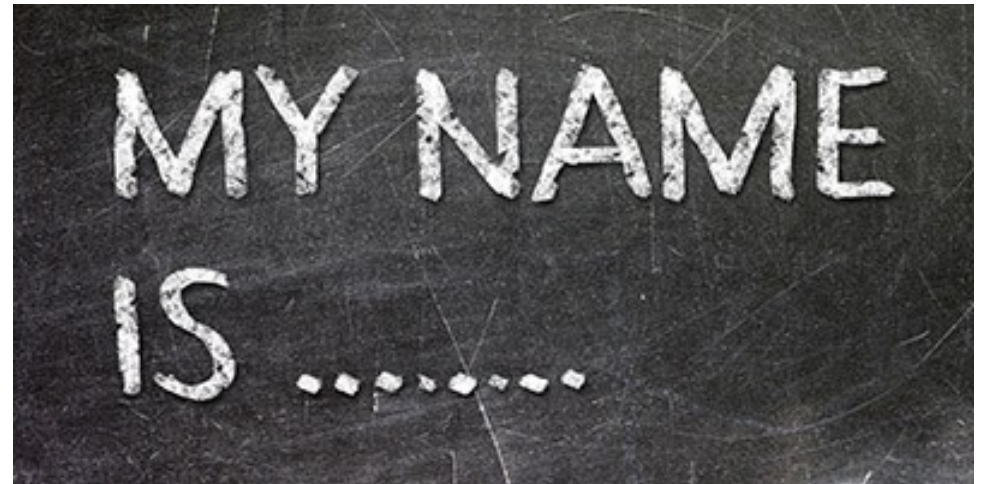
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Truth_table

De Morgan's Laws:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/De_Morgan%27s_laws

Simple Strings

- Strings
 - “Hello World”
- Concatenation of strings
 - `H <- “Hello”`
 - `W <- “world”`
 - `paste(H,W, sep = “ ”)`
 - What is the result here??



- You try: print your full name!
 - `first <- "Sherlock"`
 - `last <- "Holmes"`
 - `paste(first,last, sep =" ")`



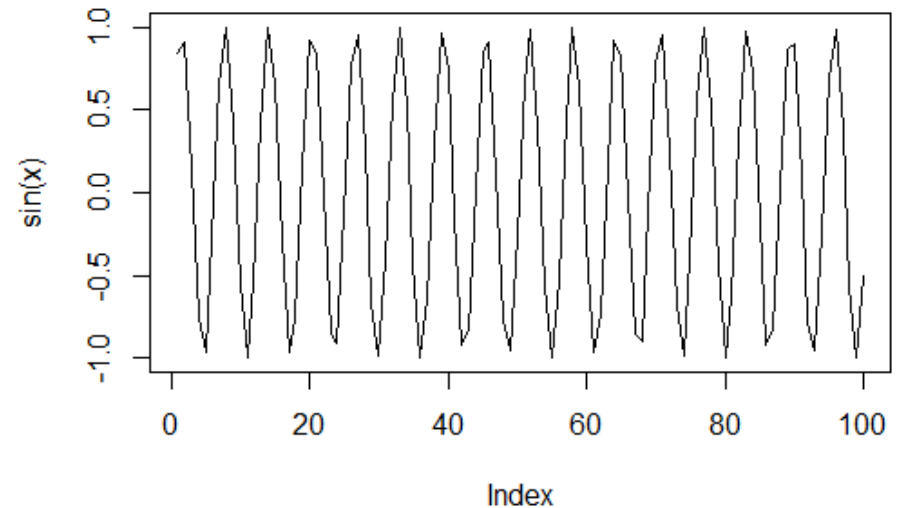
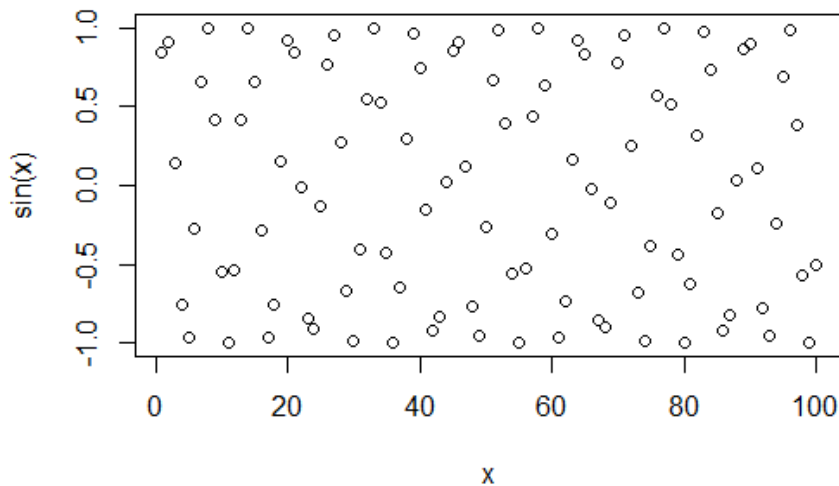
Built-in Functions

- R has a large collection of built-in functions:
 - `function_name(arg1 = val1, arg2 = val2, ...)`
 - `seq(from, to)`, ex: `seq(0, 10)`
 - Gives a sequence, $S = \{0, \dots, 10\}$
 - What happens when you press TAB after typing, “seq”?
- Use the `sum()` function to add two numbers
 - `sum(1, 10)`
 - Adds 1 and 10
- Add all elements in a vector, `v`
 - `v <- 0:10`
 - `sum(v)`
 - Adds: $0 + 1 + \dots + 9 + 10 = 55$



Simple Plots

- `x<- seq(1,100) # assign x to the sequence 1 to 100`
- `plot(x) # plot this sequence`
- `plot(sin(x))` or `plot(x,sin(x)) # see left plot below`
- `plot(sin(x))` or `plot(x,sin(x), type = "l") # see right plot below`





Now, You Try

- Use R to write a command that...
 - Finds the **sum** of all numbers, 0 through 100
 - Finds the **sum** of all numbers, 0 through 10000
(now, set a variable equal to the sequence first)
- Using the plot function, `plot(x,y,type = "l")` to plot a line of the function, $f(x) = \sin(x)$ for x in $\{0, \dots, 30\}$
 - `x <- 0:10`
 - `plot(x, sin(x), type = "l")`

*Now try
`cos()` and `tan()`!*

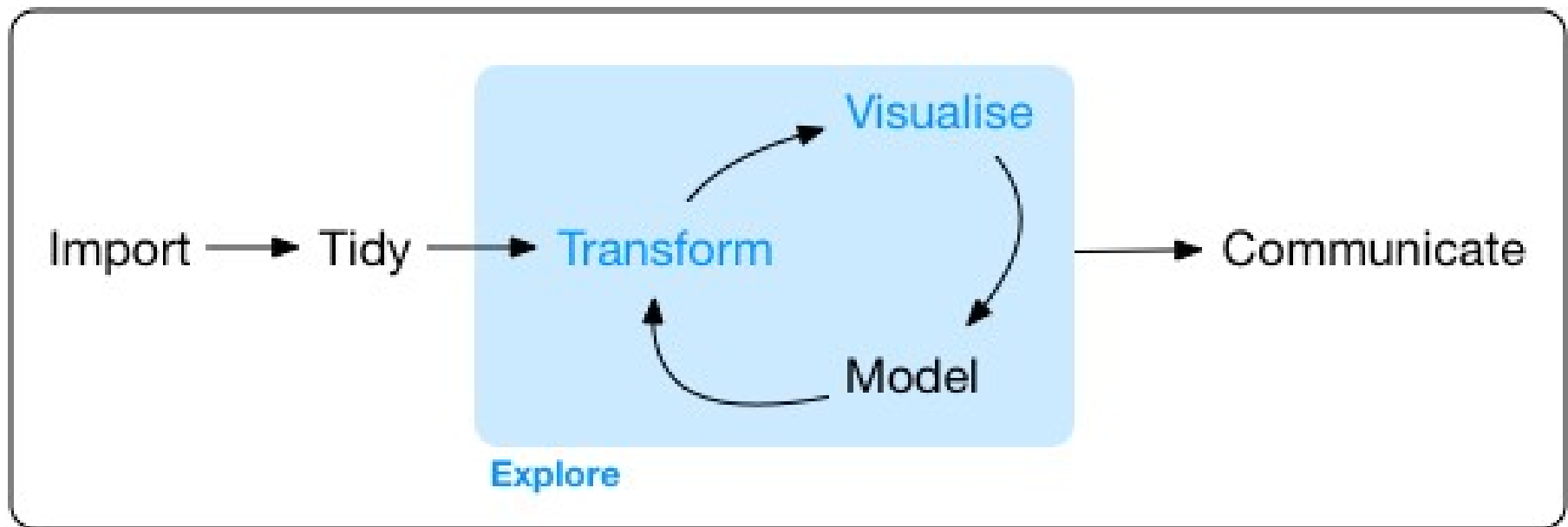
Exiting R:
`q()`

THINK



Explore the Data Of Your World

"Data exploration is the art of looking at your data, rapidly generating hypotheses, testing them, then repeating again and again..."



Program

Import : Bringing in the raw data to work on it

Tidy: Cleaning it up so that numbers are numbers and etc.

Transform: Converting the data into something more *convenient* to use

Visualize: Finding general trends in data

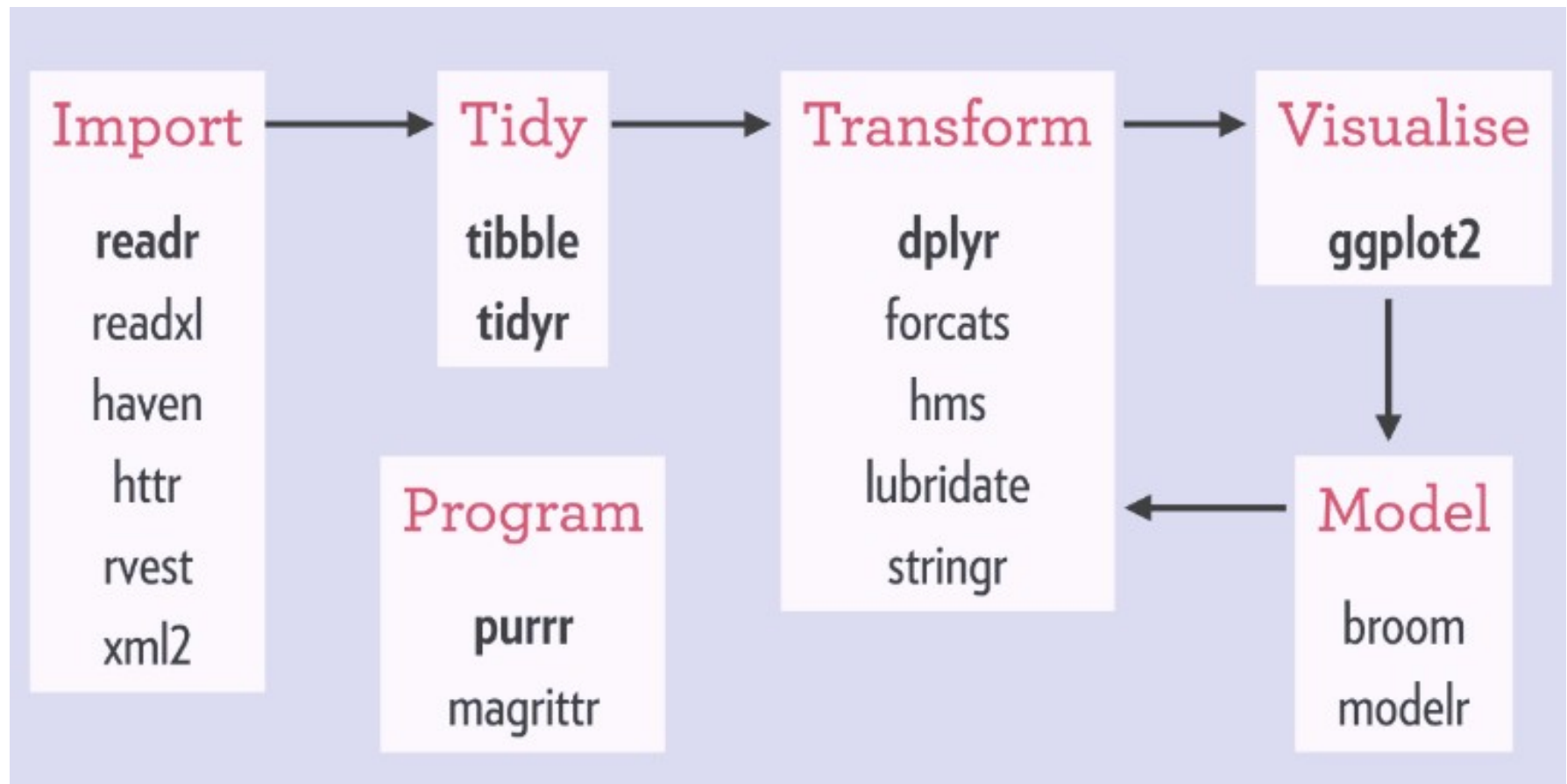
Model: Testing phases, learning how to predict from the data.

Communicate: Publish and change the world!



Tidyverse's Packages

The steps of the Tidyverse canonical data science workflow, as well as, the individual packages that the steps involve.



Data and Plotting

The Tidyverse library in R: a coherent system of packages for data manipulation, exploration and visualization



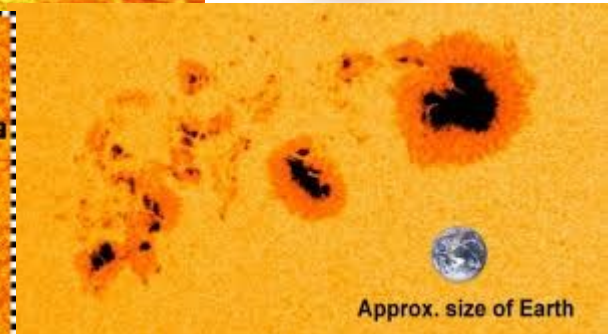
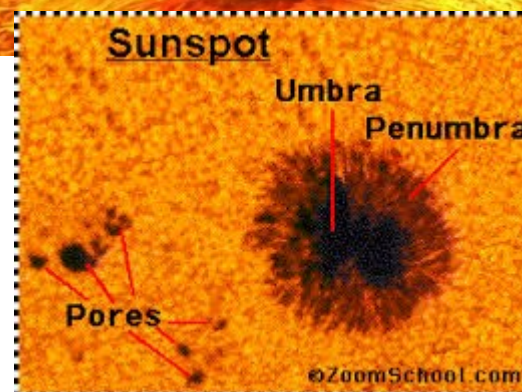
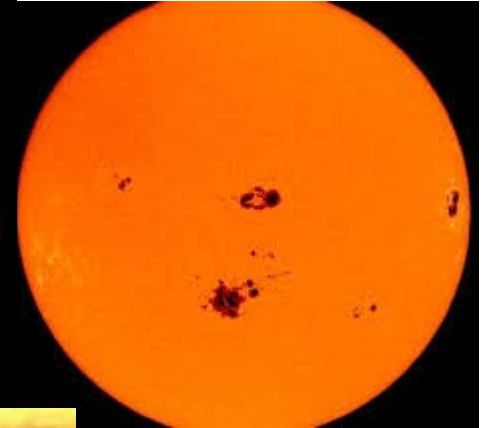
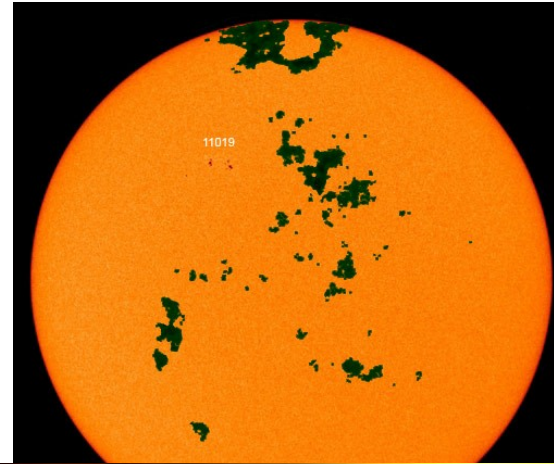


Data and Plotting

- For the first use, you need to **install** the library to your computer with,
– `install.packages(tidyverse)`
- Once installed, you only need to **call** (or **load**) the library with,
– `library(tidyverse)`

Exploring Sun-Spot Data

- Sunspots – magnetic disturbances on the sun that can be observed from Earth
- Spots cycles are noted to repeatedly increase and then decrease over time





Articulating the Research Question

- Is there something predictable about the sunspot data?
- Can we collect some evidence of a pattern in the data?
- Could we use this pattern to predict?
- What does a pattern look like in the data?



Load and Plot Sunspot Data

```
#Load library
library(tidyverse)

# find your sandbox file
sunData <- read.table(file.choose(), header =
TRUE, sep = ",")

# See what the data looks like
View(sunData)

# Plot the data:
ggplot(data = sunData) + geom_point(mapping = aes(x =
fracOfYear, y = sunspotNum))

# Save a file to the Desktop/ (or wherever) if you
want...
ggsave("~/Desktop/myplot.png")
```

file: sandbox/sunspots.r



Code for a Simple GGPlot

- `install.packages("tidyverse") # install as necessary`
- `library(tidyverse) # call installed library`
- `ggplot(data = mpg) + geom_point(mapping = aes(x = displ, y = hwy))`
- Establish the *canvas* (where the plot is shown)
- `ggplot()`
- Link to the data (set is called, 'mpg')
 - `ggplot(data = mpg)`
- Compute the geometry of point placement on canvas
 - `geom_point(mapping = ...)`
- Compute the aesthetics of the plot (titles, color, point type, etc)
 - `aes(x = displ, y = hwy)`