



Introduction to R

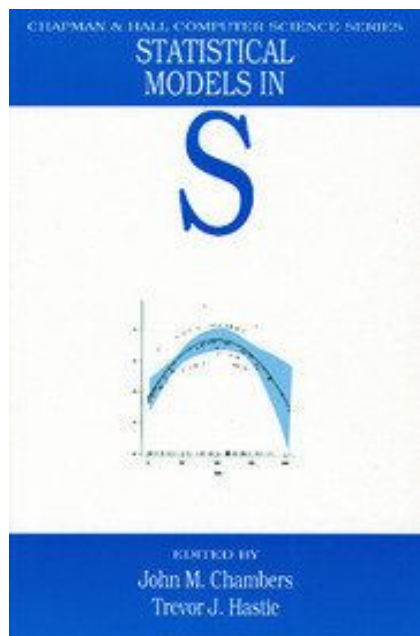
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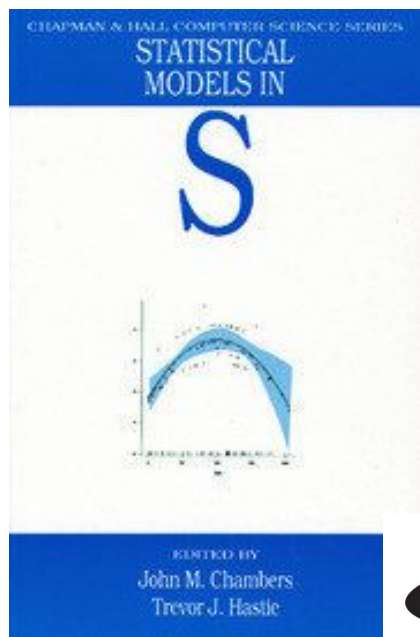
Origins of R: Based on S language



```
dens <- density(data, n = npts)
dx <- dens$x
dy <- dens$y
if(add == TRUE)
  plot(0., 0., main,
        ylab,
        if(orientat
dx2 <- (dx - min(dx) - dx(dx)
x[1.]
dy2 <- (dx - min(dx) - x(dy)
y[1.]
seqbelow <- rep(y[1.], length(dx))
if(Fill == T)
  confshade(dx2, seqbelow, dy2
```



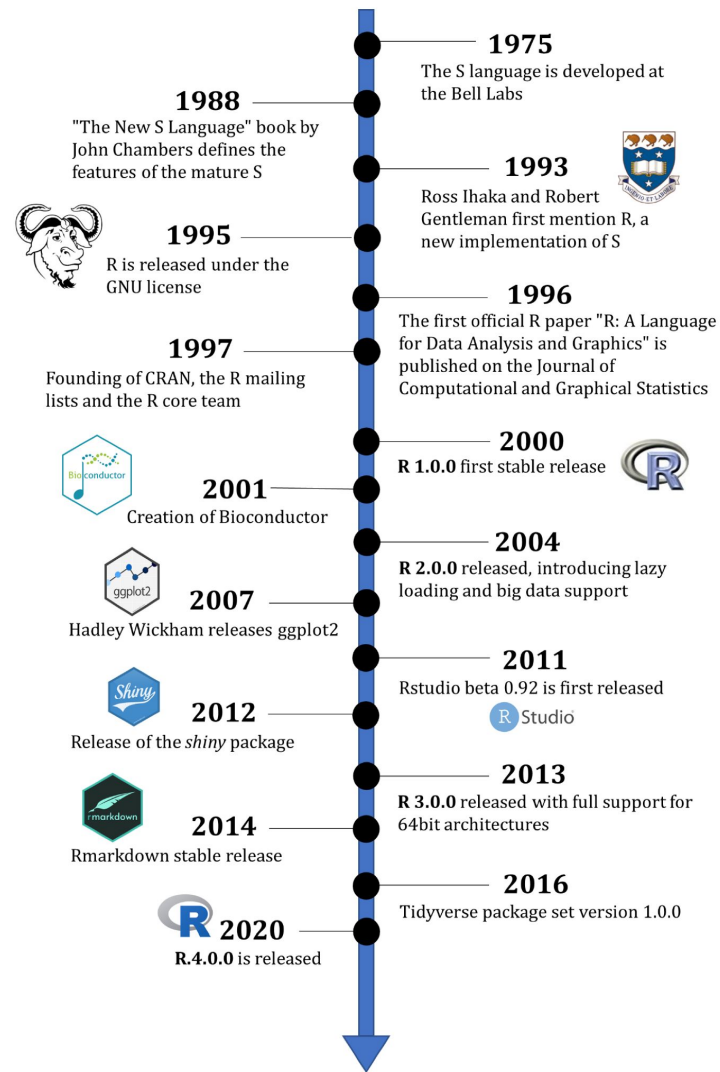
Origins of R: Based on S language



```
dens <- density(data, n = npts)
dx <- dens$x
dy <- dens$y
if(add == TRUE)
  plot(0., 0., main,
       ylab,
       if(orientat
dx2 <- (dx - min(dx) + max(dx))
x[1.]
dy2 <- (dy - min(dy) + max(dy))
y[1.]
seqbelow <- rep(y[1.], length(dx))
if(Fill == T)
  confshade(dx2, seqbelow, dy2)
```



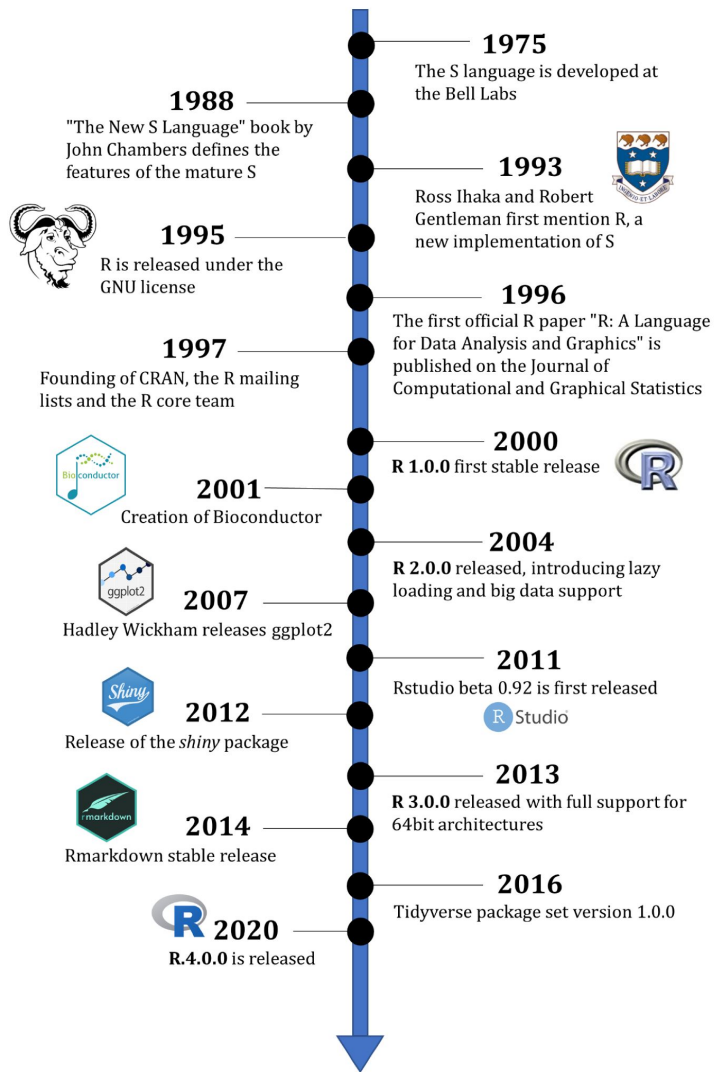
Origins of R: Based on S language



Origins of R: Based on S language



Ross Ihaka and Robert Gentleman



R vs Python vs SAS



R vs Python vs SAS



R vs Python vs SAS

Parameter	SAS	R	Python
Availability/Cost	3	5	5
Ease of Learning	4.5	2.5	3.5
Data Handling Capabilities	4	4	4
Graphical Capabilities	3	4.5	4.5
Advancement in Tools	4	4.5	4.5
Job Scenario	4	4.5	4.5
Customer Service Support and Community	4	3.5	3.5
Deep Learning Support	2	3	4.5
Total	28.5	31.5	34

R and R studio



Icon for R



Icon for RStudio

R and R studio



Icon for R



Icon for RStudio

- R is like a car's engine
- RStudio is like a car's dashboard

R: Engine



RStudio: Dashboard



General structure of R

The screenshot displays the RStudio interface with four main panes:

- Script Pane (Top Left):** Contains R code for loading ggplot2, creating a plot of highway mileage (hwy) vs. engine displacement (displ) colored by car class, and saving the plot as 'hpg'.
- Environment Pane (Top Right):** Shows the 'Global Environment' with the message 'Environment is empty'.
- Console Pane (Bottom Left):** Shows the execution of the R code, including the loading of ggplot2, the creation of the plot object 'hpg', and a preview of the 'mpg' dataset (a tibble with 234 rows).
- Plots Pane (Bottom Right):** Displays a scatter plot of 'hwy' vs 'displ' colored by 'class'. The legend indicates the following classes: 2seater, compact, midsize, minivan, pickup, subcompact, and suv.

Script

```
1 library(ggplot2)
2 ggplot(mpg, aes(x = displ, y = hwy)) +
3   geom_point(aes(color = class))
4 hpg
5
```

Console

```
> library(ggplot2)
> ggplot(mpg, aes(x = displ, y = hwy)) +
+   geom_point(aes(color = class))
> mpg
# A tibble: 234 x 11
#   manufacturer model displ year  cyl  trans drv  cty  hwy  fl  class
#   <chr>        <chr> <dbl> <int> <int> <chr> <chr> <int> <int> <chr> <chr>
1 audi         a4      1.8  1999   4    auto(l5) f   18  29  p compact
2 audi         a4      1.8  1999   4    manual(m5) f   21  29  p compact
3 audi         a4      2.0  2008   4    manual(m6) f   20  31  p compact
4 audi         a4      2.0  2008   4    auto(av) f   21  30  p compact
5 audi         a4      2.8  1999   6    auto(l5) f   16  26  p compact
6 audi         a4      2.8  1999   6    manual(m5) f   18  26  p compact
7 audi         a4      3.1  2008   6    auto(av) f   18  27  p compact
8 audi a4 quattro 1.8  1999   4    manual(m5) 4   18  26  p compact
9 audi a4 quattro 1.8  1999   4    auto(l5) 4   16  25  p compact
10 audi a4 quattro 2.0  2008   4    manual(m6) 4   20  28  p compact
# ... with 224 more rows
>
```

Environment

Environment is empty

Plots

hwy

displ

class

- 2seater
- compact
- midsize
- minivan
- pickup
- subcompact
- suv

Initial program

- Hello world program

R

```
1 print("Hello World")
```

OUTPUT

```
[1] "Hello World"
```

?print() to ask for help of a function

- How to ask for help in a function

R	
1	?print()

OUTPUT

Print Values

Description

print prints its argument and returns it *invisibly* (via [invisible\(x\)](#)). It is a generic function which means that new printing methods can be easily added for new [classes](#).

Usage

```
print(x, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'factor'
```

```
print(x, quote = FALSE, max.levels = NULL,  
      width = getOption("width"), ...)
```

Basic concepts of R

- Functions
- Comments
- Variables
- Data types
- Vectors
- Pipes
- Data Frames

Comment code

- comment #

R

```
1 # This variable creates an int
```

```
2
```

OUTPUT

No output.

Comment code

- comment #

R

```
1 # This variable creates an int
```

```
2
```

OUTPUT

No output.

Variable in R

A value in R

- It can be stored in the computer for later use

Variable in R

A value in R

- It can be stored in the computer for later use
- Syntax: `a <- 2.3`

R		OUTPUT
1	<code>a <- 3</code>	
2	<code>a</code>	<code>[1] 3</code>

General structure of R

function(variable)

General syntax structure of R

function(variable)

R	OUTPUT
<pre>1 print("Hello World")</pre>	<pre>[1] "Hello World"</pre>

Data types



Vector in R

A variable that stores a set of elements with the same data type

Vector in R

Vector syntax

```
c(1.2, 2.3, 5.6)
```

Vector in R

Vector syntax
`c(1.2, 2.3, 5.6)`

R	
1	<code>c(1.2, 2.3, 5.6)</code>

OUTPUT

```
[1] 1.2 2.3 5.6
```


List in R

A variable that can store a set of elements with the different data type

List in R

list syntax

```
list(1.2, 2L, "Happy coding")
```

List in R

list syntax

list(1.2, 2L, "Happy coding")

R

```
1 mylist <- list(1.2, 2L, "Happy coding")
2 mylist
```

OUTPUT

```
[[1]]
[1] 1.2
```

```
[[2]]
[1] 2
```

```
[[3]]
[1] "Happy coding"
```

Data Frames in R

- To create data table
- Syntax: “data.frame()”

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R

```
ages_students <- data.frame(names = c('Juan', 'Dario', 'Luciana') , ages = c(7L, 9L, 6L))  
ages_students
```

OUTPUT

	names	ages
1	Juan	7
2	Dario	9
3	Luciana	6

Extract operator

- To extract a data sample indicate row and column
- Syntax: “data.frame()[row number, column number]”

Extract operator

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- Syntax: `data.frame()[2, 1]`

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R

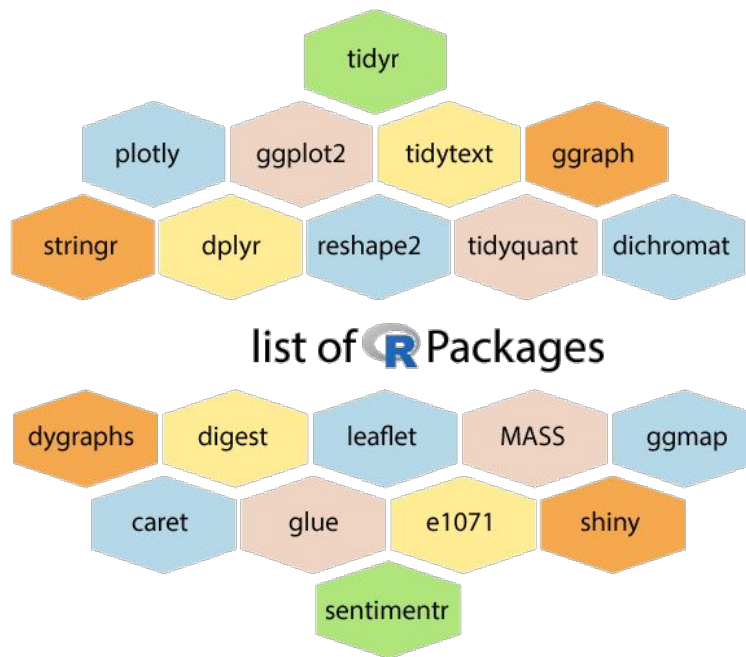
OUTPUT

```
ages_students <- data.frame(names = c('Juan', 'Dario', 'Luciana') , ages = c(7L, 9L, 6L))
ages_students
ages_students[3, 2]
ages_students[2, 1]
```

```
      names ages
1      Juan    7
2     Dario    9
3  Luciana    6
[1] 6
[1] "Dario"
```

Packages in R language

- Prebuilt set of functions you can use.



Install R Libraries in your computer

- Prebuilt functions you can use.
- Install only once.
- Syntax: `install.packages()`

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R

```
1 install.packages("readr")
```

OUTPUT

Import R Libraries

- Prebuilt functions you can use.
- You need to import the library each time.
- Syntax: `library()`

Import R Libraries

- Prebuilt functions you can use.
- You need to import the library each time.
- Syntax: “library()”

R	
1	<code>import(readr)</code>

OUTPUT

References

[Hastie, T. J. \(Ed.\). \(2017\). Statistical models in S. Routledge. https://www.coursera.org/learn/r-programming](https://www.coursera.org/learn/r-programming)
<https://www.topuniversities.com/universities/university-auckland>,
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jQ-UL0IJTsw>
<https://m.dexlabanalytics.com/blog/the-choice-between-r-vs-python-which-to-learn-first>
<https://www.icertglobal.com/sas-vs-r-vs-python-which-is-best-for-data-analysis-in-2024-blog/detail>
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<https://learnertutorials.com/r-programming/data-types>
<https://discuss.boardinfinity.com/t/list-of-some-r-packages/5444>