



IntRo & RefreshR

An Introduction to Data Handling and Analysis using R

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What is R?

Integrated suite of software facilities for data manipulation, calculation, and graphical display.

- R Project



Background



THE UNIVERSITY
OF AUCKLAND



Dr. Robert
Gentleman



Dr. Ross
Ihaka

1993 - Project to extend S Language

1995 - First public release

1997 - Comprehensive R Archive
Network (CRAN) started

2000 - R 1.0.0 version

2019 - R 3.5.2

2020 - R 4.0.0 version released

Why R?

Cons

Dependent on writing code

Pros

Free, open-source, and cross-platform

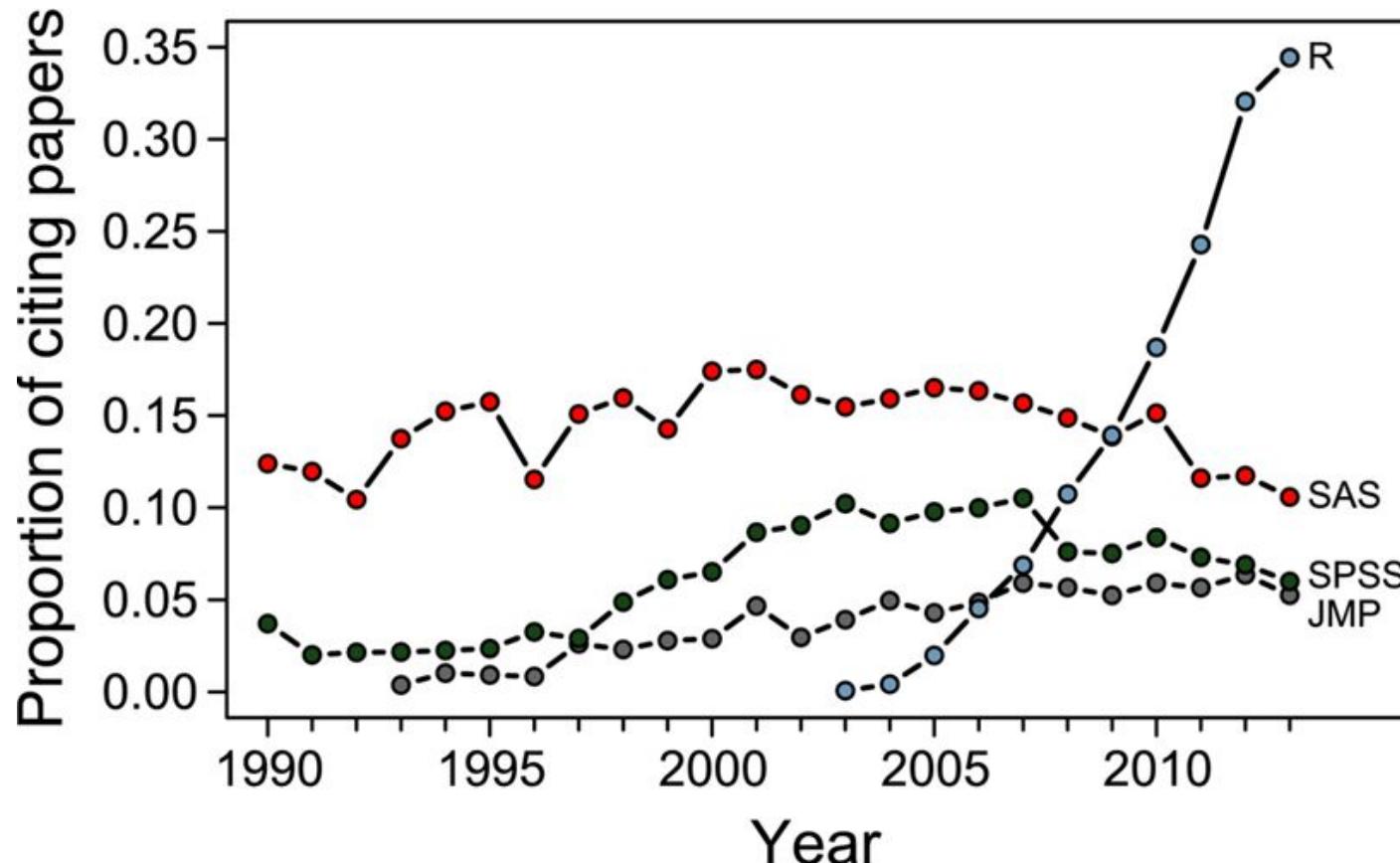
Extended via packages (>13,500 on CRAN)

Large community (StackOverflow, Github, etc.)

The mismatch between current statistical practice and doctoral training in ecology

Justin C. Touchon, Michael W. McCoy

First published: 17 August 2016



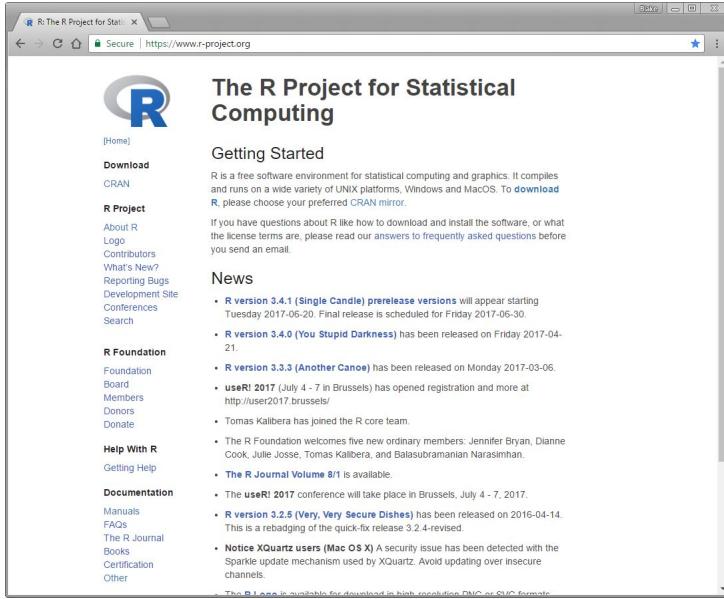
Changes in the usage of four leading statistical programs from 1990 to 2013.

Software: R and RStudio



Language and Environment

[r-project.org](https://www.r-project.org)

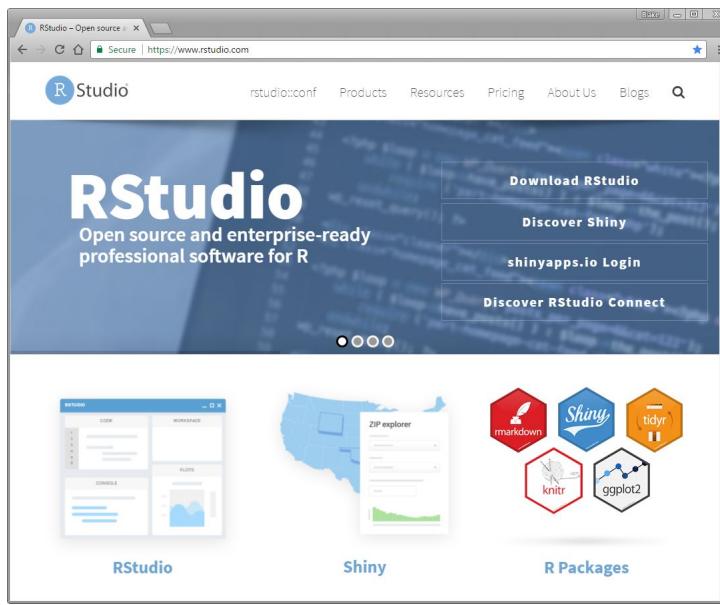


The screenshot shows the homepage of the R Project for Statistical Computing. It features the R logo at the top left, followed by the title "The R Project for Statistical Computing". Below the title is a "Getting Started" section with a brief introduction to R. Further down are sections for "News", "R version 3.4.1 (Single Candle) prerelease versions", "R version 3.4.0 (You Stupid Darkness)", "R version 3.3.3 (Another Canoe)", "useR! 2017", "Tomas Kalibera joins the R core team", "The R Foundation welcomes five new ordinary members", "The R Journal Volume 8/1 is available", "useR! 2017 conference", "R version 3.2.5 (Very, Very Secure Dishes)", "Notice XQuartz users (Mac OS X)", and "The R logo is available for download in high-resolution PDF or CVC formats". On the left sidebar, there are links for "Home", "Download", "CRAN", "R Project", "About R", "Logo", "Contributors", "What's New?", "Reporting Bugs", "Development Site", "Conferences", "Search", "R Foundation", "Foundation", "Board", "Members", "Donors", "Donate", "Help With R", "Getting Help", "Documentation", "Manuals", "FAQs", "The R Journal", "Books", "Certification", and "Other".



Integrated Development
Environment (IDE) for R

[rstudio.com](https://www.rstudio.com)



The screenshot shows the homepage of the RStudio website. It features the RStudio logo at the top left, followed by the tagline "Open source and enterprise-ready professional software for R". Below this are sections for "Download RStudio", "Discover Shiny", "shinyapps.io Login", and "Discover RStudio Connect". The main area has a blue background with a grid of icons representing various RStudio features: "RStudio" (code editor), "Shiny" (interactive web application), and "R Packages" (hexagonal icons for markdown, shiny, tidyverse, knitr, and ggplot2). At the bottom, there are links for "rstudio:conf", "Products", "Resources", "Pricing", "About Us", "Blogs", and a search icon.

Console C:/Work/R/Workspace/

```
R version 3.4.0 (2017-04-21) -- "You Stupid Darkness"  
Copyright (C) 2017 The R Foundation for Statistical Computing  
Platform: x86_64-w64-mingw32/x64 (64-bit)
```

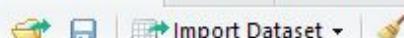
```
R is free software and comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY.  
You are welcome to redistribute it under certain conditions.  
Type 'license()' or 'licence()' for distribution details.
```

```
R is a collaborative project 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.
```

> |

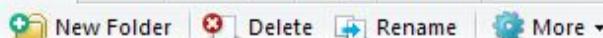
Environment History Presentation



Global Environment

Environment is empty

Files Plots Packages Help Viewer



C: > Work > R

	Name	Size	Modified
	..		
	Archive		
	Packages		
	Projects		
	Scripts		
	Workspace		

RStudio

File Edit Code View Plots Session Build Debug Profile Tools Help

Project: (None)

Untitled1 *

Source on Save | Run | Source

1 |

1:1 (Top Level) R Script

Console C:/Work/R/Workspace/

```
R version 3.4.0 (2017-04-21) -- "You Stupid Darkness"
Copyright (C) 2017 The R Foundation for Statistical Computing
Platform: x86_64-w64-mingw32/x64 (64-bit)

R is free software and comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY.
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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.
```

> |

Environment History Presentation ×

Import Dataset | Global Environment

Environment is empty

Files Plots Packages Help Viewer

Home Find in Topic

R Resources

- Learning R Online
- CRAN Task Views
- R on StackOverflow
- Getting Help with R

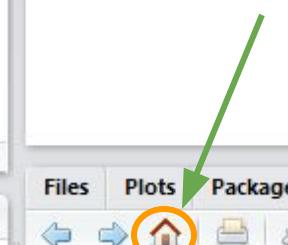
RStudio

- RStudio IDE Support
- RStudio Cheat Sheets
- RStudio Tip of the Day
- RStudio Packages
- RStudio Products

Manuals

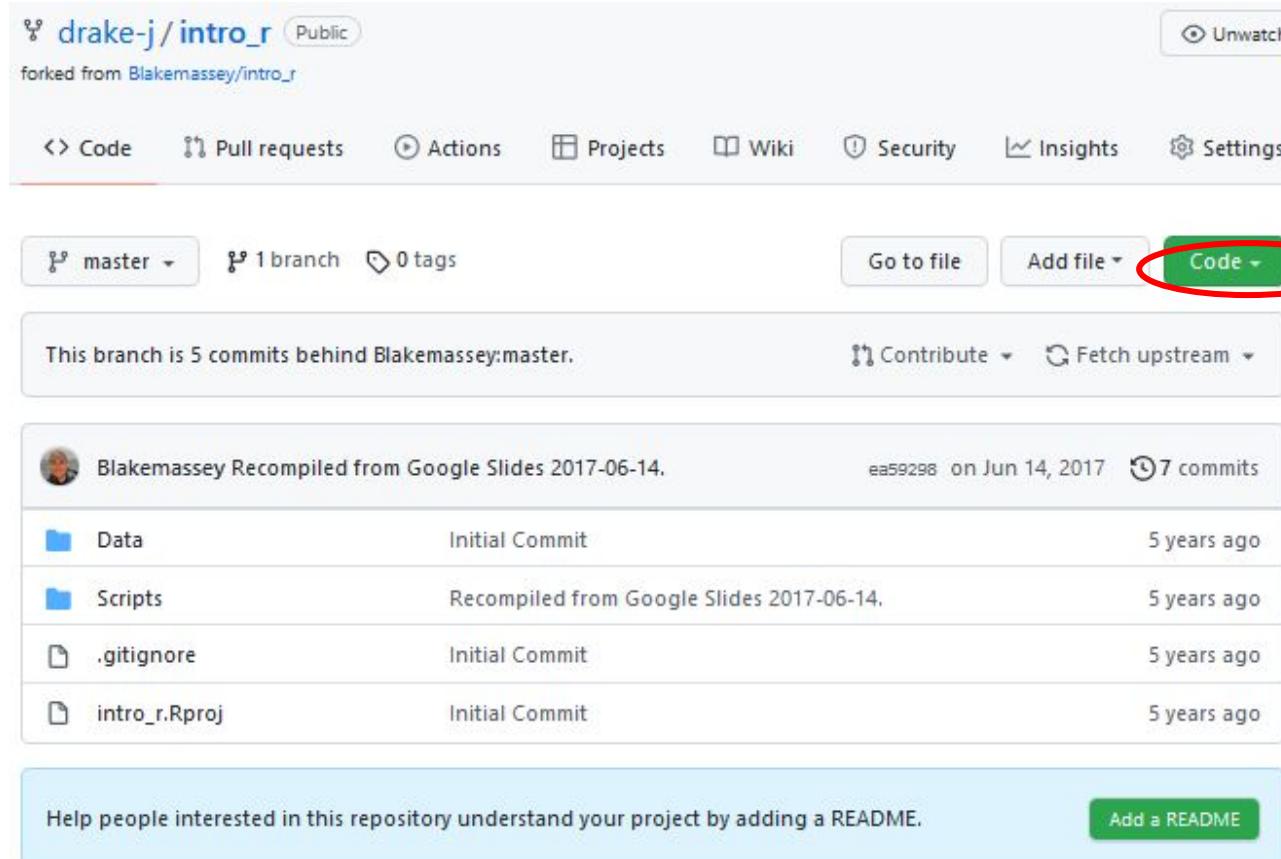
- An Introduction to R
- Writing R Extensions

- The R Language Definition
- R Installation and Administration



8

github.com/drake-j/intro_r



The screenshot shows the GitHub repository page for `drake-j/intro_r`. The repository is public and has been forked from `Blakemassey/intro_r`. The main navigation bar includes links for Code, Pull requests, Actions, Projects, Wiki, Security, Insights, and Settings. Below the navigation bar, there are buttons for master branch, 1 branch, 0 tags, Go to file, Add file, and a green **Code** button. A red arrow points to the **Code** button. A message indicates that the branch is 5 commits behind Blakemassey:master. The repository contains files: Data (Initial Commit, 5 years ago), Scripts (Recompiled from Google Slides 2017-06-14, 5 years ago), .gitignore (Initial Commit, 5 years ago), and intro_r.Rproj (Initial Commit, 5 years ago). A call-to-action at the bottom encourages adding a README.

drake-j / `intro_r` Public

forked from `Blakemassey/intro_r`

<> Code Pull requests Actions Projects Wiki Security Insights Settings

master ▾ 1 branch 0 tags Go to file Add file ▾ **Code ▾**

This branch is 5 commits behind Blakemassey:master. Contribute ▾ Fetch upstream ▾

 Blakemassey Recompiled from Google Slides 2017-06-14.	ea59298 on Jun 14, 2017	7 commits
 Data	Initial Commit	5 years ago
 Scripts	Recompiled from Google Slides 2017-06-14,	5 years ago
 .gitignore	Initial Commit	5 years ago
 intro_r.Rproj	Initial Commit	5 years ago

Help people interested in this repository understand your project by adding a README. Add a README



Working Directory

```
# Working Directory  
getwd() # show current working directory  
setwd() # set working directory
```

Windows Users:

Single backslashes in filenames cause problems:

"C:\Work\myfile.R"

R reads "\\" as an escape character. Instead, use:

"C:\\Work\\\\myfile.R"

"C:/Work/myfile.R"

CRAN Packages

cran.r-project.org/web/packages

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "CRAN - Contributed Pack...". The address bar indicates a secure connection to [https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/](https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages). The main content area is titled "Contributed Packages". It features a section for "Available Packages" stating there are 10756 available packages, with links to "Table of available packages, sorted by date of publication" and "Table of available packages, sorted by name". Below this is a section for "Installation of Packages" with instructions to type `help("INSTALL")` or `help("install.packages")` in R. It also mentions "CRAN Task Views" for browsing packages by topic and installing them automatically, currently listing 35 views. The "Package Check Results" section notes that packages are tested on Debian GNU/Linux, Fedora, OS X, Solaris, and Windows, with results summarized in a [check summary](#) and additional details for Windows in a [Windows check summary](#).

Currently, the CRAN package repository features 10756 available packages.

[Table of available packages, sorted by date of publication](#)

[Table of available packages, sorted by name](#)

Please type `help("INSTALL")` or `help("install.packages")` in R for information on how to install packages from this repository. The manual [R Installation and Administration](#) (also contained in the R base sources) explains the process in detail.

[CRAN Task Views](#) allow you to browse packages by topic and provide tools to automatically install all packages for special areas of interest. Currently, 35 views are available.

All packages are tested regularly on machines running [Debian GNU/Linux](#), [Fedora](#), OS X, Solaris and Windows.

The results are summarized in the [check summary](#) (some [timings](#) are also available). Additional details for Windows checking and building can be found in the [Windows check summary](#).

Reference Manuals and Vignettes

cran.r-project.org/web/packages/pkg

move: Visualizing and Analyzing Animal Track Data

Contains functions to access movement data stored in 'movebank.org' as well as tools to visualize and statistically analyze animal movement data, among others functions to calculate dynamic Brownian Bridge Movement Models. Move helps addressing movement ecology questions.

Version: 2.1.0
Depends: [geosphere](#) (≥ 1.4-3), methods, [sp](#), [raster](#) (≥ 2.4-15), [rgdal](#), R (≥ 2.15.0)
Imports: [httr](#), [Rcpp](#)
LinkingTo: [Rcpp](#)
Suggests: [adehabitatHR](#), [adehabitatLT](#), [circular](#), [ggmap](#), [mapproj](#), [maptools](#), [testthat](#)
Published: 2016-08-23
Author: Bart Kranstauber, Marco Smolla
Maintainer: Bart Kranstauber <bart.kranstauber at ieu.uzh.ch>
BugReports: <https://gitlab.com/bartk/move/issues>
License: [GPL \(≥ 3\)](#)
URL: <http://computational-ecology.com/main-move.html>
NeedsCompilation: yes
SystemRequirements: C++11
Materials: [ChangeLog](#)
In views: [SpatioTemporal](#)
CRAN checks: [move results](#)

Downloads:

Reference manual: [move.pdf](#)

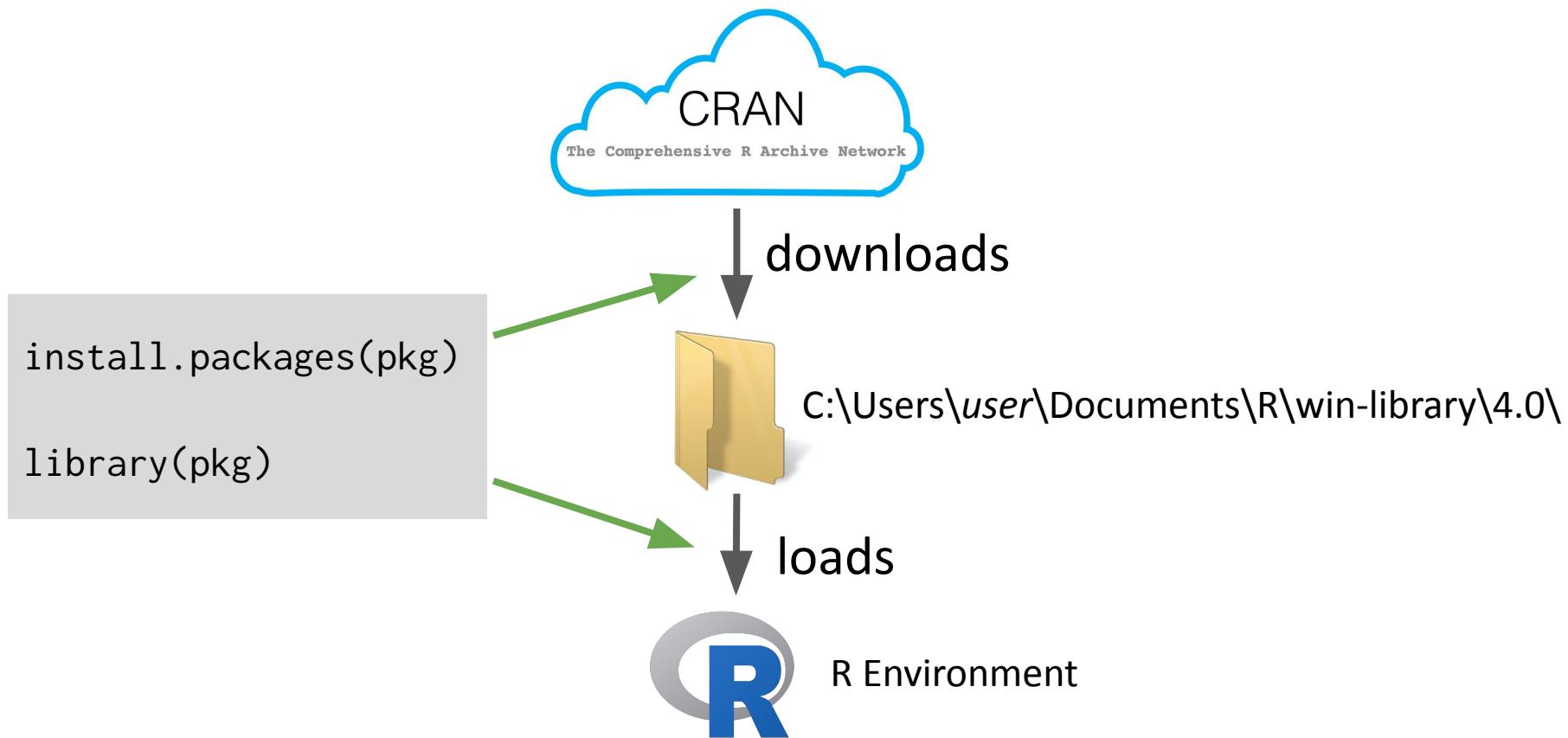
Vignettes: [Browsing Movebank using the move package](#)
[Using the move package](#)

Package source: [move_2.1.0.tar.gz](#)

Windows binaries: [cran.r-project.org/bin/windows/contrib/3.5/move_2.1.0.zip](#) | [release/move_2.1.0.zip](#) | [oldrel/move_2.1.0.zip](#)

Packages: Installing and Loading

```
?install.packages() # downloads package  
?library()           # loads package into R environment
```



‘Swirl’ package



{swirl}

Learn R, in R.

swirl teaches you R programming and data science
interactively, at your own pace, and right in the R console!

swirlstats.com



Swirl: Basic Building Blocks

```
install.packages("swirl")
library(swirl)

# Open "R Programming, Lesson 1: Basic Building Blocks"
swirl()

# Open and go through the lesson:
# 1: R Programming: The basics of programming in R
# 1: Basic Building Blocks

# Leave swirl by using the bye() function
bye()
```

To understand computations in R, two slogans are helpful:

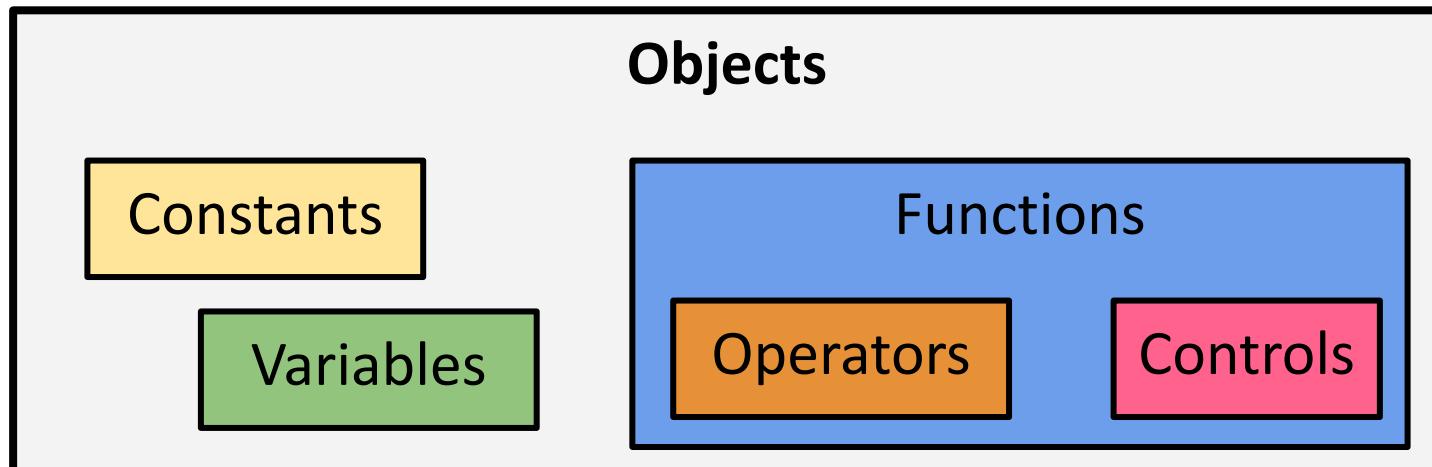
- 1) Everything that exists is an object.
- 2) Everything that happens is a function call.



- John Chambers (CRAN Core Team)

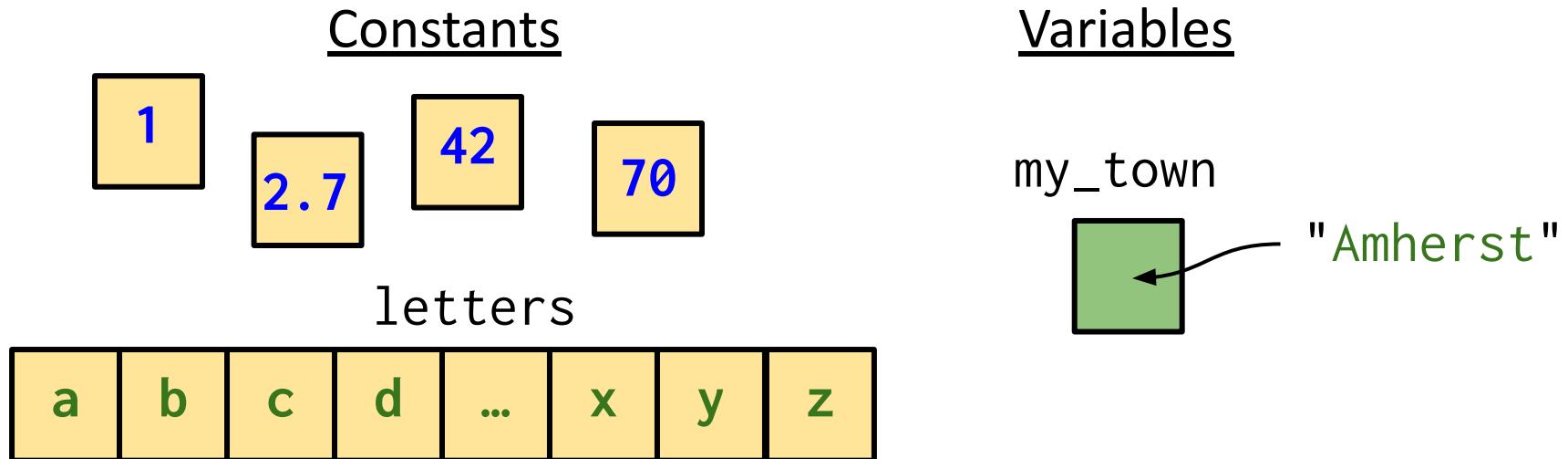
Basic R Syntax

```
# Examples of Basic R Syntax
5          # a constant
my_number  # a variable
sqrt(25)   # a function (which is also an object!)
?<-'       # an operator (a type of function)
?if'       # a control statement (a type of function)
```



Constants vs Variables

```
# Constants  
42          # built-in constants (numeric)  
letters     # built-in constants (characters)  
  
# Variables  
my_town <- "Amherst"      # variable created by user
```



Basic Data Classes

```
# Basic Data Classes (R automatically recognizes these)
?character # strings
?integer   # whole numbers
?numeric   # real numbers; aka "double"
?logical   # TRUE or FALSE
?complex   # complex numbers; i.e., (n + ni)
?raw       # raw byte value

# Special Values
TRUE      # true
FALSE     # false
NA        # not available
NaN       # not a number
NULL      # list of zero length (an empty list)
Inf       # infinity
-Inf      # negative infinity
```



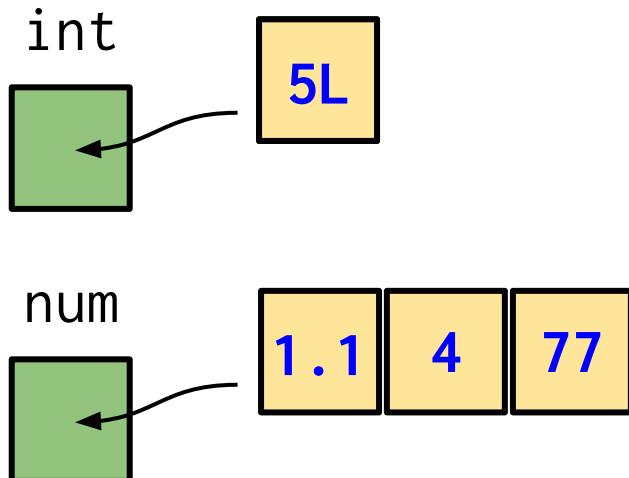
Built-in Constants

```
# Built-in Constants (Numeric)
1.3                      # numeric sequence with or without a decimal
5L                       # L suffix means coerce to integer class
2.1e-4                   # numeric seq, followed by e or E, then n or -n
pi                       # 3.14159...

# Built-in Constants (Characters)
letters                  # 26 lowercase letters
LETTERS                  # 26 uppercase letters
month.name                # Month names full
month.abb                 # Month names abbreviations (3 letters)
```

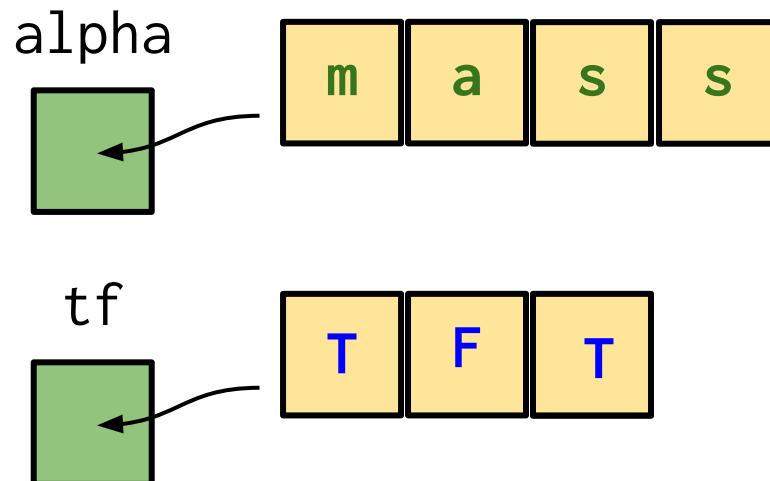
Creating Variables

```
int <- 5L      # an L suffix coerces numeric elements to integer  
class(int)  
num <- c(1.1, 4, 77)    # 'c' is function that combines elements  
class(num)
```

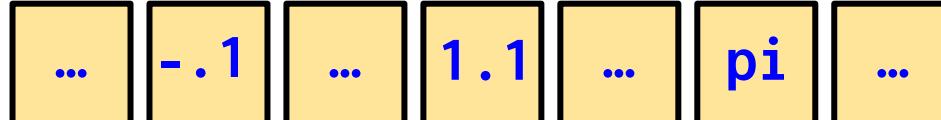
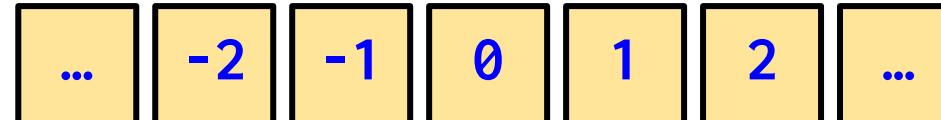
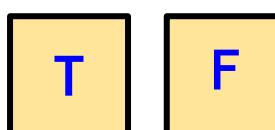


Creating Variables

```
alpha <- c("m", "a", "s", "s")
class(alpha)
tf <- c(TRUE, FALSE, TRUE) # notice no quotes
class(tf)
```



Constants/Variables and Classes

	<u>Constants</u>	<u>Variables</u>
characters	 (letters)	 species
numeric		 weight
integer		 age
logical		 banded

Atomic Vectors

```
# Atomic Vectors
my_log <- c(TRUE, FALSE, FALSE)          # logical
my_int <- c(1L, 6L, 17L)                  # integer
my_num <- c(1.4, 3.15, 17.082)           # numeric
my_chr <- c("Amherst", "Site 27", "Bombus") # character
```

All elements of an atomic vector must be the same type.

Atomic Vector Coercion

```
# Atomic Vectors
c(TRUE, FALSE, FALSE, 6L)                      # integer
c(1L, 6L, 17L, 37.621)                          # numeric
c(1.4, 3.15, 17.082, "Summer")                 # character
c("Amherst", "Site 27", "Bombus", TRUE)         # character
```

When you attempt to combine different types they will be coerced to the most flexible type.

Flexibility: logical < integer < numeric < character

Classes and NA Tests

```
# Tests for Classes
is.logical(c(TRUE, FALSE, FALSE))
is.integer(c(1L, 6L, 17L))
is.numeric(c(1.4, 3.15, 17.082))
is.character(c("Amherst", "Site 27", "Bombus"))

# Tests for NA
is.na(c(TRUE, FALSE, FALSE))
is.na(c(1L, 6L, FALSE, 17L))
```

Date and Time Classes

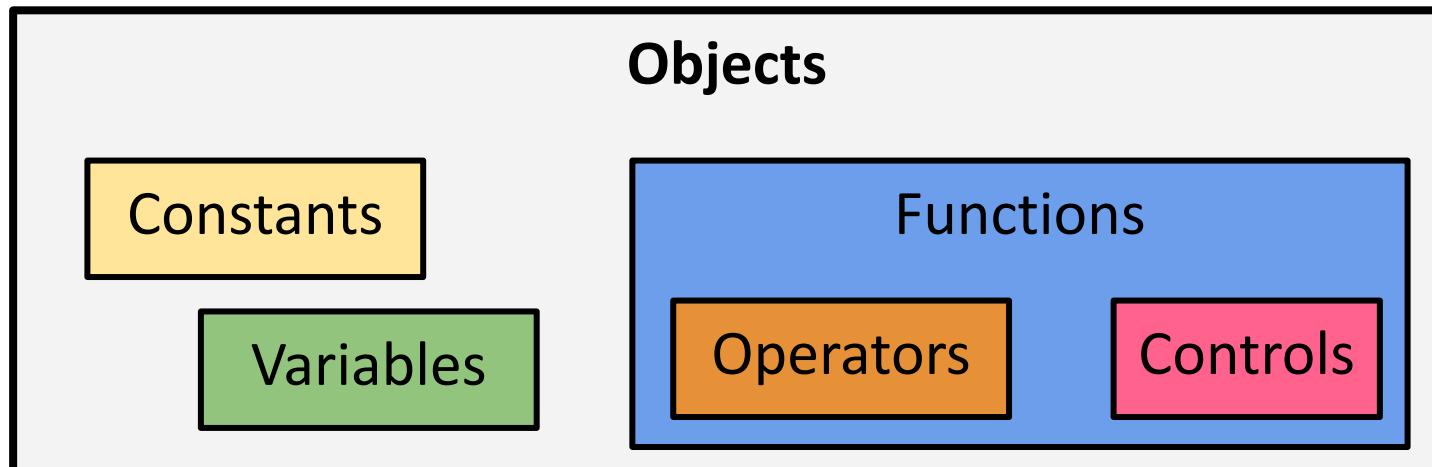
```
# Date Classes  
as.Date("1995-02-16")  
as.POSIXct("1995-02-16 12:45:30", tz = "GMT")  
  
now <- Sys.time()  
class(now)
```

“Portable Operating System Interface” *calendar time*

Excellent package for date/time operations: ‘lubridate’

Functions

```
# R Base Functions
builtins()      # list all built-in objects (mostly functions!)
class(print)    # function class is "function"
class(`+`)      # operator class is "function"
class(`if`)     # control class is "function"
```



Basic Operators (Arithmetic)

```
# Unary versus binary operations
-3      # Unary operations have one operand
8 - 4   # Binary operations have two operands

# Arithmetic Operators Examples
+3      # positive (unary)
-7      # negative (unary)
2 + 4   # addition
7 - 2   # subtraction
9 / 3   # division
2 * 6   # multiplication
5 ^ 2   # exponentiation
```

Basic Operators (Logical)

```
# Logical Operators (Return TRUE or FALSE)
?`<`      # less greater than
?`>`      # less greater than
?`<=`     # less than or equal to
?`>=`     # greater than or equal to
?`==`     # equal to
?`!=`     # not equal to
?`&`      # and (vectorized)
?`&&`    # and (non-vectorized)
?`|`      # or (vectorized)
?`||`    # or (non-vectorized)
?`%in%`   # match
```

Basic Operators

```
# Special Operators
?`!`      # negation or not
?`~`      # used for model formulae
?`%%`     # special operators (infix type)
```

Basic Operators (Logical)

```
# Logical Operators Examples
3 < 5
7 > 4
7 <= 7
7 >= 7
3 == 3L
4 != 5
TRUE & TRUE
FALSE && c(TRUE, FALSE, TRUE)
TRUE | FALSE
FALSE || c(TRUE, FALSE, TRUE)
"g" %in% c("e", "f", "g")
!"z" %in% c("e", "f", "g")
```

Basic Operators (Assignment)

```
# Assignment/Creation Operators
?`:`      # create sequence
?`<-`     # assign in current environment
?`<<-`   # assign in parent environment
?`=`      # assign (use inside of function arguments)

# Assignment/Creation Operators
3:7                  # create sequence
my_var <- "g"       # assign in current environment
glob_var <<- 5.12  # assign in parent environment
list(x = 1:4)       # assign (use inside of function arguments)
```

Basic Operators (Assignment)

```
# Indexing/Extraction Operators
`[`          # index (returns list)
`[[]`         # index (returns list component)
`$`           # extract named column or component
`::`          # use a particular function from a package

# Create a list
lt <- list(x = 1:4, "a", c(TRUE, FALSE, TRUE), c(2.3, 5.9))

# Indexing/Extraction Operators
lt[1]          # index (returns list)
lt[[1]]        # index (returns list component)
lt$x           # extract named column or component
stats::ecdf    # use a particular function from a package
```

Operators as Functions

```
# Example of Infix Operator and Matching Function
6 + 2      # infix operator
`+`(6, 2)  # function, need backticks around name

# Example of Infix Operator and Matching Function
4:9       # infix operator
`:`(4, 9) # function, need backticks around name

# Example of Infix Operator and Matching Function
var_1 <- "Amherst"      # infix operator
`<-`(var_1, "Amherst") # function, need backticks around name
var_1
```



Basic Functions

```
# Example of Function Arguments
round(6.248)                  # press tab to see function's arguments
round(6.248, digits = 0) # equivalent to previous line
round(6.248, digits = 2) # rounds to 2 decimal places

# Examples of Arguments
?print      # x = R object; "..." = additional arguments
?length     # x = R object
?rep.int    # x = vector; times = number of times to repeat
?Sys.Date() # no arguments
```

Basic Mathematical Functions

```
# Mathematical Functions
?abs          # absolute value
?log          # log to base e
?exp          # antilog
?log          # log to base n
?log10        # log to base 10
?sqrt         # square root
?cos          # cosine of x in radians; also sin(x), tan(x)
?factorial   # x!
?floor        # greatest integer less than x
?ceiling      # smallest integer greater than x
?trunc        # closest integer to x between x and 0
?round        # round the value of x to an integer
?signif       # give x to 6 digits scientific notation
```

Basic Math Examples

```
# Mathematical Functions (Examples)
abs(-23)          # 23
log(5)            # 1.609438
exp(4)            # 54.59815
log(6, 2)          # 2.584963
log10(7)          # 0.845098
sqrt(25)          # 5
cos(pi)           # -1
factorial(4)       # 24
floor(6.23)        # 6
ceiling(9.19)       # 10
trunc(-3.2)         # -3
round(3.2178, digits=2) # 3.22
signif(4/3, digits=6)   # 1.33333
```



Options

```
# Show Current Options
options()                  # prints all option settings

# Change Options
options(digits = 10)    # default was 6
5 / 3                   # 10 digits shown
```



Vector Sequences

```
# Vectors of sequences
c(2, 4, 6)
2:6
seq(from = 2, to = 3, by = 0.5)
rep(1:2, times = 3)
rep(1:2, each = 3)
```

```
# Open "R Programming, Lesson 3: Sequence of Numbers"
swirl()

# Open and go through the lesson:
# 1: R Programming: The basics of programming in R
# 3: Sequence of Numbers

# Leave swirl by using the bye() function
bye()
```

Control Statements

```
# Control Statements
?'if'          # if(cond) expr
?'else'        # if(cond) expr1 else expr2
?'for'         # for(var in seq) expr
?'while'       # while(cond) expr
?'repeat'      # repeat expr
?'break'       # break expr
?'next'        # repeat expr
```

Control the flow of execution of a script



Indexing By Logic

```
# Create sample
ints <- sample(1:10, size = 10, replace = FALSE)

# Create Logical Vectors
ints > 5
ints < 7

# Determine Vector Positions Using Logical Vectors
which(ints > 5)
which(ints < 7)

# Test for Any or All in Logical Vectors
any(ints < 0)
all(ints > 0)
```



Indexing By Logic

```
# Create vector  
x <- 6:10  
  
# Equal to or not equal to  
x[x == 7]  
x[x != 7]  
x[x == 6 | x == 8]  
  
# Greater/less than  
x[x > 7]  
x[x < 8]  
x[x > 7 & x < 9]
```



Subsetting Vectors

```
# Open "R Programming, Lesson 6: Subsetting Vectors"  
swirl()  
  
# Open and go through the lesson:  
# 1: R Programming: The basics of programming in R  
# 6: Subsetting Vectors  
  
# Leave swirl by using the bye() function  
bye()
```

Data Structures

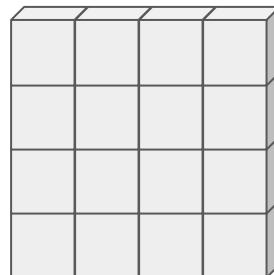
[pos]

Vector



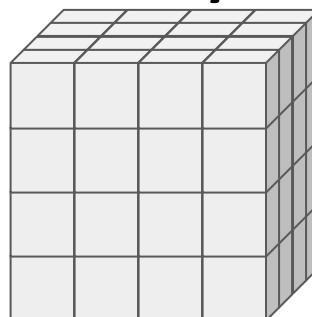
[row, col]

Matrix

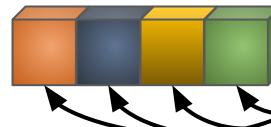


[row, col, slice]

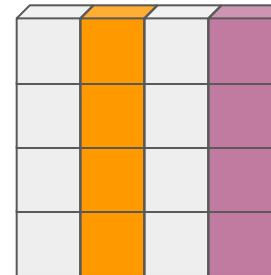
Array



List



Data frame



Columns can be
different data types.

Vectors
Data frames
Arrays
Lists

Creating Objects

```
# Create a vec
vec <- seq(from = 4, to = 16, by = 4)

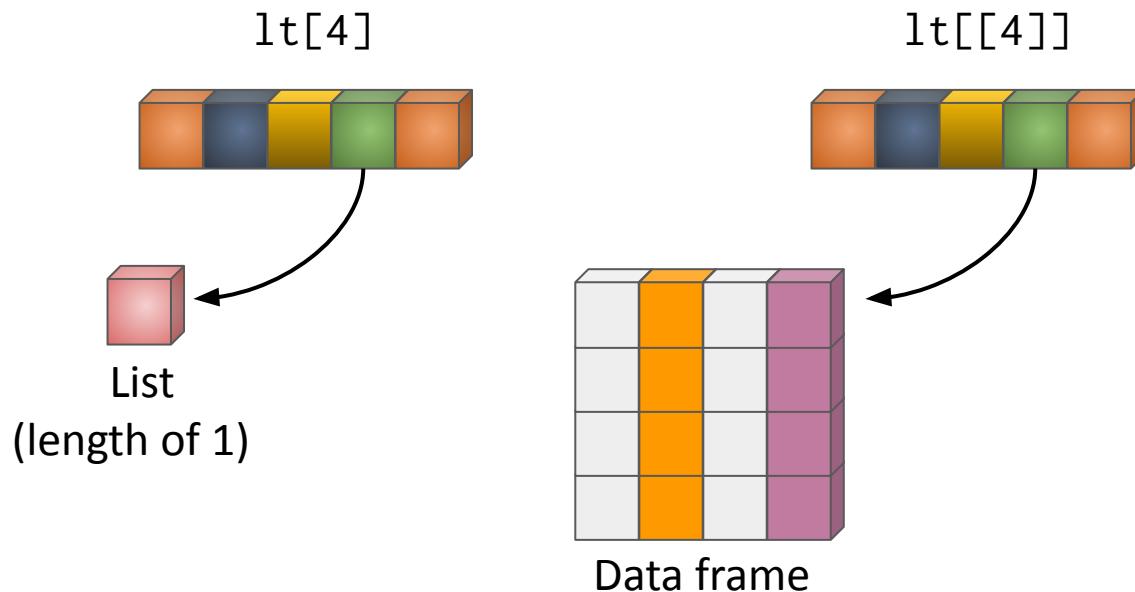
# Create a matrix
mt <- matrix(1:16, nrow=4)

# Create a data frame
df <- data.frame(x = c(4:7), y = c(letters[1:4]), x2 = c(11:14),
                  z = c(TRUE, FALSE, FALSE, TRUE))

# Create a list
lt <- list(1:3, "a", c(TRUE, FALSE, TRUE), df, c(2.3, 5.9))
```

Indexing By Position

```
# Lists
lt <- list(1:3, "a", c(TRUE, FALSE, TRUE), df, c(2.3, 5.9))
lt[4]      # single bracket returns a list
lt[[4]]    # double bracket returns list components
```



Indexing By Position

```
# Matrices / Data frames  
mt <- matrix(1:16, nrow = 4)  
mt[1, 2]      # returns element  
mt[2, ]       # returns row  
mt[, 3]       # returns column
```

mt[1, 2]

1	5	9	13
2	6	10	14
3	7	11	15
4	8	12	16

mt[2,]

1	5	9	13
2	6	10	14
3	7	11	15
4	8	12	16

mt[, 3]

1	5	9	13
2	6	10	14
3	7	11	15
4	8	12	16

Indexing By Position

```
# Names: Data frames  
df <- data.frame(x = c(4:8), y = c(letters[1:5]), z = c(TRUE,  
    FALSE, FALSE, TRUE, TRUE))  
df[3, 2]      # returns element  
df[1, ]        # returns row  
df[, 3]        # returns column
```

4	a	T
5	b	F
6	c	F
7	d	T
8	e	T

df

4	a	T
5	b	F
6	c	F
7	d	T
8	e	T

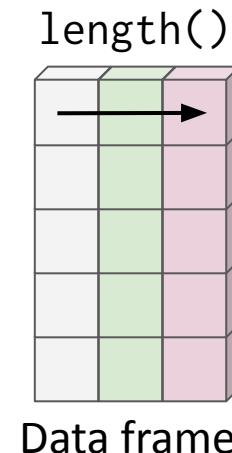
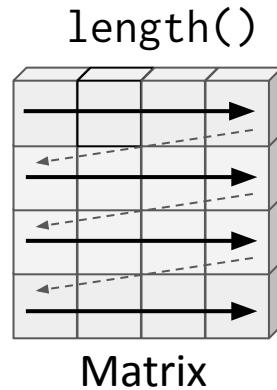
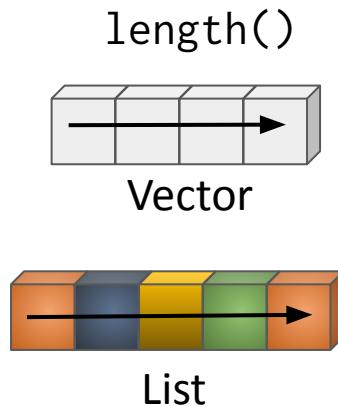
df

4	a	T
5	b	F
6	c	F
7	d	T
8	e	T

df

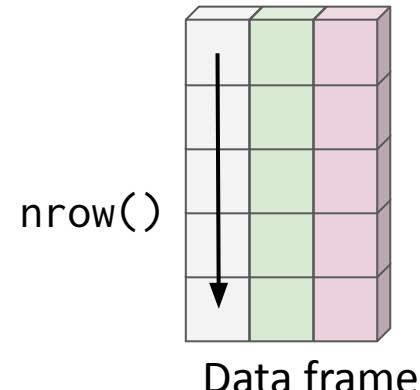
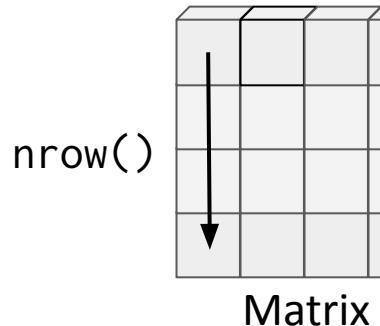
Object Attributes: length()

```
# Object Attributes  
length(vec) # number of elements in vector  
length(lt) # number of elements in list  
length(mt) # number of elements in matrix  
length(df) # number of columns in data frame
```



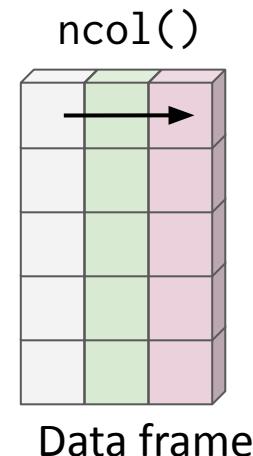
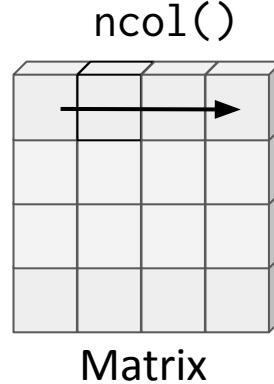
Object Attributes: nrow()

```
# Object Attributes  
nrow(mt)      # number of rows in matrix  
nrow(df)      # number of rows in data frame
```



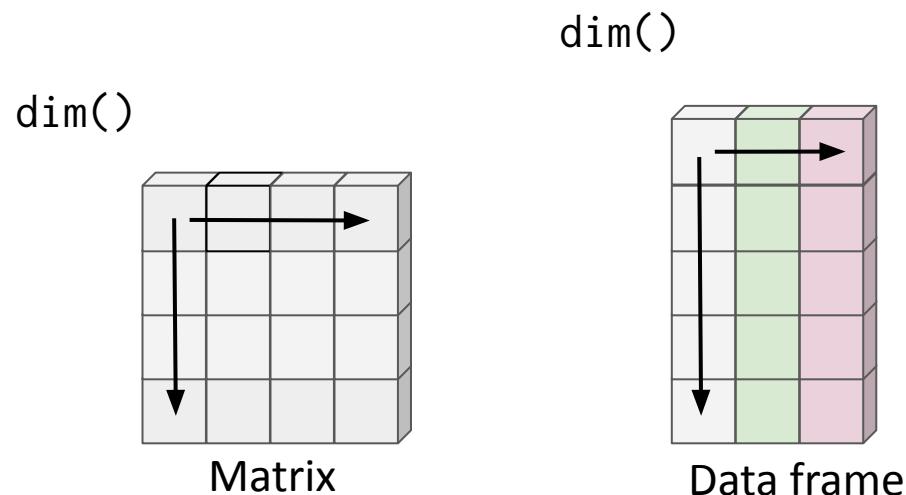
Object Attributes: ncol()

```
# Object Attributes  
ncol(mt)      # number of columns in matrix  
ncol(df)      # number of columns in data frame
```



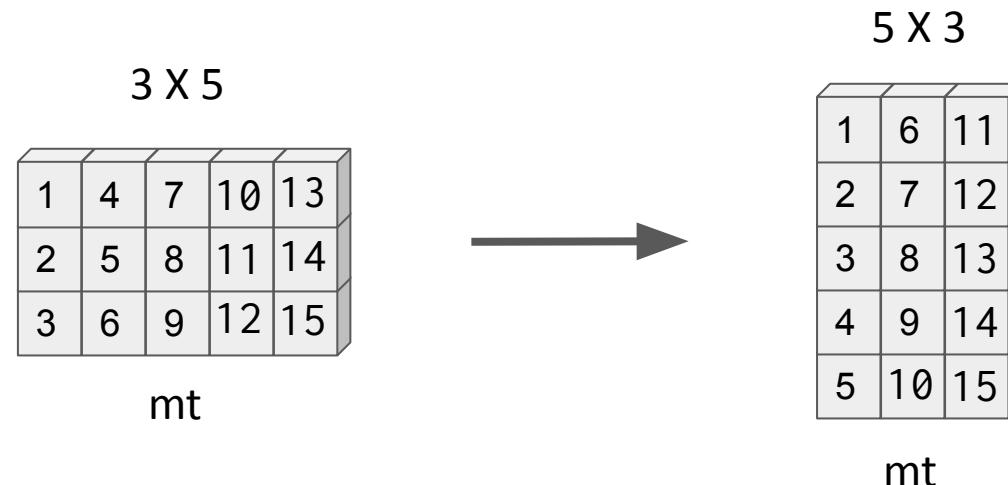
Object Attributes: dim()

```
# Attributes: dim()  
dim(mt)    # number of rows, columns in matrix  
dim(df)    # number of rows, columns in data frame
```



Object Attributes: dim()

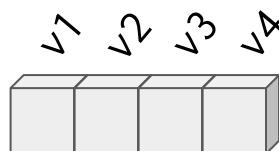
```
# Change Matrix Dimensions  
mt <- matrix(1:15, nrow = 3, ncol = 5) # create matrix  
dim(mt) <- c(5, 3) # change dimensions
```



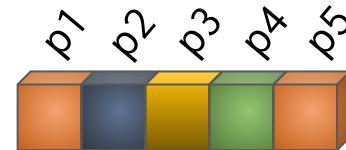
Vector and List Names

```
# Names: Vector and List
vec <- 5:8    # vector
names(vec) <- c("v1", "v2", "v3", "v4")  # set names

lt <- list(1:3, "a", c(TRUE, FALSE, TRUE), vec, c(2.3, 5.9)) # list
names(lt) <- c("p1", "p2", "p3", "p4", "p5")  # set names
```



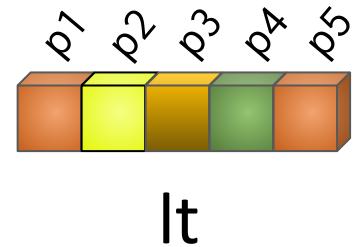
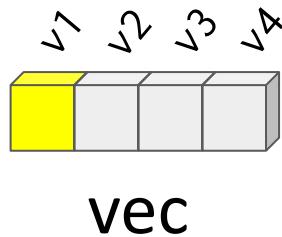
vec



lt

Vector and List Names

```
# Indexing by Name: Vectors and Lists  
vec["v1"]      # Index vector using name in brackets  
lt["p1"]       # Index list using name in brackets  
lt$p2         # Index list using $name
```



Matrix Names

```
# Names: Matrices  
mt <- matrix(1:15, nrow = 3, ncol = 5) # create matrix  
names(mt) <- letters[1:15] # set names of matrix  
mt["d"] # locate element by name
```



1	4	7	10	13
2	5	8	11	14
3	6	9	12	15

mt



a	d	g	j	m
b	e	h	k	n
c	f	i	l	o

names(mt)

Data Frame Names

```
# Names: Data frames
df <- data.frame(nums = c(1:4), lets = c("a", "b", "c", "c"),
  logs = c(T, F, T, T))                      # create 3-col data frame
rownames(df) <- c("r1", "r2", "r3", "r4")    # set row names
```

	nums	lets	logs
r1	1	a	T
r2	2	b	F
r3	3	c	T
r4	4	c	T

df

Data Frame Names

```
# Names: Data frames  
df[["r2", ]]  
df[, "logs"]  
df$lets
```

	nums	lets	logs
r1	1	a	T
r2	2	b	F
r3	3	c	T
r4	4	c	T

df

	nums	lets	logs
r1	1	a	T
r2	2	b	F
r3	3	c	T
r4	4	c	T

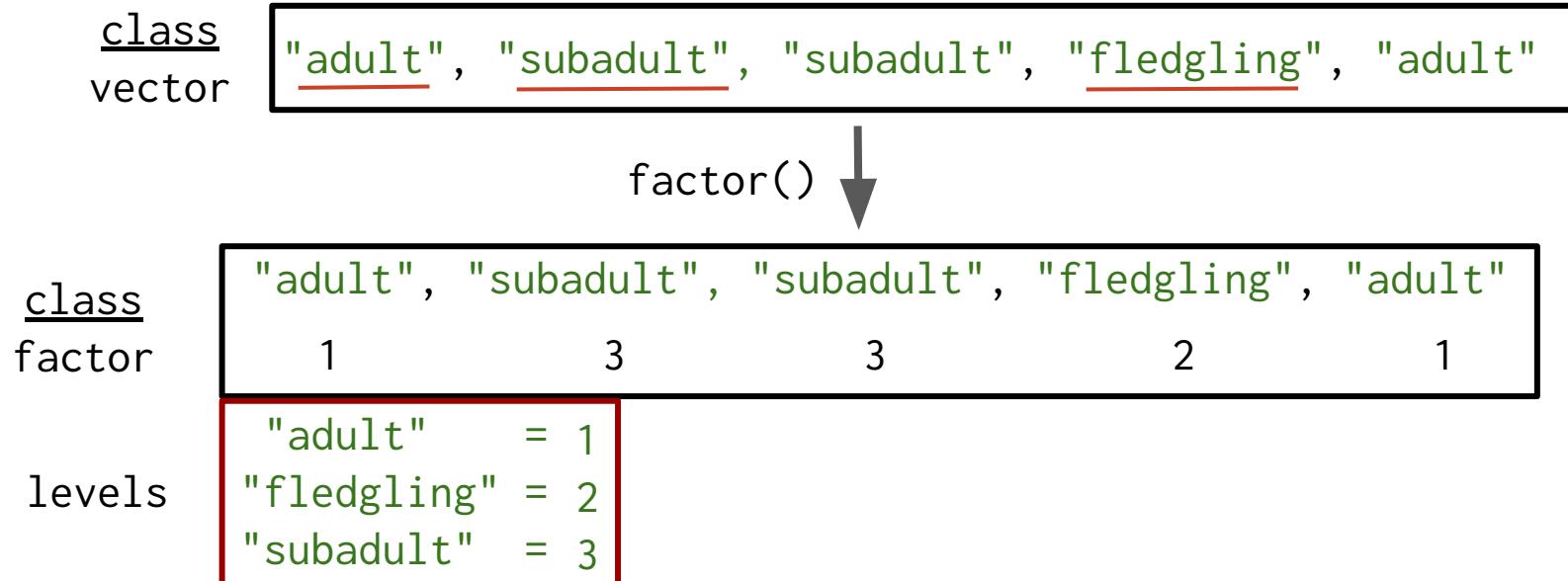
df

	nums	lets	logs
r1	1	a	T
r2	2	b	F
r3	3	c	T
r4	4	c	T

df

Factor and Levels

```
# Factor and Levels  
age <- c("adult", "subadult", "subadult", "fledgling", "adult")  
age_f <- factor(age) # make into class Factor  
levels(age_f) # print levels
```



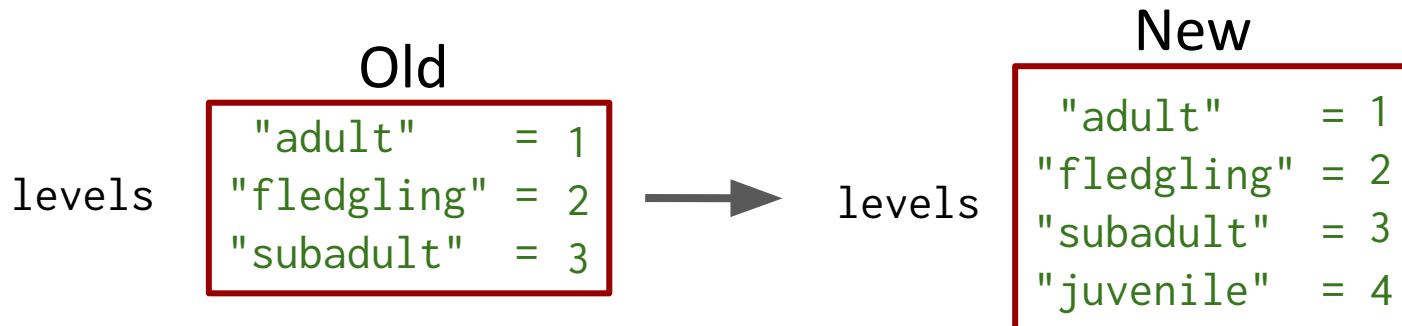
Factor and Levels

```
# Factor and Levels  
age_f[5] <- "juvenile" # Saved as an NA
```

<u>class</u>	"adult", "subadult", "subadult", "fledgling", "adult"
factor	1 3 3 2 1
levels	"adult" = 1 "fledgling" = 2 "subadult" = 3
	
	↓ age_f[5] <- "juvenile"
<u>class</u>	"adult", "subadult", "subadult", "fledgling", NA
factor	1 3 3 2 NA

Factor and Levels

```
# Factor and Levels  
levels(age_f) <- c("adult", "subadult", "fledgling", "juvenile")  
age_f[5] <- "juvenile"
```



<u>class</u>	"adult", "subadult", "subadult", "fledgling", "juvenile"
factor	1 3 3 2 4

Class Transformations

```
# Transform
age_ch <- as.character(age_f)

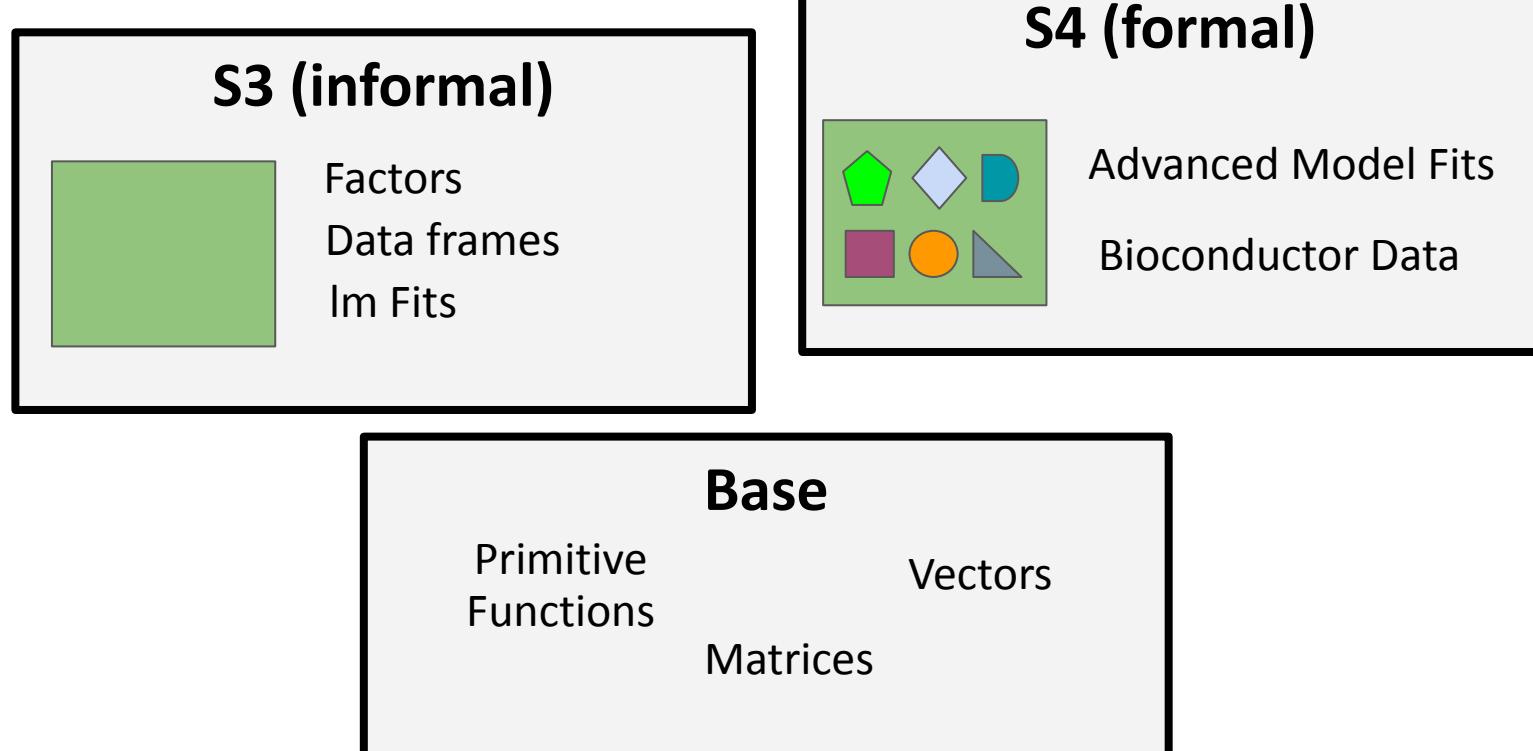
# Class Transformations: Using as.xxx()
chr <- c("TRUE", "FALSE", "FALSE")
tf <- as.logical(chr)
int <- as.integer(tf)

chr <- c("1", "0", "1")
int <- as.integer(chr)
tf <- as.logical(int)

chr <- c("5.41", "94.3", "1.63"))
num <- as.numeric(chr)
```

Base, S3, and S4 Object Classes

```
# Object Classes
```





Objects in Environment

```
# Objects in Current Environment  
?ls  
ls()  
objects() # equivalent to: ls()  
  
# Removing Objects  
?rm  
rm(vec, mt)  
  
# Removing All Objects in Current Environment  
rm(list = ls())
```



Object Names - Validity

```
# Valid Object Names
Ab_.3 <- 1      # letters, numbers, underscores, and dots only
.is_ok <- 2      # must start with letter or dot
a3 <- 3          # numbers only allowed after an initial letter
a <- 4          # R is case sensitive
A <- 5          # a is not equal to A

# Reserved Words
?reserved        # not allowed as names
```

Getting Help in R

```
# Search for function help files
help(as.integer)
?as.integer

# Search within all downloaded help files
help.search("kernel")
??"kernel"
```

Style Guide - Variables Names

```
# Good names
day_one <- Sys.Date()
day_1 <- Sys.Date()

# Bad names
First_day_of_the_month <- Sys.Date()
Dayone <- Sys.Date()
Djm1 <- Sys.Date()

# Avoid using names of existing variables and functions
```

Style Guide - Code Syntax

```
# Bad: No Spaces
df<-data.frame(feet=c(5,6,5,6),inches=c(10,2,8,4))
average<-mean(df$feet/12+df$inches,na.rm=TRUE)

# Good: Spaces
df <- data.frame(feet = c(5, 6, 5, 6), inches = c(10, 2, 8, 4))
average <- mean(df$feet / 12 + df$inches, na.rm = TRUE)

# Google's R Style Guide:
browseURL("http://google.github.io/styleguide/Rguide.xml")

# Advanced R - Style Guide (Hadley Wickham):
browseURL("http://adv-r.had.co.nz/Style.html")
```



Swirl: Matrices and Data Frames

```
# Open "R Programming, Lesson 7: Matrices and Data Frames"  
swirl()  
  
# Open and go through the lesson:  
# 1: R Programming: The basics of programming in R  
# 7: Matrices and Data Frames  
  
# Leave swirl by using the bye() function  
bye()
```

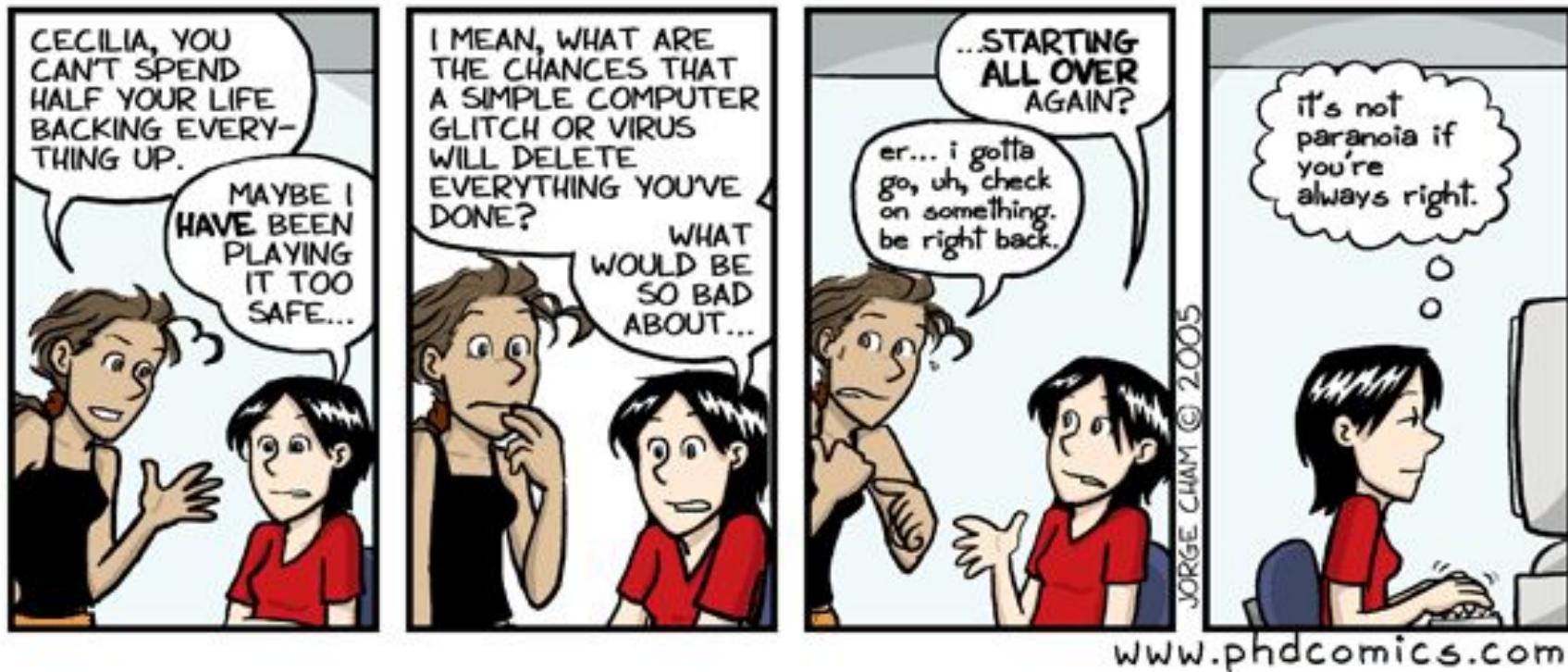
15 minute coffee break...

Part 2 - Data Exploration



Data Management

- Don't change the raw data once entered
- Back up: 3 places better than 2
- Back ups are only as good as the last time you did it



Importing Data

Delimited Files (.csv, .txt) 

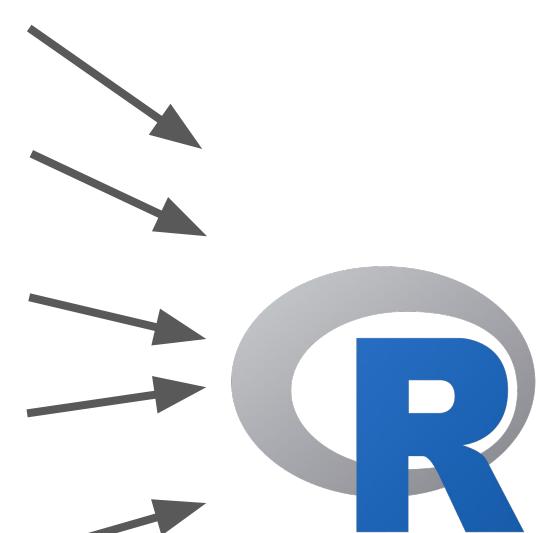
Excel and Access 

Statistical Software 

SQL Databases 

Geospatial Data 

Data from the Web 



Importing Data

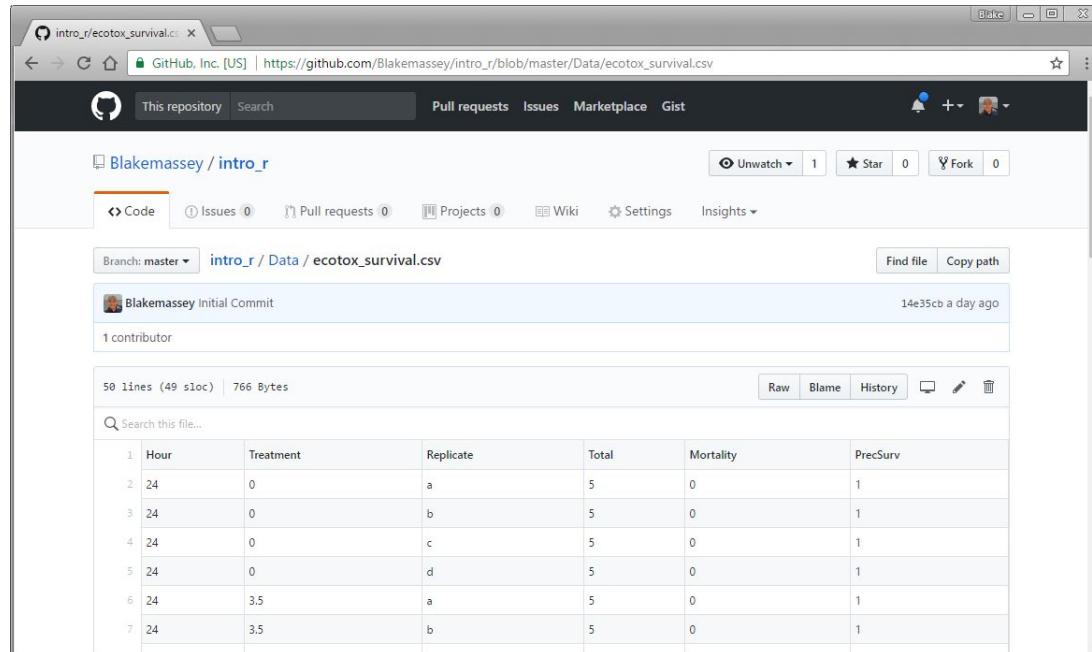
```
# Reading Tables
?read.table()      # reads tabular data
?read.csv()        # reads comma delimited files
?read.csv2()       # reads semi-colon delimited files
?read.delim()      # reads files with any delimiter

# Reading Excel Files
install.packages("readxl")    # Part of the Tidyverse
library(readxl)
```

Importing Data

```
data <- read.csv(file = "Data/blood_iron.csv")
data2 <- read.csv(file = "Data/farm_data.csv")
```

R needs either the file path or the name of the file in the working directory to load external data.



The screenshot shows a GitHub browser interface for the file `ecotox_survival.csv`. The file was committed by Blakemassey and has 50 lines (49 sloc) and 766 Bytes. The data is displayed as a table:

	Hour	Treatment	Replicate	Total	Mortality	PrecSurv
1	24	0	a	5	0	1
2	24	0	b	5	0	1
3	24	0	c	5	0	1
4	24	0	d	5	0	1
5	24	3.5	a	5	0	1
6	24	3.5	b	5	0	1



Exploring Data

```
# Data Exploration
str(data)      # summary information on the data structure.
head(data)     # first 6 lines of data
tail(data)     # last 6 lines of data
summary(data)  # gives summary of data
unique(data$dose) # gives all unique values
class(data$dose) # tells you the class of the data
table(data$dose) # build a table of counts at each factor
is.na(data)     # figure out if there are any NA's in the object
```

Finding NAs

```
# How to deal with: NAs
sum(c(1, NA, 4)) # This comes to NA
sum(c(1, NA, 4), na.rm=T) # This actually comes to 5
```

NAs can often derail functions - so make sure they aren't in there!

```
# How to deal with NAs
?is.na
is.na(c(1:3, NA, 5))
```

```
[1] FALSE FALSE FALSE TRUE FALSE
```

```
?any
any(is.na(c(1:3, NA, 5)))
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

Find out why you have NA's and fix if ya can!

Data Manipulation 1

```
# Changing values in vectors, matrices, & data frames  
vect <- seq(1:10) # create a sequence to manipulate
```

```
> vect  
[1] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
```

```
vect[3] <- 9      # for changing the 3rd element to 9
```

```
> vect  
[1] 1 2 9 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
```

```
mt <- matrix(1:9, nrow=3) # create a matrix  
mt[1,1] <- 9      # for changing the element in row 1 and col 1 to 9
```

```
> mt  
[,1] [,2] [,3]  
[1,] 1 4 7  
[2,] 2 5 8  
[3,] 3 6 9
```



```
> mt  
[,1] [,2] [,3]  
[1,] 9 4 7  
[2,] 2 5 8  
[3,] 3 6 9
```

Data Manipulation 2

```
# Add cols to new data
df1 <- data.frame(good=1:3, bad=4:6) # create a data frame
df2 <- data.frame(ugly=c("a","b","c")) # create a second data frame
df3 <- cbind(df1, df2) # cbind those data frames together
df3$var <- c("wa", "wa", "wa") # for making new column
```



Data Manipulation 3

```
# Change column names  
colnames(df3) <- c("Good", "Bad") # changing all names
```

```
> df3  
Good Bad NA NA  
1 1 4 a wa  
2 2 5 b wa  
3 3 6 c wa
```

```
names(df3)[3:4] <- c("&", "Ugly") # if you know column position
```

```
> df3  
Good Bad & Ugly  
1 1 4 a wa  
2 2 5 b wa  
3 3 6 c wa
```

Data Transformation

```
# Create Numeric Vectors
x <- c(0, 1.55, 2.9, 34, 600)

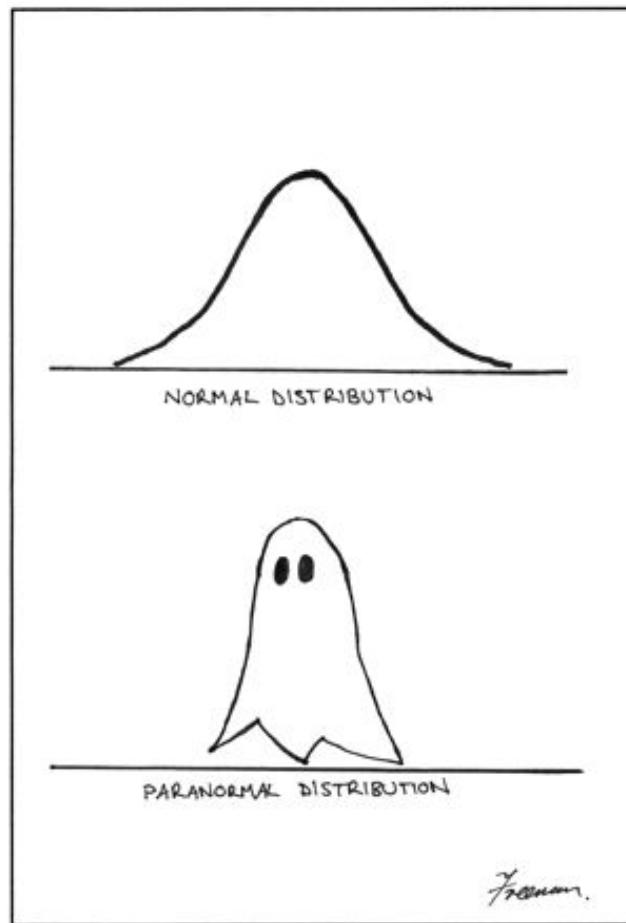
# Transform Data
log(x)                  # zeroes produce -Inf
log(x + .001)            # prevents -Inf results
log10(x + .001)          # log base 10
exp(x)                   # raises constant e to power x
(x)^2                    # raises x to 2nd power
```

Data Standardization

```
# Standardize Data
scale(x)                      # scale + center object x
scale(x, center=FALSE)         # no centering performed
scale(x, scale=FALSE)          # no scaling performed

# Z Transformation
x_stand <- (x - mean(x)) / sd(x) # Z-score standardization
```

Data Distributions



Data Distributions

```
# Probability Distributions
?pnorm()# probability (cumulative dist. function)
?qnorm()# quantile or inverse c.d.f.
?dnorm()# density
?rnorm()# random variable with specified distribution
rnorm(n, mean=0, sd=1)  # default args

# Fill in an appropriate distribution after initial letter
# (e.g., rbinom, pbeta, qgeom, dgamma, rpois, etc...)

# Note: runif = Random sample of uniform distribution

# For more information on the differences between these R functions
# see: http://seankross.com/notes/dpqr/
```

Visual Data Exploration - Plotting

No better way to get familiar with data!

Critical for exploring statistical assumptions!

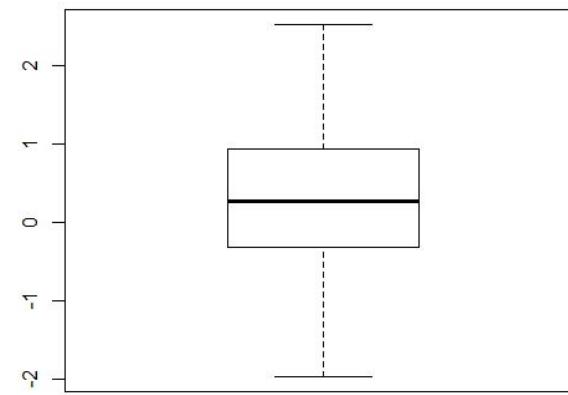
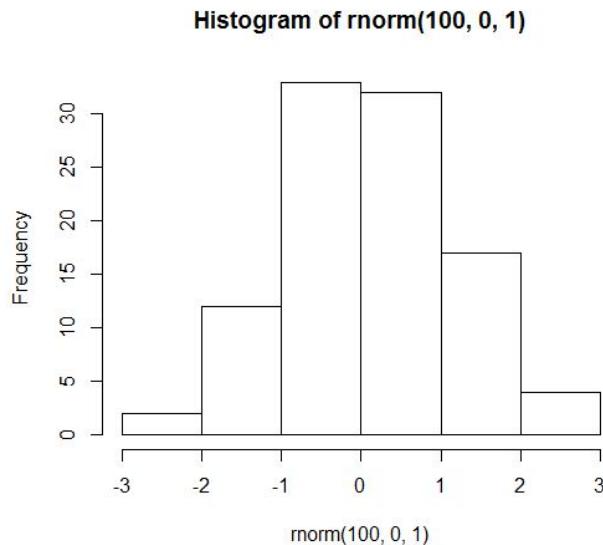
Basic Plots

```
?hist()      # histogram  
?boxplot()   # boxplot  
?dotchart()  # Cleveland's dotplot  
?plot()      # scatterplot
```

Above are some common, useful plots.
Many others are available.

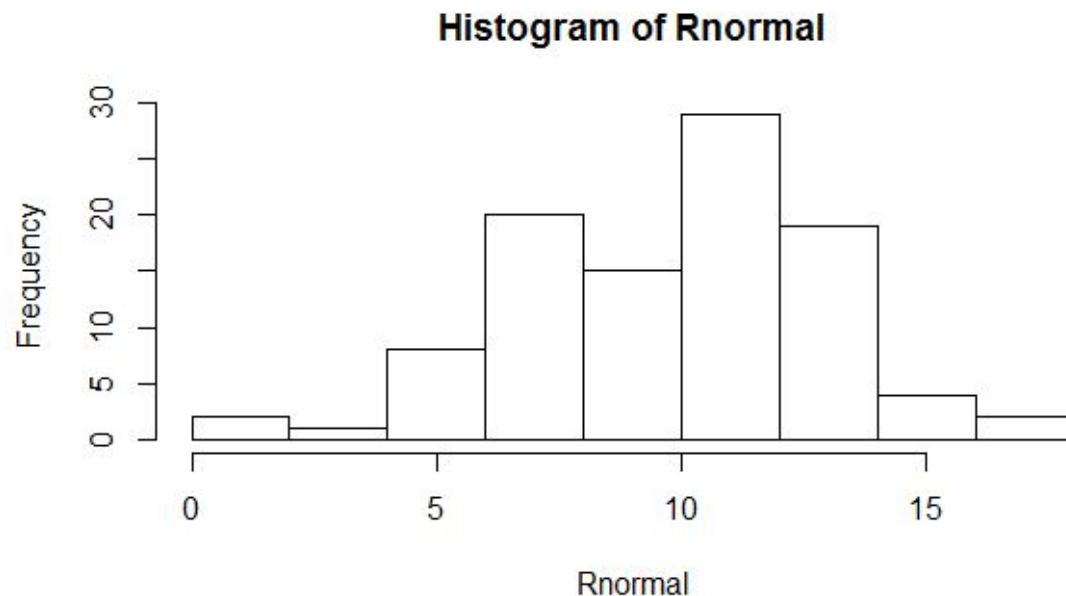
Passing Functions as Args

```
# Functions can be passed as arguments to other functions  
  
rnorm(100, 0, 1) # A normal distribution  
  
hist(rnorm(100, 0, 1)) # histogram of 100 normally dist values  
  
boxplot(rnorm(100)) # boxplot of 100 normally dist values
```



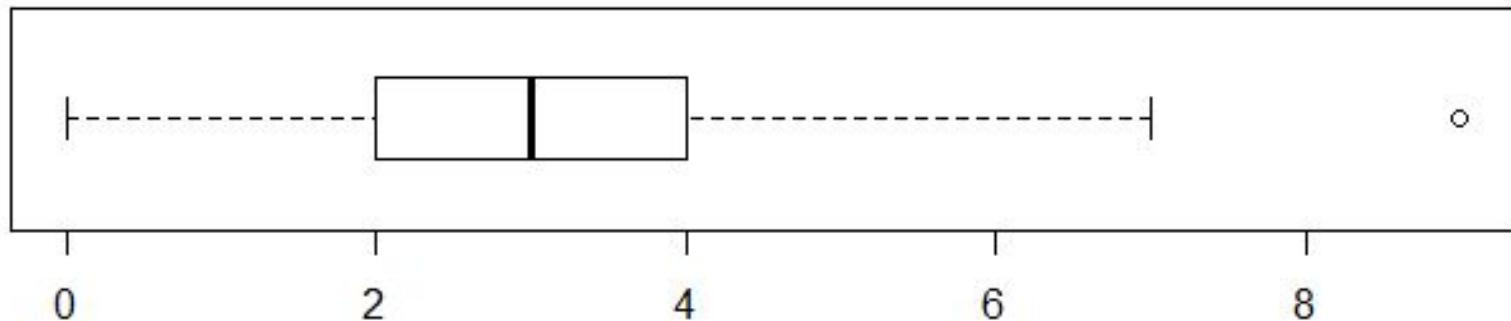
Histogram

```
hist(rnorm(100, 0, 1)) # histogram of 100 normally dist values  
  
Rnormal <- rnorm(n=100, mean=10, sd=3)  
  
hist(Rnormal)
```



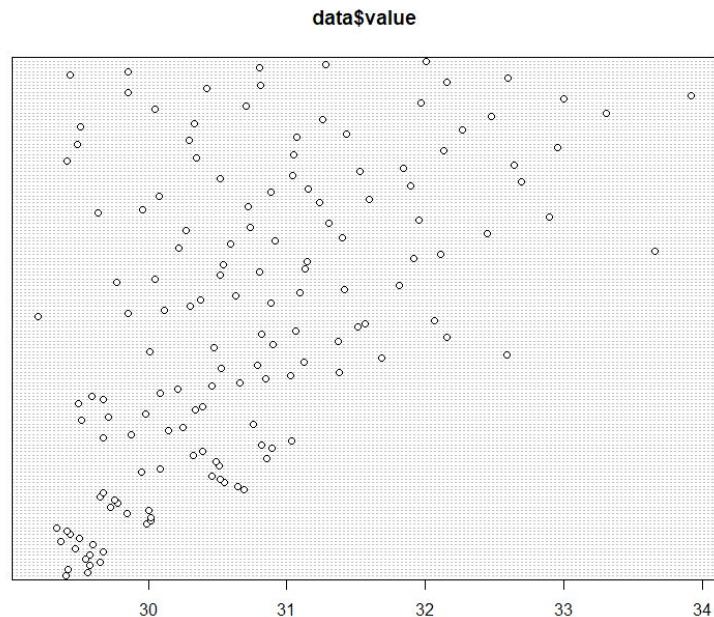
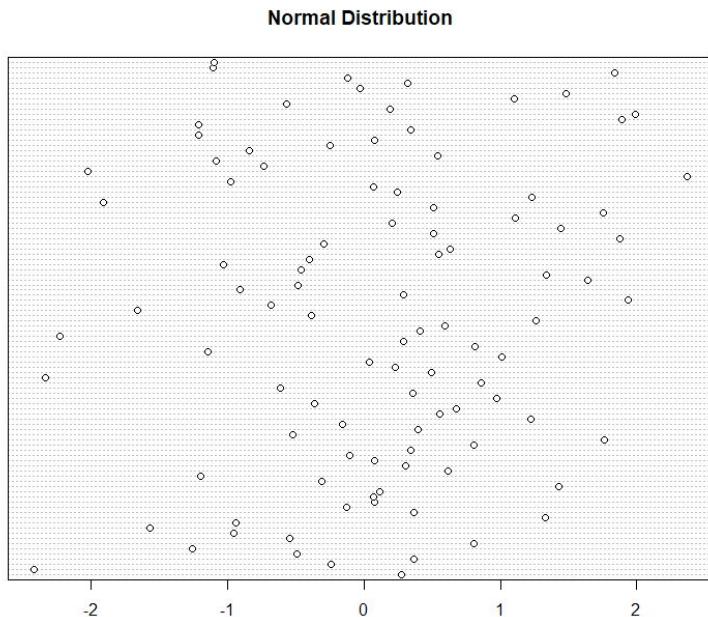
Boxplots

```
Rpoisson <- rpois(100, 3) # Assign random Poisson distribution  
  
boxplot(Rpoisson)      # boxplot of 100 Poisson distributed values  
                      # with a lambda of 3  
  
boxplot(Rpoisson, horizontal=TRUE) # Horizontally oriented plot
```



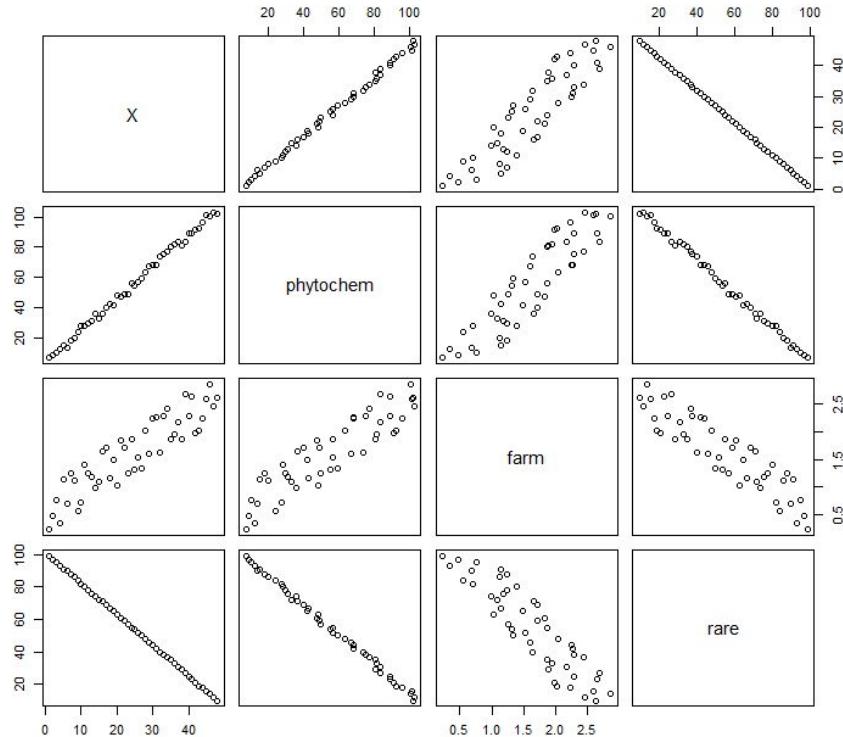
Dot Charts

```
# Cleveland dot charts can show dist. (better than bar charts)  
  
dotchart(rnorm(100)) # Dotchart of 100 normally dist values  
  
dotchart(data$value) # Dotchart of a column in data
```



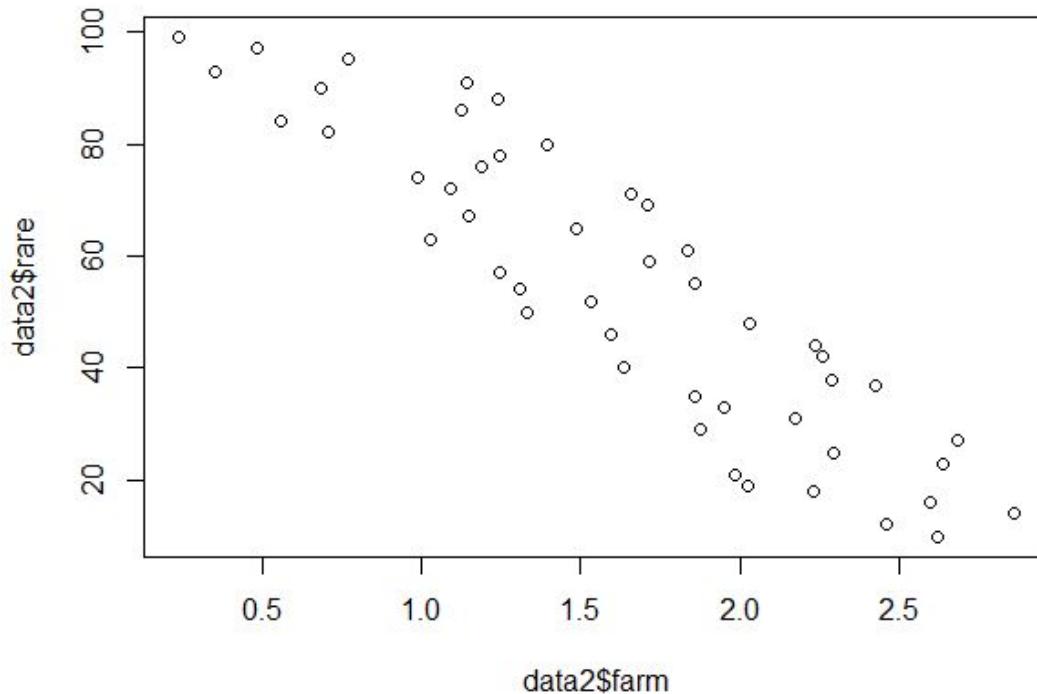
Generic Plots

```
plot(x, y)      # scatter plot of vectors x and y  
plot(data2)     # R will create a correlation plot (> 2 columns)
```



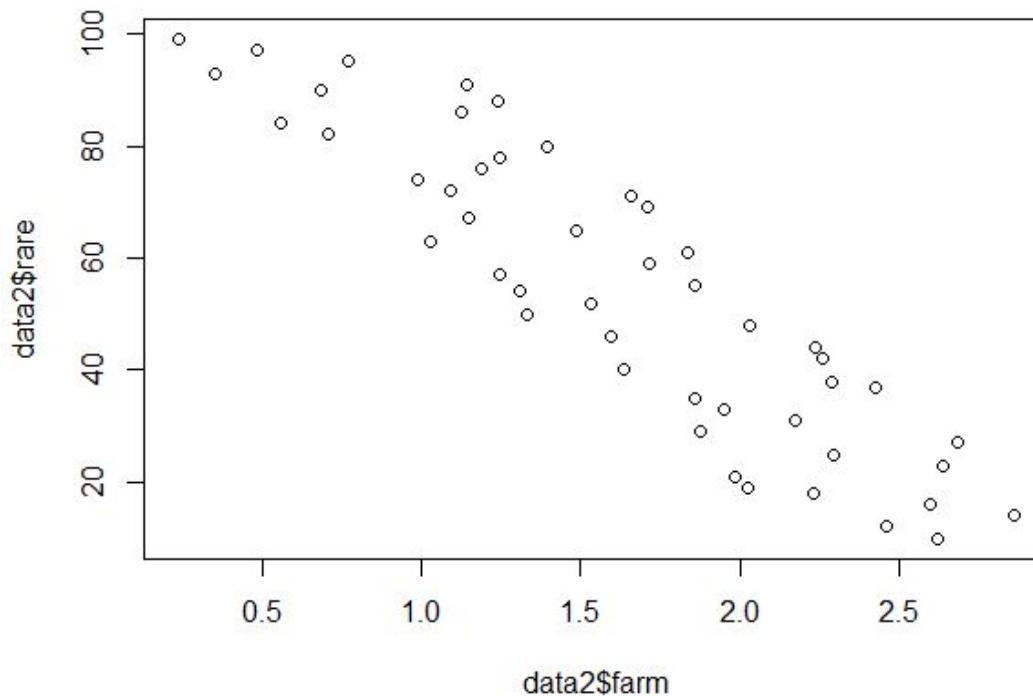
Generic Plots

```
plot(x = data2$farm, # a column named farm in data2  
      y = data2$rare) # a column named rare in data2
```



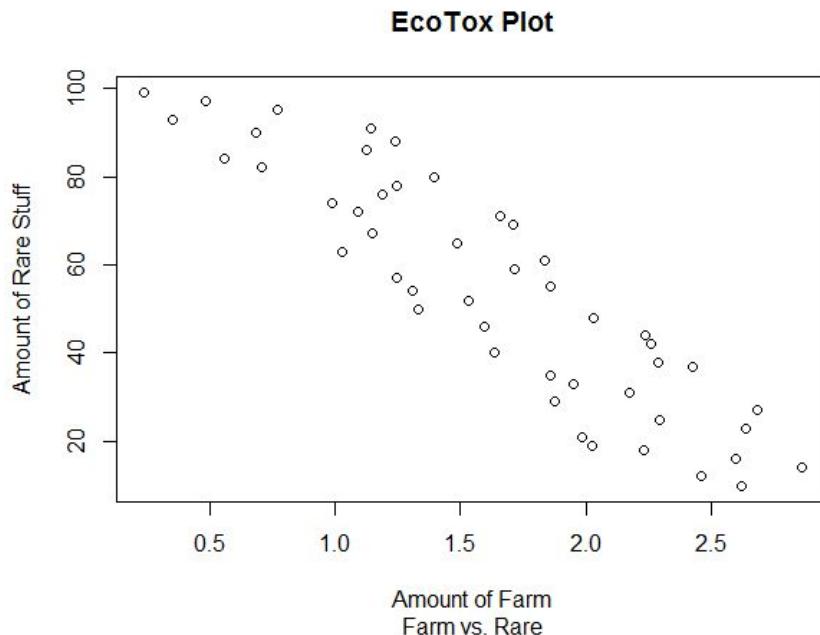
Generic Plots

```
farm <- data2$farm      # assign data to its own object  
rare <- data2$rare      # assign data to its own object  
plot(farm, rare)        # plot() recognizes them
```



Plot Labels

```
plot(farm, rare,  
      main = "EcoTox Plot",          #This is the main title  
      sub = "Farm vs. Rare",         #This is the sub title  
      xlab = "Amount of Farm",       #This is the x-axis title  
      ylab = "Amount of Rare Stuff") #This is the y-axis title
```



Point Shapes

○	1	▽	6	❖	11	●	16	●	21
△	2	☒	7	◻	12	▲	17	■	22
+	3	*	8	⊗	13	◆	18	◆	23
✗	4	❖	9	◻	14	●	19	▲	24
◇	5	⊕	10	■	15	●	20	▼	25

Point Shapes

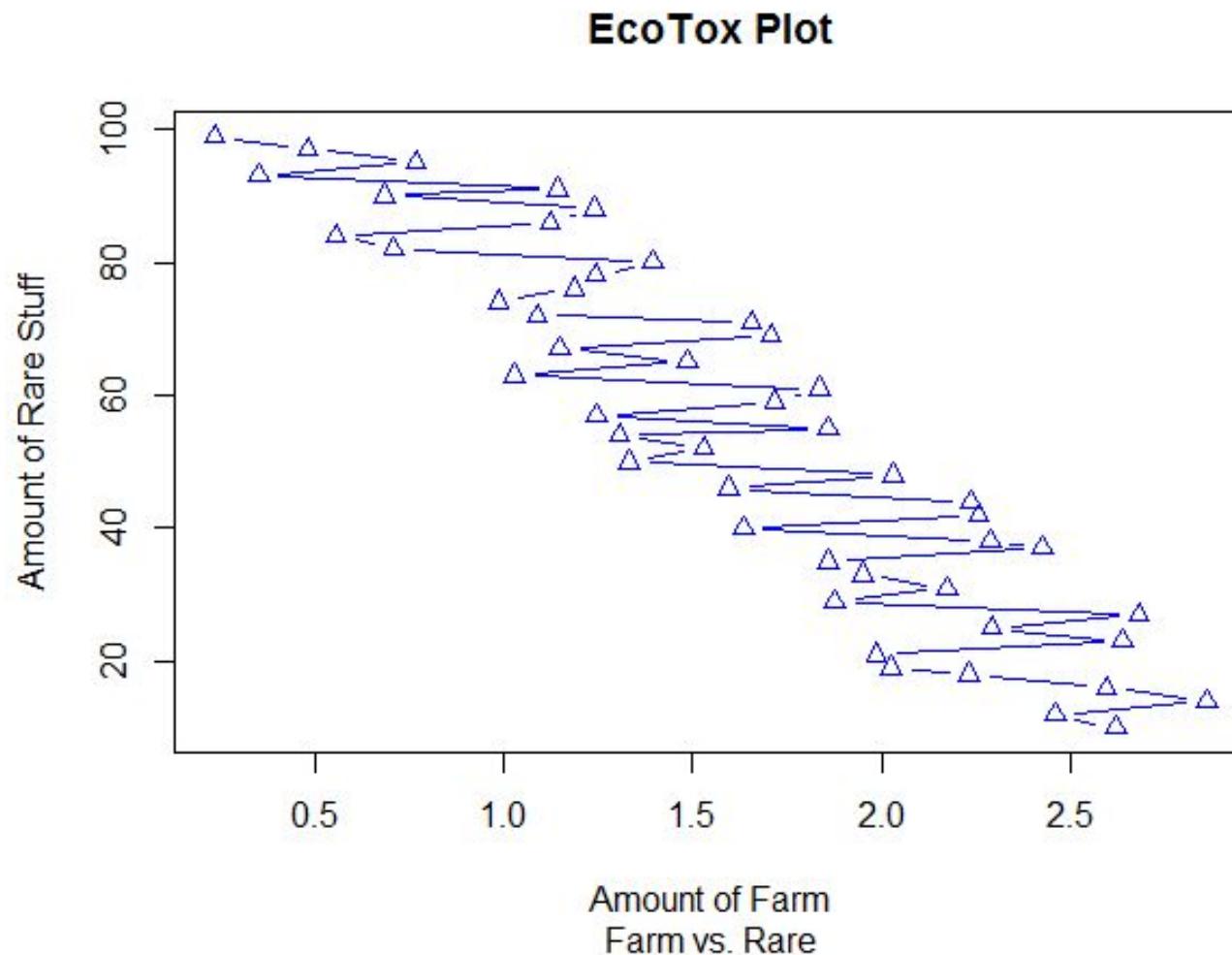
```
par(mar = c(1,1,1,1))
plot(x = c(rep(1,5),rep(2,5),rep(3,5),rep(4,5),rep(5,5)),
      y = rep(5:1,5),
      axes = F,
      xlab = "",ylab = "",
      xlim = c(1,6),ylim = c(1,5),
      pch = 1:25,
      bg = "red",cex = 3)
text(x = c(rep(1,5),rep(2,5),rep(3,5),rep(4,5),rep(5,5))+.5,
      y = rep(5:1,5),
      labels = as.character(1:25))
abline(h = (1:5)+0.5,col = "grey")
abline(v = (1:5)+0.75,col = "grey")
```



Plot Shapes + Sizes

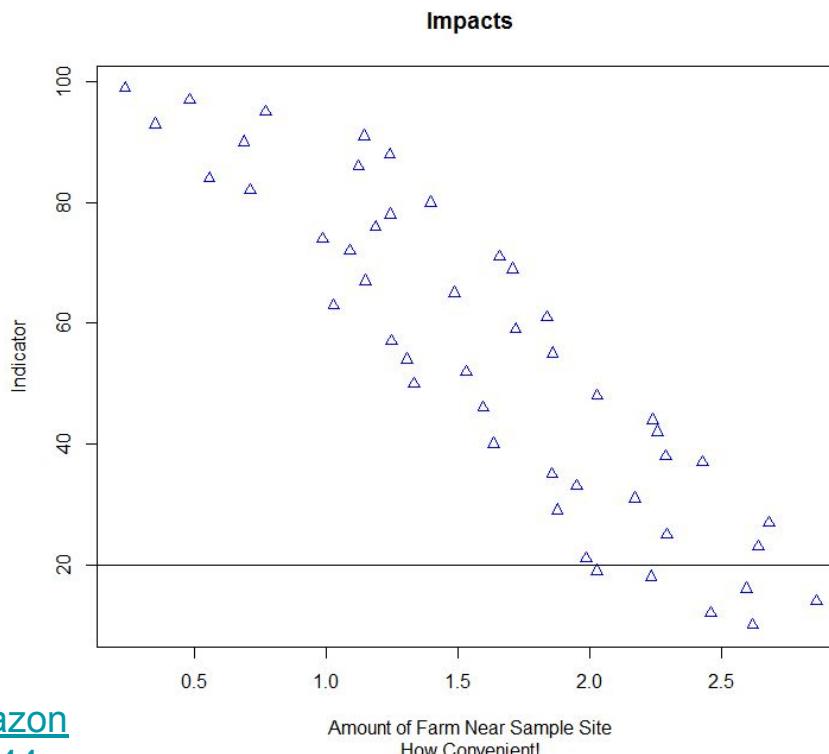
```
plot(farm, rare,  
      main = "EcoTox Plot",           #This is the main title  
      sub = "Farm vs. Rare",          #This is the sub title  
      xlab = "Amount of Farm",        #This is the x-axis title  
      ylab = "Amount of Rare Stuff",   #This is the y-axis title  
      pch = 2,                         #This changes point shapes  
      col = "blue",                   #This changes point color  
      type = "b")                     #This changes line type
```

Plot Shapes + Sizes



Graphical Parameters

```
par(mfrow=c(1,1))      # change # of graphs displayed (row, col)
par(cex=1)              # change all elements size
abline()                # add a vertical or horizontal line
```



More on base graphics:

http://rstudio-pubs-static.s3.amazonaws.com/7953_4e3efd5b9415444ca065b1167862c349.html

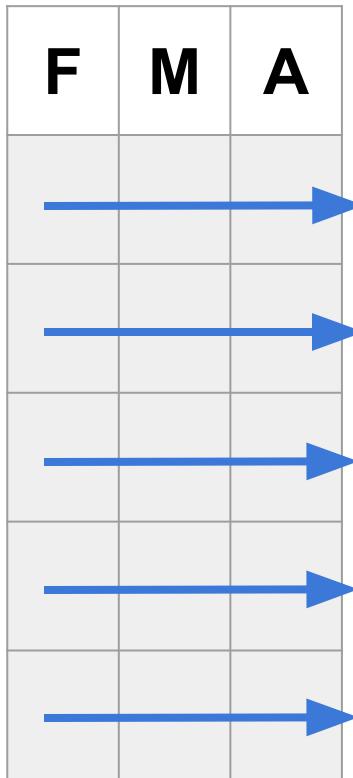
Plots (all put together...)

```
myplot <- plot(  
  x = xdata,  
  y = ydata,  
  main = "This is the main title",  
  col = "blue",  
  type = "s" # plot type  
  xlab = "This is the x-axis label",  
  ylab = "This is the y-axis label",  
  cex = 1 # size of points  
  pch = 2 # shape of points  
)
```

A big problem with the base plotting is that you can't store it.

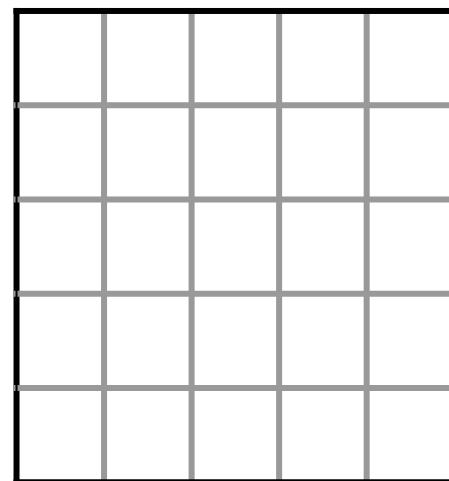
That brings us to: **ggplot2**

ggplot2

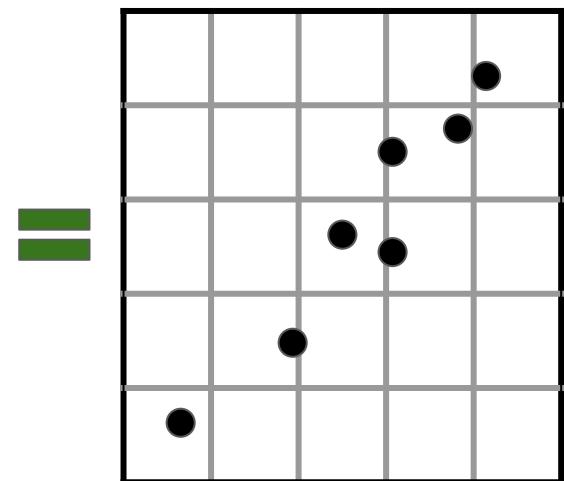


data

geom
 $x=F, y=M$

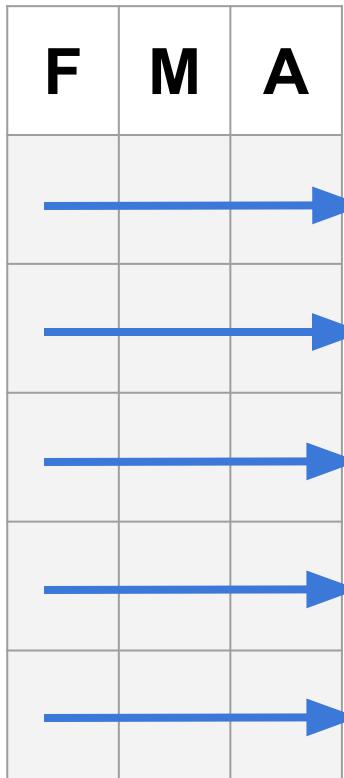


**coordinate
system**



plot

ggplot2

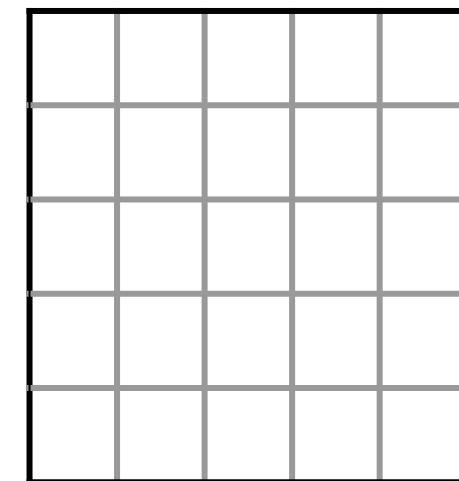


data

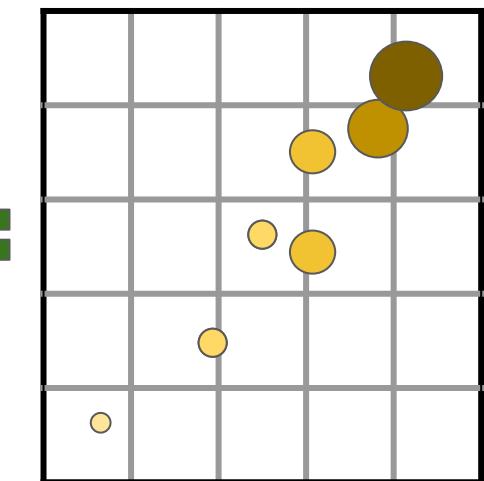
geom

$x=F$, $y=M$

$\text{color}=F$, $\text{size}=A$



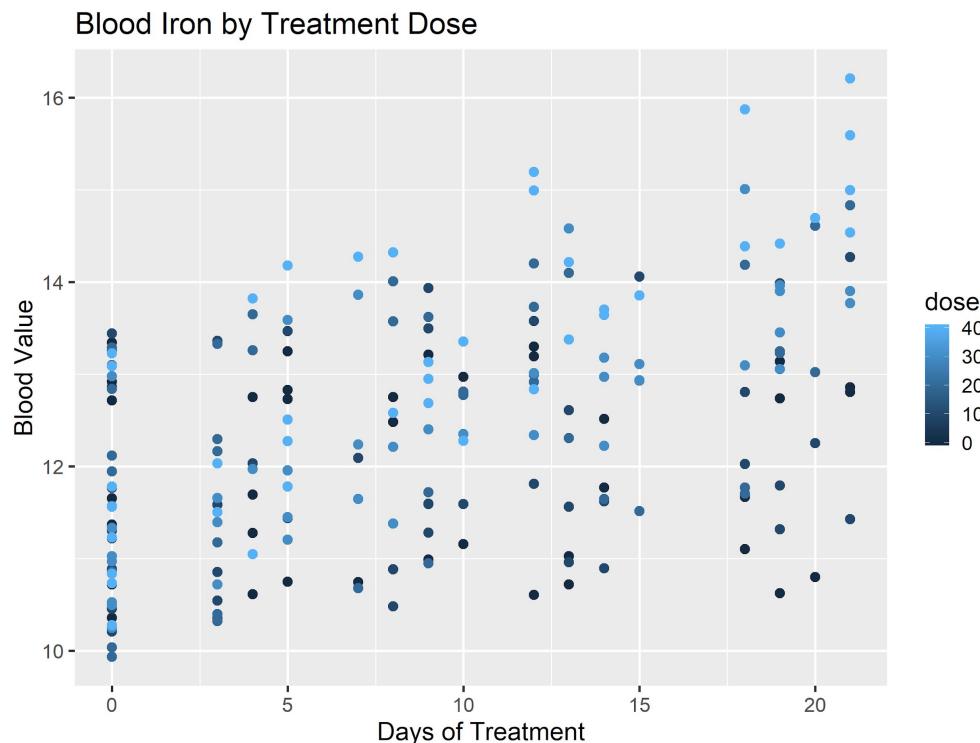
**coordinate
system**



plot

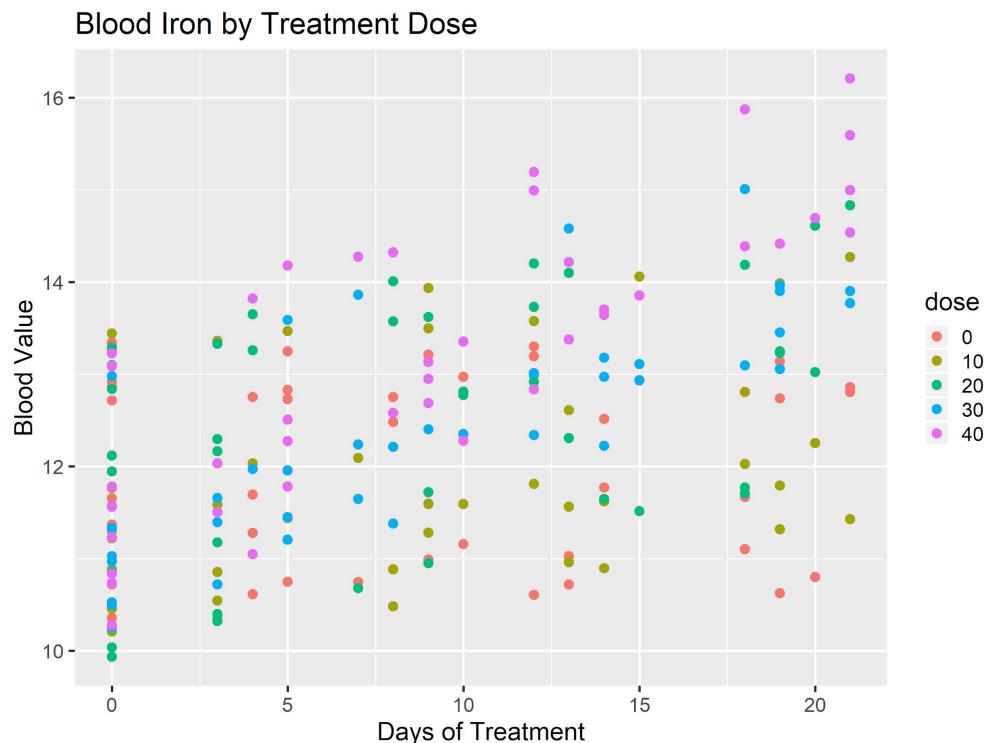
ggplot2 Example

```
library(ggplot2)
gg1 <- ggplot(data = data, aes(x = day, y = value, color = dose)) +
  geom_point(size = 3) + ggttitle("Blood Iron by Treatment Dose") +
  xlab("Days of Treatment") + ylab("Blood Value")
```



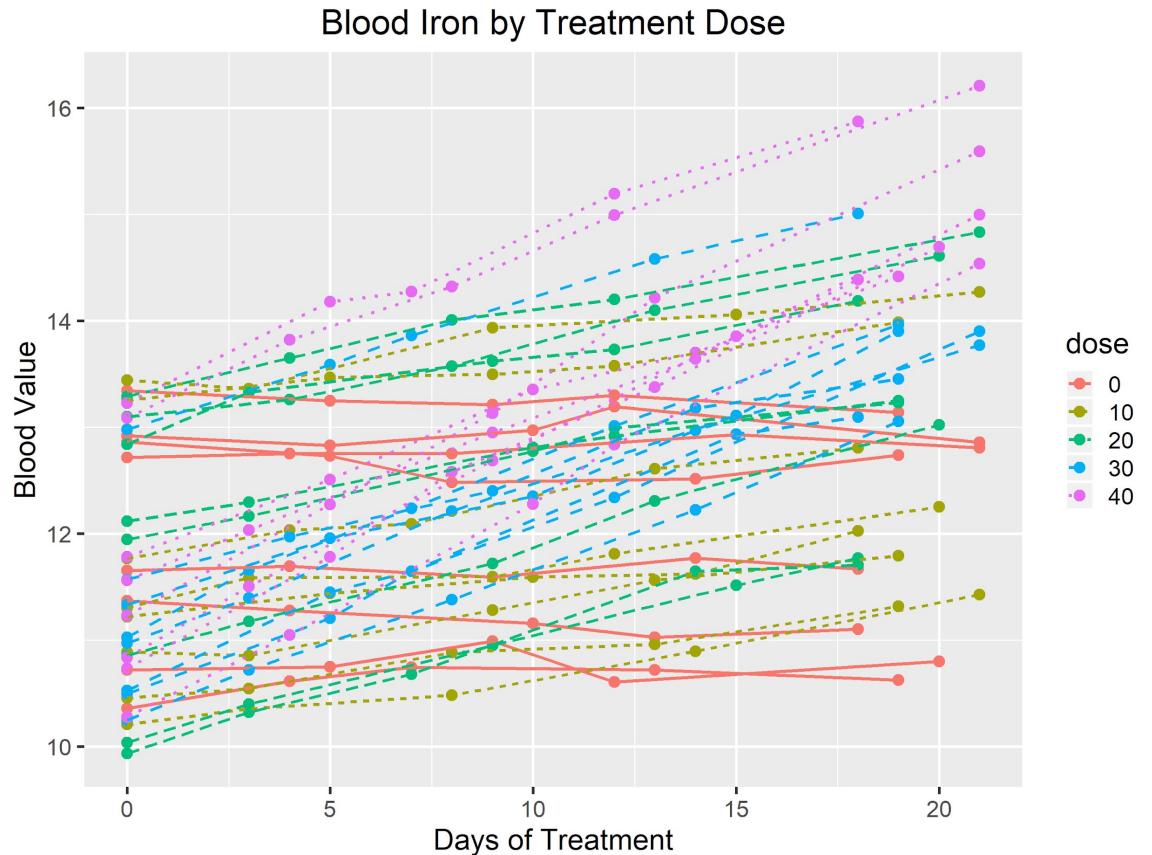
ggplot2 Example

```
data$dose <- factor(data$dose)
gg1 <- ggplot(data = data, aes(x = day, y = value, color = dose)) +
  geom_point(size = 3) + ggttitle("Blood Iron by Treatment Dose") +
  xlab("Days of Treatment") + ylab("Blood Value")
```



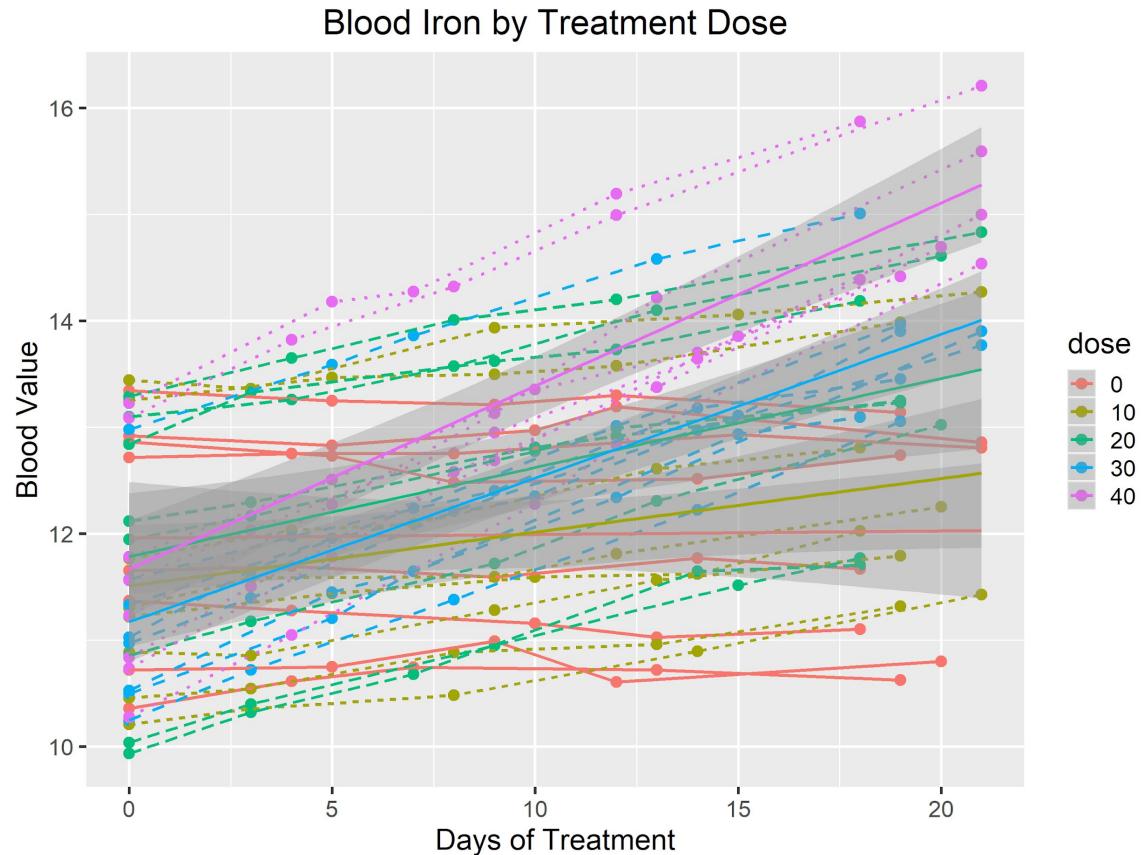
ggplot2 Example

```
gg2 <- gg1 + geom_line(aes(group = id, linetype = dose), size = 1)+  
  theme(plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5))
```



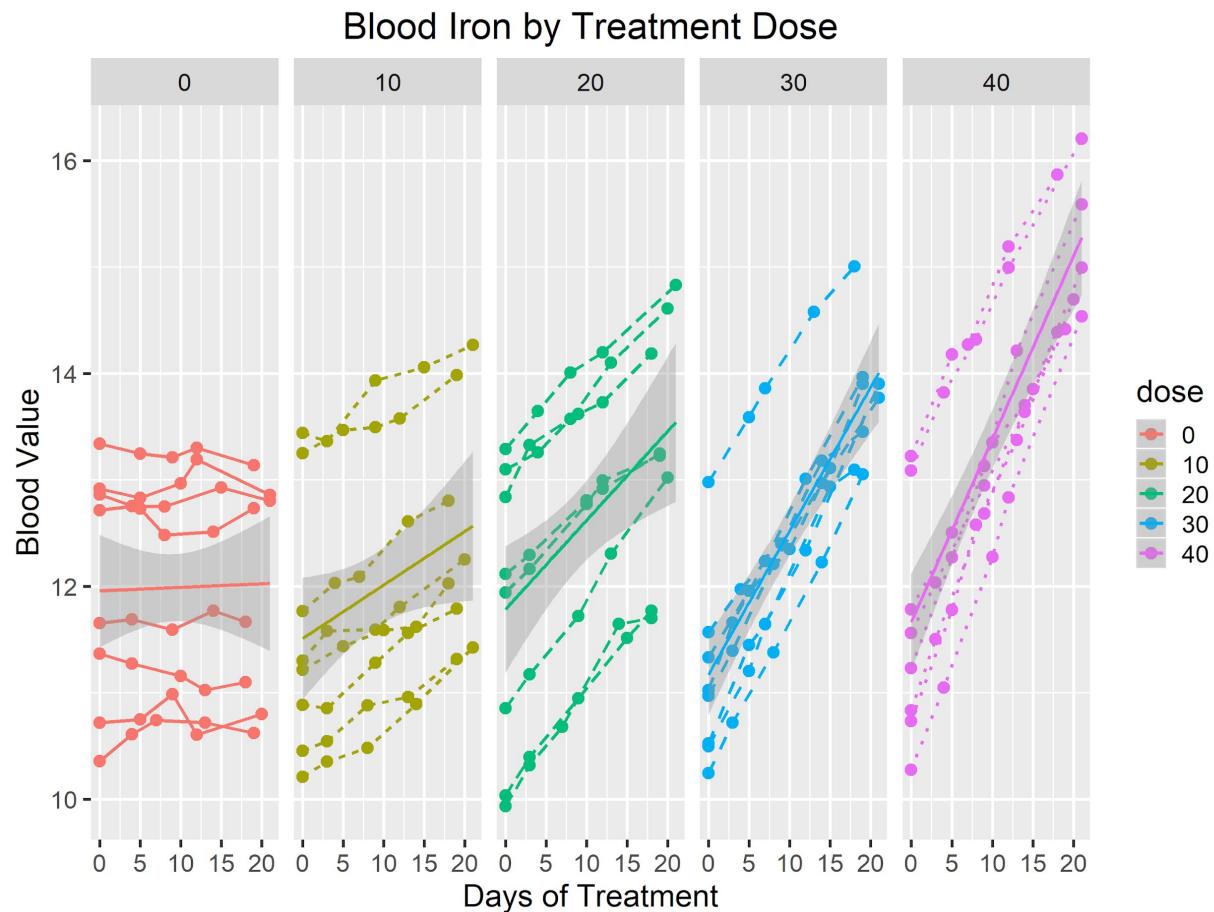
ggplot2 Example

```
gg3 <- gg2 + geom_smooth(method = "glm", aes(group = dose),  
formula = y ~ x)
```



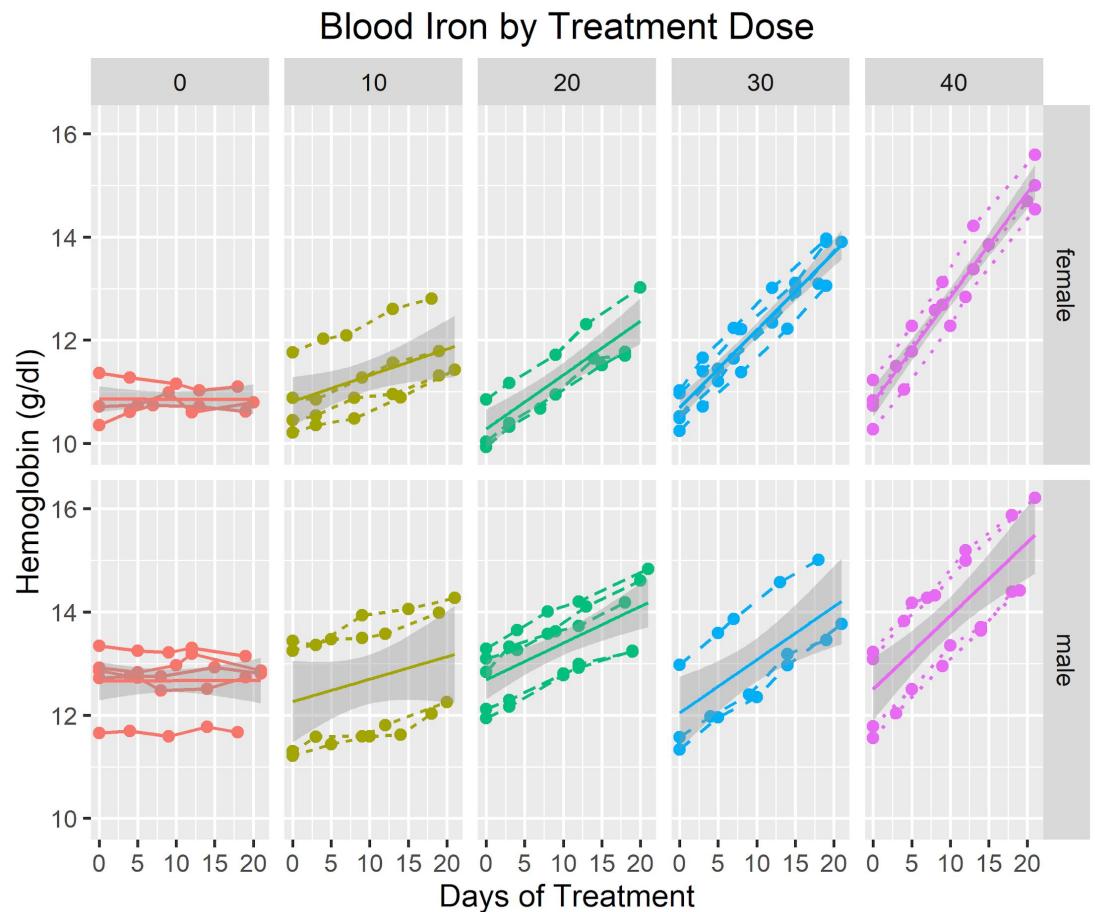
ggplot2 Example

```
gg4 <- gg3 + facet_grid(. ~ dose)
```



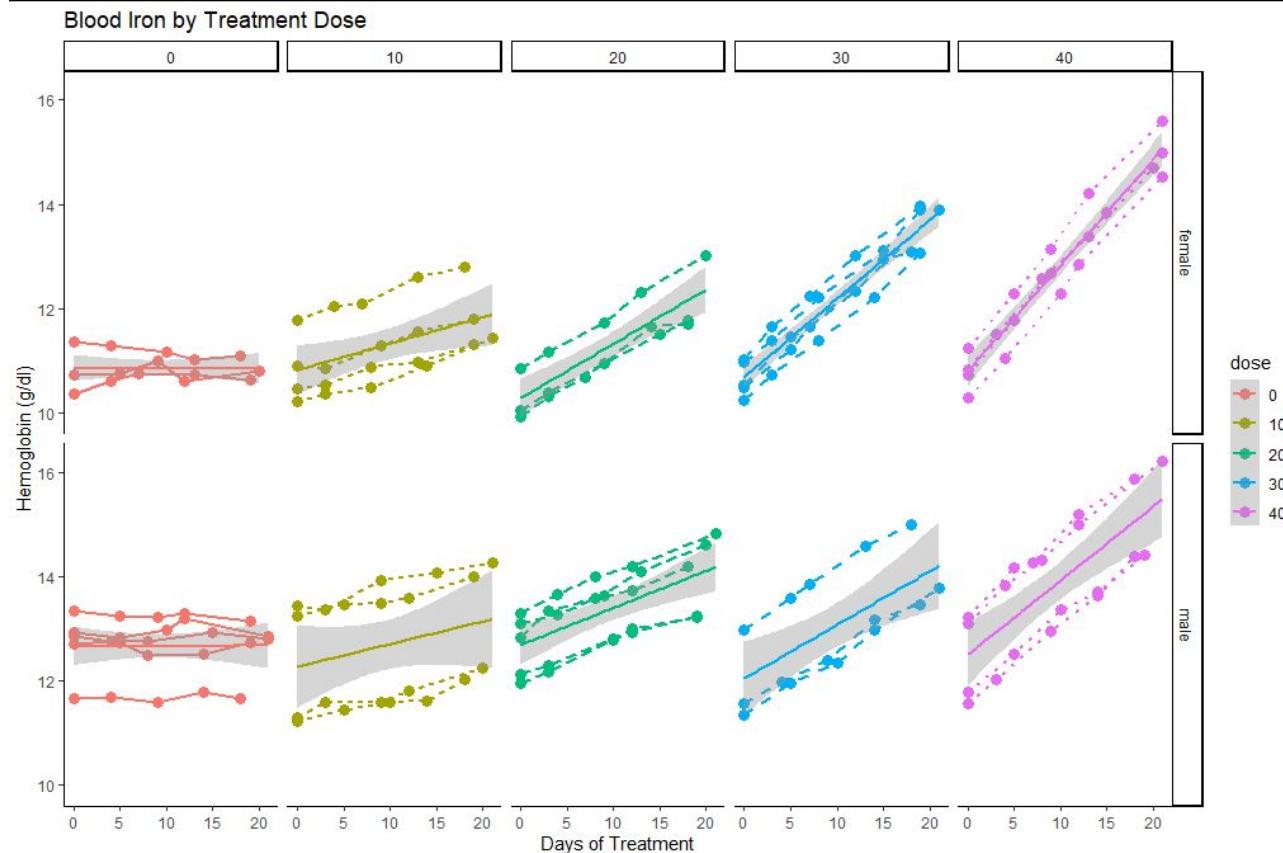
ggplot2 Example

```
gg5 <- gg4 + facet_grid(sex ~ dose) + ylab("Hemoglobin (g/dl)")
```



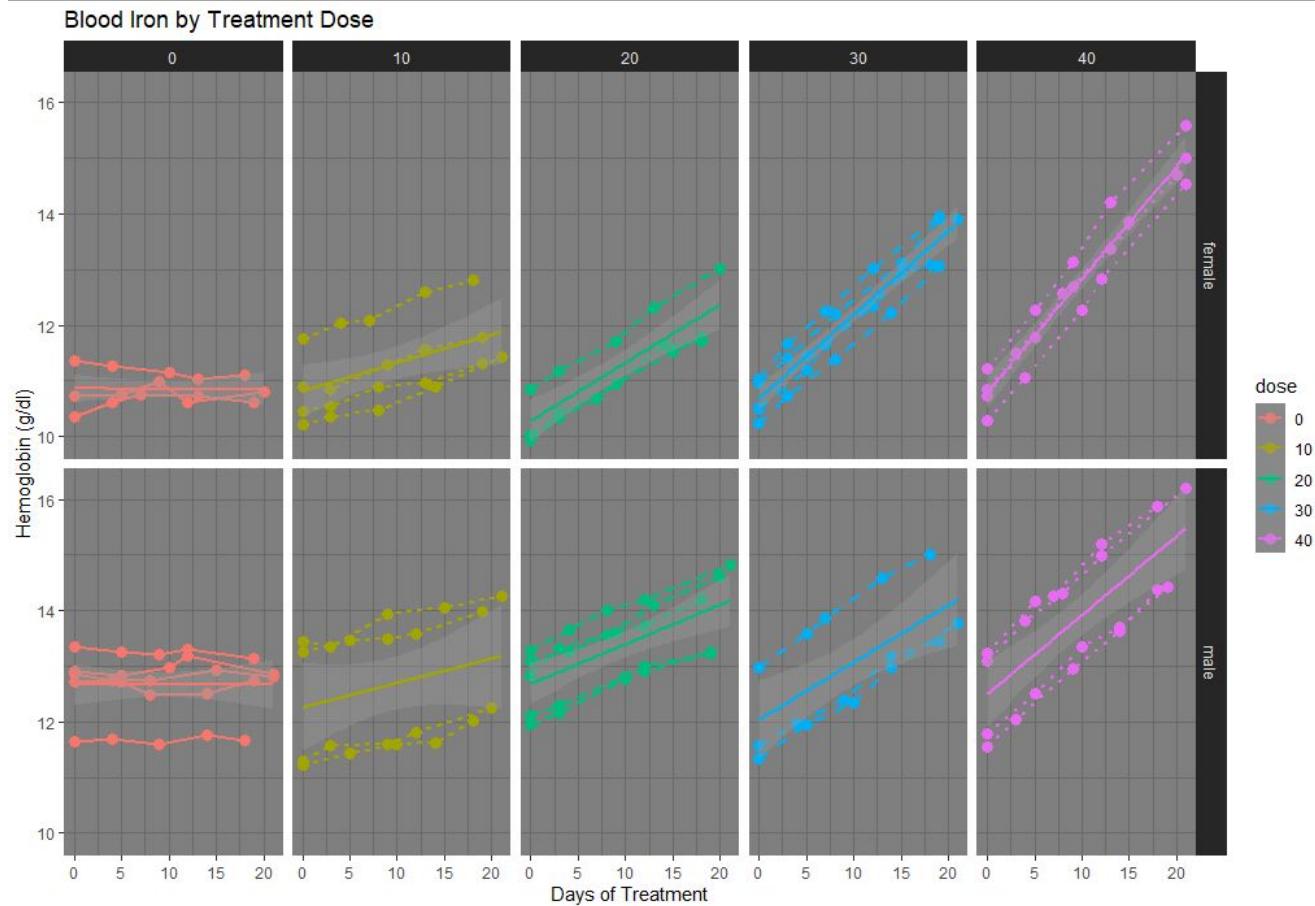
ggplot2 Themes

```
gg6 <- gg5 + theme_classic()
```



ggplot2 Themes

```
gg7 <- gg5 + theme_dark()
```



Now the exploration can begin!

Methods in Ecology and Evolution



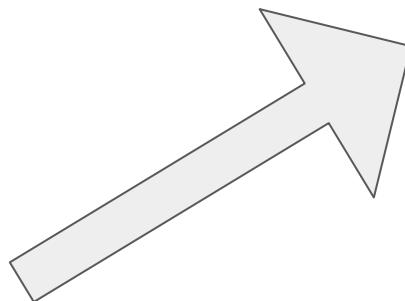
Methods in Ecology and Evolution 2010, **1**, 3–14

doi: 10.1111/j.2041-210X.2009.00001.x

A protocol for data exploration to avoid common statistical problems

Alain F. Zuur^{*1,2}, Elena N. Ieno^{1,2} and Chris S. Elphick³

¹*Highland Statistics Ltd, Newburgh, UK;* ²*Oceanlab, University of Aberdeen, Newburgh, UK;* and ³*Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology and Center for Conservation Biology, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT, USA*



Yah know...Don't forget step numero uno. This ain't a fishin' trip.

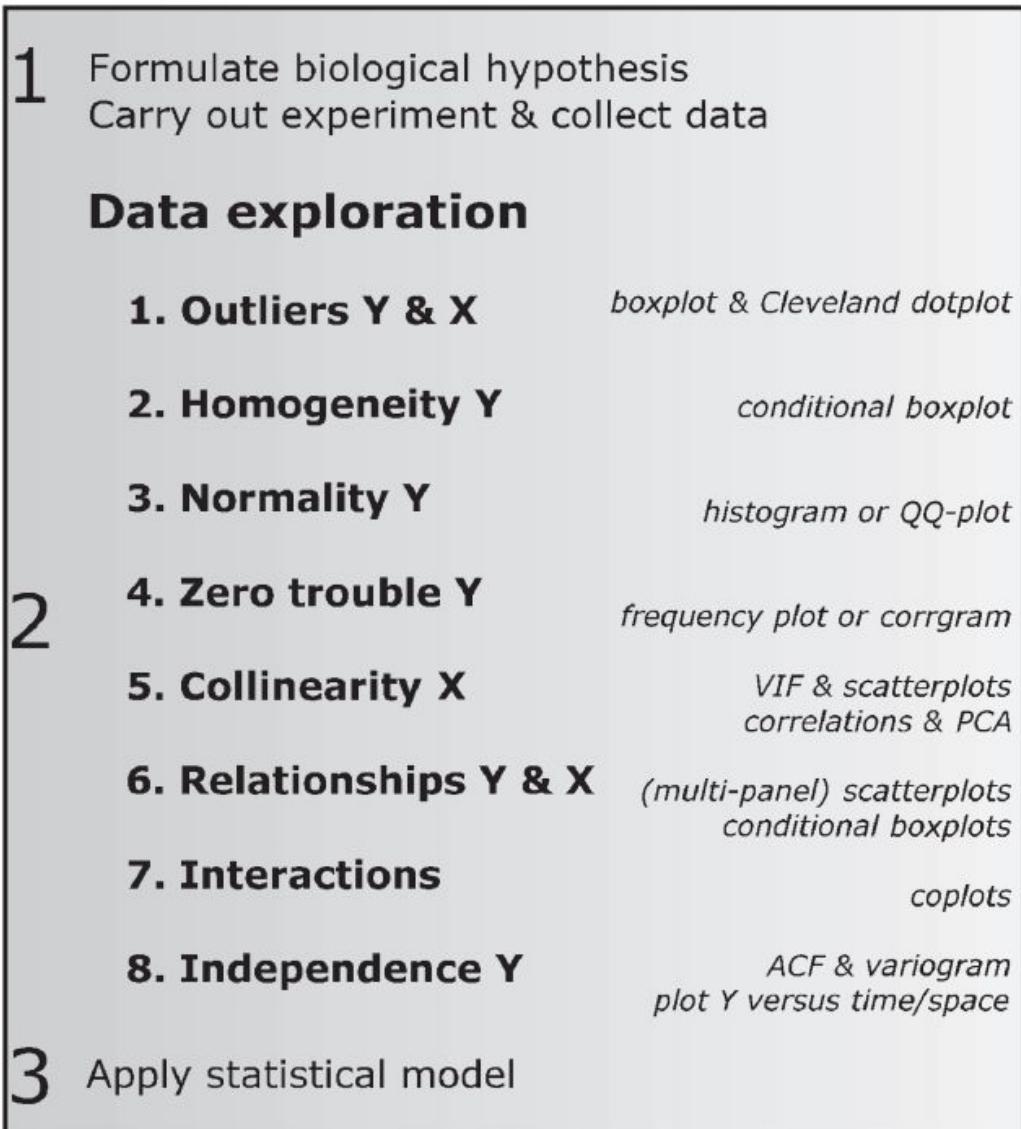
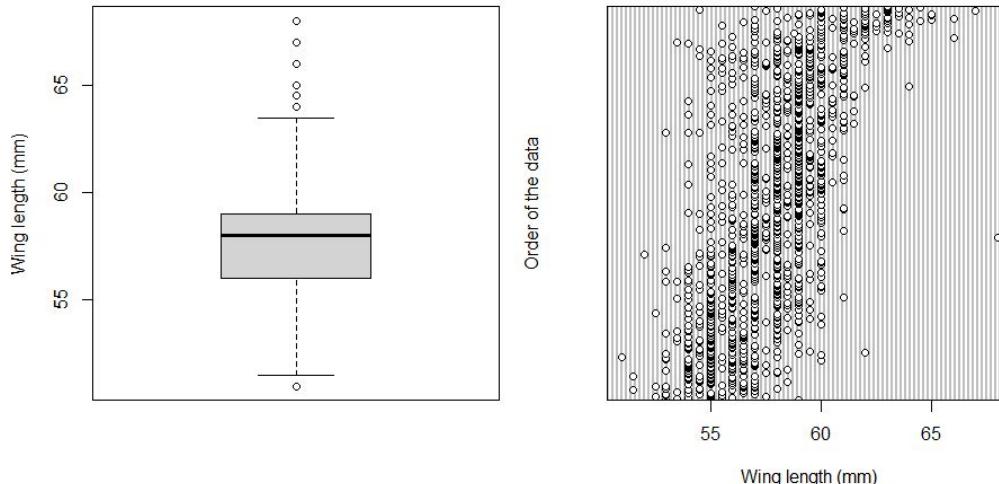


Fig. 1. Protocol for data exploration.

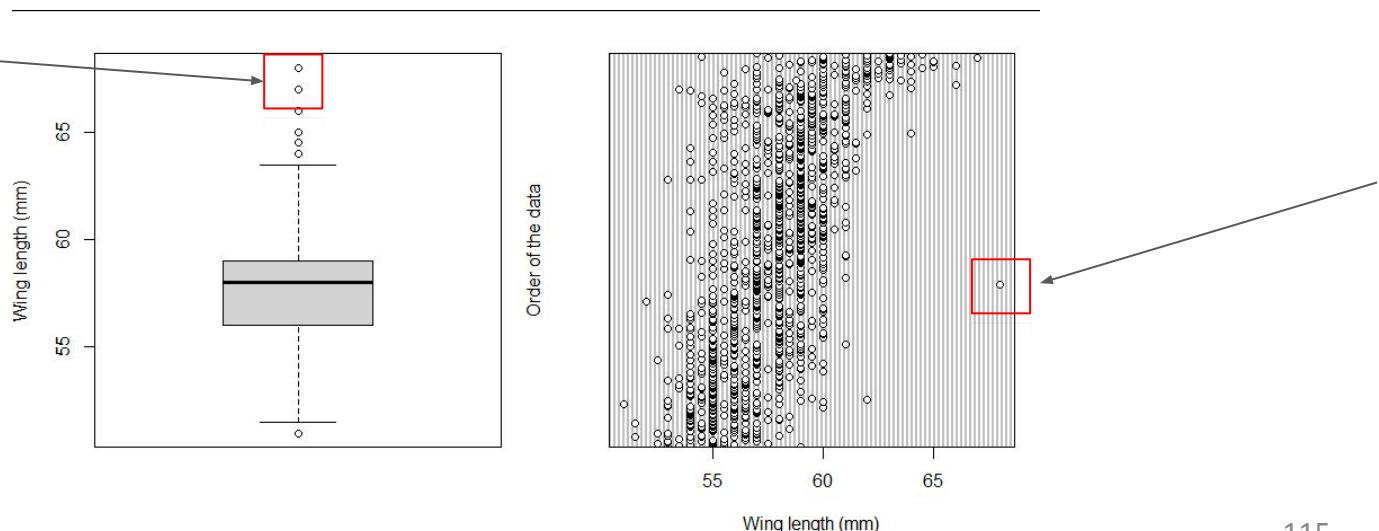
Example 1: ID Outliers, pt 1

```
Sparrows <- read.table(file = "Zuuretal2010/SparrowsElphick.txt",  
                      header = TRUE)  
  
par(mfrow= c(1,2), mar = c(5,4,2,1))  
boxplot(Sparrows$wingcrd, ylab = "Wing length (mm)")  
dotchart(Sparrows$wingcrd, xlab = "Wing length (mm)",  
         ylab = "Order of the data")
```



Example 1: ID Outliers, pt 1

```
Sparrows <- read.table(file = "Zuuretal2010/SparrowsElphick.txt",  
                      header = TRUE)  
  
par(mfrow= c(1,2), mar = c(5,4,2,1))  
boxplot(Sparrows$wingcrd, ylab = "Wing length (mm)")  
dotchart(Sparrows$wingcrd, xlab = "Wing length (mm)",  
         ylab = "Order of the data")
```



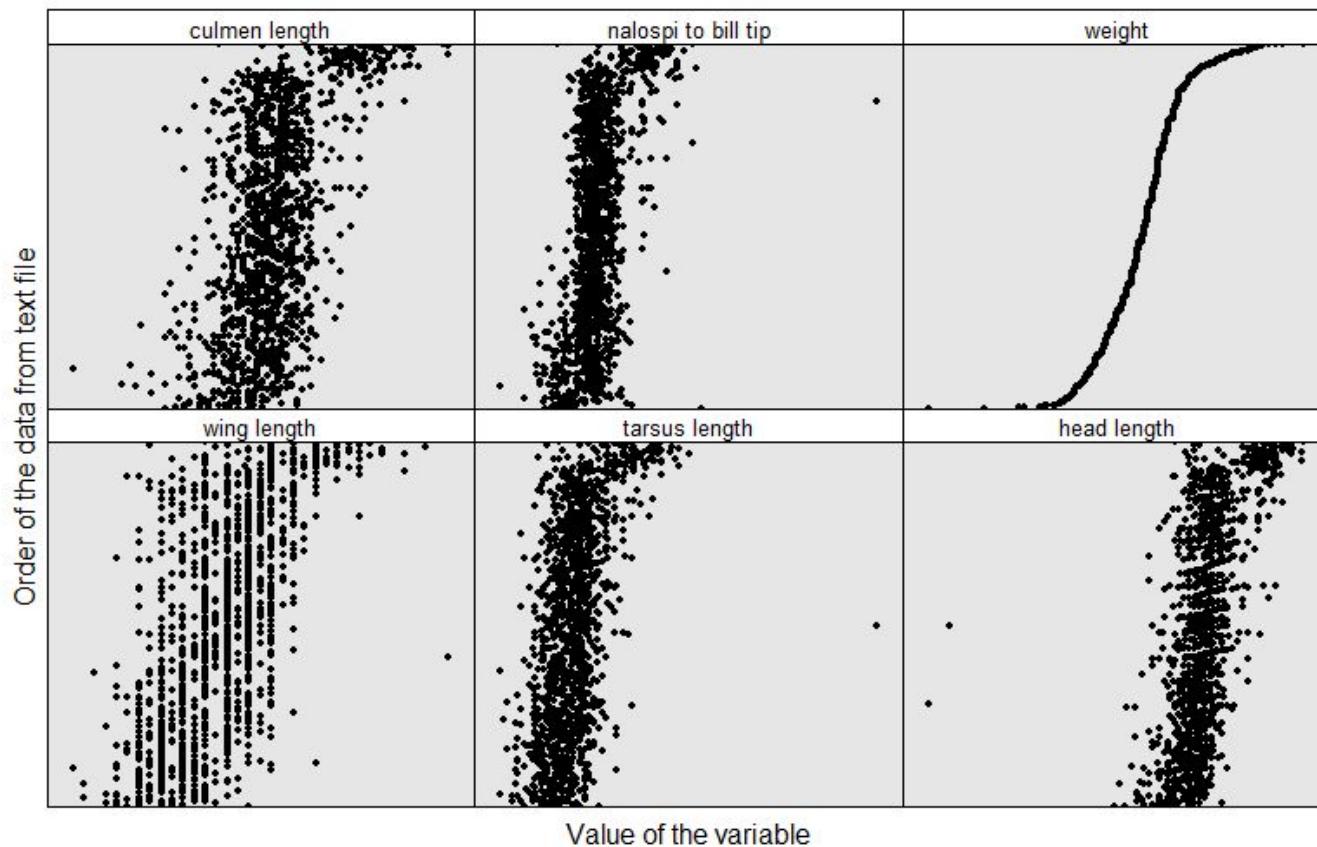
Example 2: ID Outliers, pt 2

```
library(lattice)
Z <- cbind(Sparrows$wingcrd, Sparrows$tarsus, Sparrows$head,
            Sparrows$culmen, Sparrows$nalospi, Sparrows$wt)

colnames(Z) <- c("wing length", "tarsus length", "head length",
                 "culmen length", "nalospi to bill tip", "weight")

dotplot(as.matrix(Z), groups = FALSE,
        strip = strip.custom(bg = 'white',
        par.strip.text = list(cex = 0.8)),
        scales = list(x = list(relation = "free"),
                      y = list(relation = "free"),
                      draw = FALSE),
        col = 1, cex = 0.5, pch = 16,
        xlab = "Value of the variable",
        ylab = "Order of the data from text file")
```

Example 2: Cleveland dotplot



Example 3: Multipanels

```
Sparrows <- read.table(file = "Zuuretal2010/SparrowsElphick.txt",
                      header = TRUE)

source(file = "Zuuretal2010/HighstatLib.R")

MyNames <- c("wing chord", "tarsus length", "head length",
            "culmen length", "nalospi to bill tip", "weightt")

pairs(Sparrows[,c(1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7)],
      lower.panel = panel.cor,
      cex.labels=1.3,
      labels=MyNames)
```

Example 3: (custom functions)

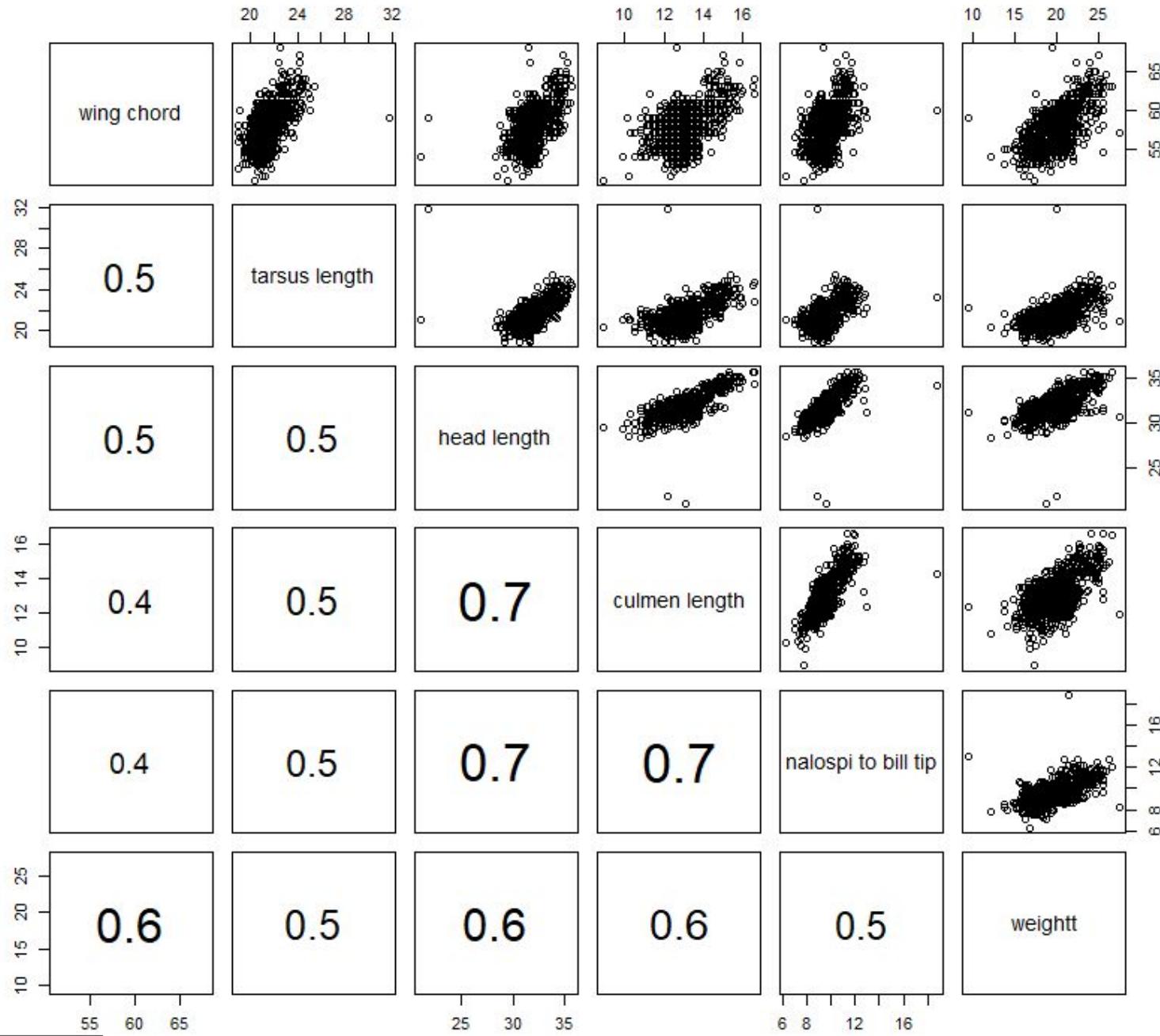
```
Sparrows <- read.table(file = "Zuuretal2010/SparrowsElphick.txt",  
                      header = TRUE)
```

```
source(file = "Zuuretal2010/HighstatLib.R")
```

```
MyNames <- c("wing chord", "tarsus length", "head length",  
           "culmen length", "nalospi to bill tip", "weightt")
```

```
pairs(Sparrows[,c(1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7)],  
      lower.panel = panel.cor,  
      cex.labels=1.3,  
      labels=MyNames)
```

```
## put correlations on the panels,  
## with size proportional to the correlations.  
panel.cor <- function(x, y, digits=1, prefix="", cex.cor)  
{  
  usr <- par("usr"); on.exit(par(usr))  
  par(usr = c(0, 1, 0, 1))  
  r1<-cor(x,y,use="pairwise.complete.obs")  
  r <- abs(cor(x, y,use="pairwise.complete.obs"))  
  
  txt <- format(c(r1, 0.123456789), digits=digits)[1]  
  txt <- paste(prefix, txt, sep="")  
  if(missing(cex.cor)) cex <- 0.9/strwidth(txt)  
  text(0.5, 0.5, txt, cex = cex * r)  
}
```



Part 3 - The denouement



Best Practices

- Use common sense and BE CONSISTENT!
- R is about reproducibility - write code as scripts
- Start with a header:
 - Copyright,
 - Authors,
 - Date created,
 - Version of pkgs used,
 - etc...

Style Guide - Object Names

General Suggestions

Use lowercase, or camelcase (lowerCamel, UpperCamel)

Use underscore "_" to separate words

Use nouns for variable names

Use verbs for function names

Be concise, meaningful and consistent

“There are only two hard things in Computer Science:
cache invalidation and naming things.”

– Phil Karlton

PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT:

OUR DIFFERENT WAYS OF WRITING DATES AS NUMBERS CAN LEAD TO ONLINE CONFUSION. THAT'S WHY IN 1988 ISO SET A GLOBAL STANDARD NUMERIC DATE FORMAT.

THIS IS **THE** CORRECT WAY TO WRITE NUMERIC DATES:

2013-02-27

THE FOLLOWING FORMATS ARE THEREFORE DISCOURAGED:

02/27/2013 02/27/13 27/02/2013 27/02/13

20130227 2013.02.27 27.02.13 27-02-13

27.2.13 2013. II. 27. $\frac{2}{2}$ -13 2013.158904109

MMXIII-II-XXVII MMXIII $\frac{LVII}{CCCLXV}$ 1330300800

$((3+3)\times(111+1)-1)\times3/3-1/3^3$ 2013 MISSSS

10/11011/1101 02/27/20/13 01237



Best Practices

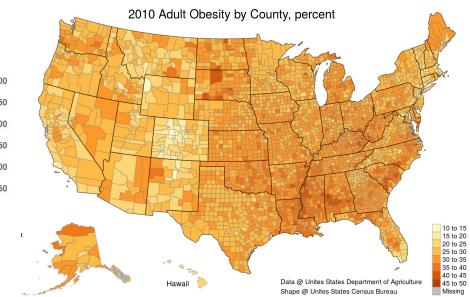
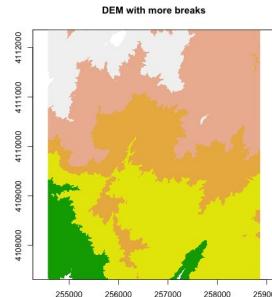
- Use comments (#)!
- Write why, not what



Specific Topics

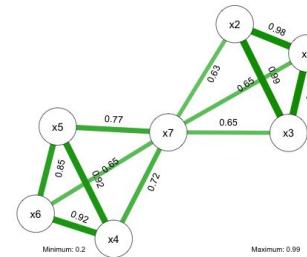
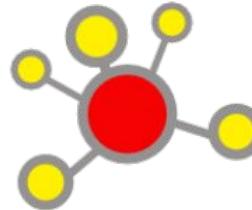
Spatial Data Packages

- sf
- raster
- tmap



Network Analysis

- igraph
- qgraph



Task Views

- cran.r-project.org/web/views/Distributions.html

Skills for Being a Better R User

Code Specific:

- Control statements `if()`, `ifelse()`, `while()`
- For loops `for (i in 1:10) print(i)`
- Writing user-defined functions `my_fun <- function(x){...}`
- Checking and handling errors `try()`, `tryCatch()`, `break()`

General Usability/Functionality

- Version control (git/GitHub)
- RStudio Projects
- R Markdown



R markdown

R RCW_popeco - master - RStudio

File Edit Code View Plots Session Build Debug Profile Tools Help

prep_bbs_region_data.R Untitled1*

Knit on Save ABC Knit Addins

1 ---
2 title: "Example Rmd"
3 author: "TP DuBose"
4 date: "12/3/2021"
5 output: html_document
6 ---
7
8 ## R Markdown is a middle ground between c
9
10 This is an R Markdown document. This looks
<<http://rmarkdown.rstudio.com>>. By sending
logic (without lots of comments) and the c
11
12 {r cars}
13 summary(cars)
14

	speed	dist
Min. :	4.0	2.00
1st Qu.:	12.0	1st Qu.: 26.00
Median :	15.0	Median : 36.00
Mean :	15.4	Mean : 42.98
3rd Qu.:	19.0	3rd Qu.: 56.00
Max. :	25.0	Max. :120.00

15
16 {r pressure, echo=FALSE, fig.width=3, f
17 plot(pressure)
18
18:1 C Chunk 2: pressure

RCS decision notes

Traci P. DuBose
8/24/2020

Spatial Extent / Species decision

The spatial extent used to build the RCS can affect the area of occurrence (AOO) and climate niche breadth (CS) of a taxon if the taxon's range exceeds the bounds of the study's spatial extent. Originally, we were using the boundary of the lower contiguous US as the spatial extent for the Amurian RCS. This can lead to a low RCS value for a stable taxon; for example, because the range of Leptodactylus fragilis is very limited in the US (but large in Central America), it has the second highest RCS and is ranked as one of the most vulnerable anurans within the US (<https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/57127/11587519>).

Previous extent

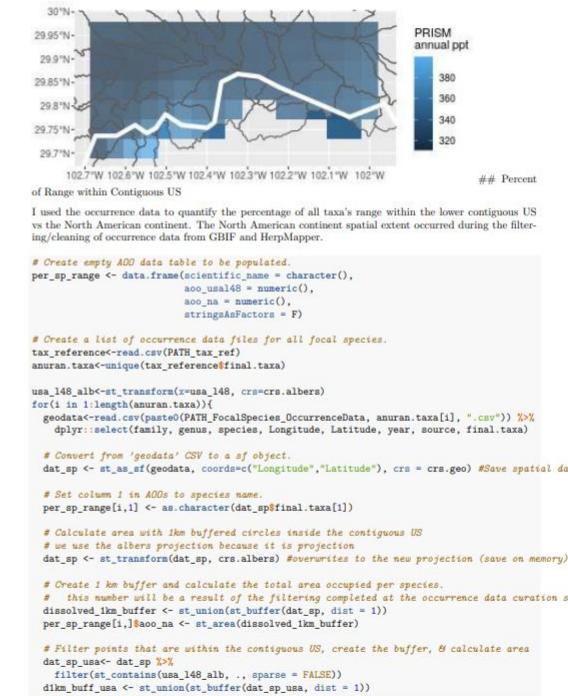


Different Restrictions of HUC12 watersheds

- 0727 - crop & filter
- 0807 - filter by contains
- Raw data from USGS

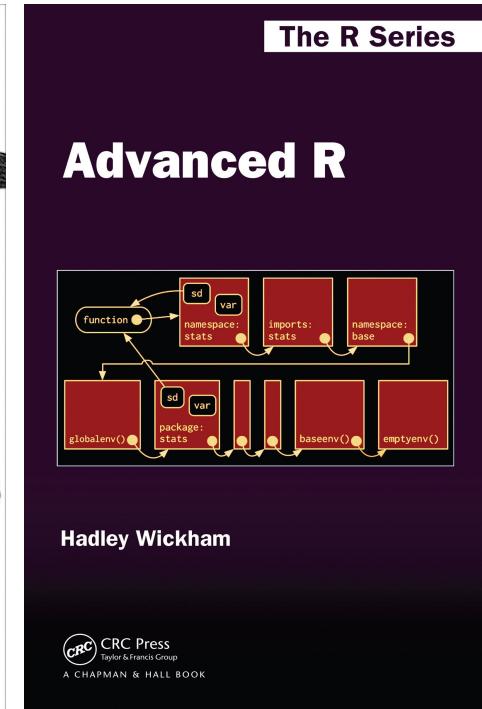
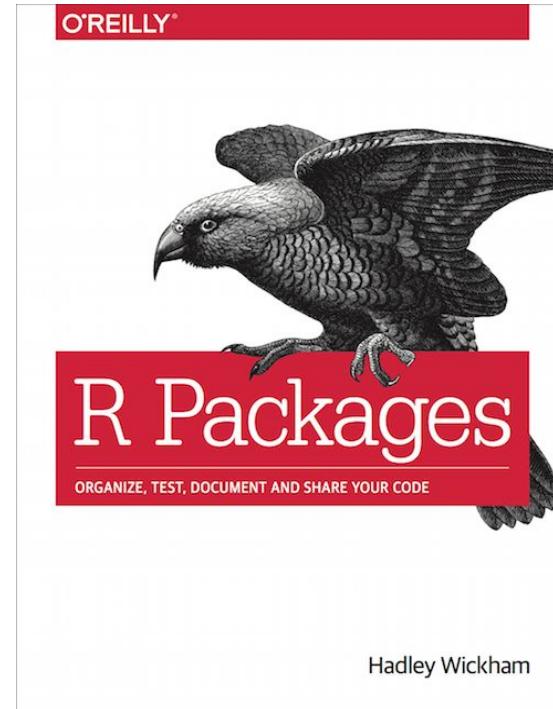
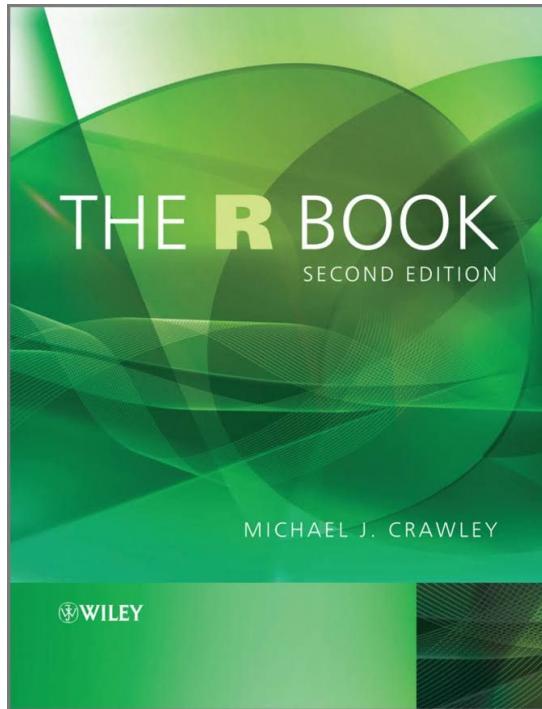
The below map shows the approximate spatial extent of the PRISM ppt raster file, the '07/27 - crop & filter' HUC 12 data.

- + Lends itself to incrementally solving problems



1

Resources: Books



Many, many more on general R and specific R uses!

Online Classes



DATA CARPENTRY
BUILDING COMMUNITIES TEACHING UNIVERSAL DATA LITERACY

datacarpentry.org



datacamp.com

{swirl}

swirlstats.com

RStudio: Cheat Sheets

Base R
Cheat Sheet

Getting Help

- ?mean
- Get help of a particular function.
- help.search('weird')
- Search the help files for a package.
- help(package = 'dplyr')
- Find help for a class or object.

Using Packages

- install.packages('dplyr')
- Download and install a package.
- library(dplyr)
- Load the package into its functions available to you.
- dplyr::select
- Use a particular function.
- data(iris)
- Load a built-in dataset into your environment.

Working in R

- getwd()
- Find the current working directory where inputs are found and output is saved.
- setwd('C://file/p')
- Change the current working directory.
- Use projects in RStudio

RStudio® is a trademark of RStudio, Inc.

Data Import
with `readr`, `tibble`, and `tidyverse`
Cheat Sheet

R's tidyverse is built on `tibbles`, an enhanced version of `data frames`. The front side shows how to read text files, reverse tibbles with `readr`, and work with data with `tidyverse`.

Using Packages

Vectors

Creating Vectors	
<code>c(2, 4, 6)</code>	2 4 6
<code>c(2:6)</code>	2 3 4 5 6
Join elements into a vector	
An integer	

Programming

For Loop	
<code>for (variable in sequence){</code>	<code>Do something</code>

While Loop	
<code>while (condition){</code>	<code>Do something</code>

Read functions
Read tabular data to tibbles

These functions share the common arguments:

```
read_*  
  (file, col.names = NULL, col_types = NULL, locale = default_locale(), na = c("","NA"),  
  quoted = TRUE, comment = "", trim_ws = TRUE, skip = 0, n_max = Inf, guess_max =  
  min(1000, n_max), progress = interactive)
```

Parsing data types

readr functions guess the types of each column and convert types when appropriate (but will NOT convert strings to factors automatically). A message shows the type of each column in the result.

Data Transformation
with `dplyr` Cheat Sheet

dplyr functions work with `tibbles`.

Manipulate Cases

Row functions return a subset of rows as a new table. Use a variant that ends in `_r` for non-standard evaluation friendly code.

Extract Cases

Manipulate Variables

Column functions return a set of columns as a new table. Use a variant that ends in `_r` for non-standard evaluation friendly code.

Data Visualization
with `ggplot2`
Cheat Sheet

Geoms - Use a geom function to represent data points, use the geom's aesthetic properties to represent variables. Each function returns a layer.

Graphical Primitives

- `a <- ggplot(aes(x=age, y=unemploy))`
- `geom_point()`
- `geom_line()`
- `geom_rect()`
- `geom_ribbon()`
- `geom_text()`

Continuous X, Continuous Y

- `geom_label(aes(label = cyl), nudge_x = 1, nudge_y = 1, check_overlap = TRUE)`
- `geom_curve(aes(end = (x,y), xend = x + 1, yend = y + longitCurvature * 2))`
- `geom_jitter(aesthetic = "height" = 2)`
- `geom_point()`
- `geom_quantile()`
- `geom_rect(aes(xmin = x, xmax = x + width, ymin = y, ymax = y + height))`
- `geom_smooth(method = lm)`
- `geom_text(aes(label = cyl), nudge_x = 1, nudge_y = 1, check_overlap = TRUE)`

Two Variables

Continuous Bivariate Distributions

- `geom_bivar2d(aes(width = c(0.25, 500), x, y, alpha, color, fill, linetype, size, weight))`
- `geom_density2d()`
- `geom_hex()`

Continuous Function

- `i - ggplot(aes(x = age, y = unemploy))`
- `geom_area()`
- `geom_line()`
- `geom_step(direction = "hv")`

Line Segments

Common aesthetics: `x, y, alpha, color, group, linetype, size, weight`

- `b + geom_abline(aes(intercept = slope))`
- `b + geom_hline(aes(intercept = intercept))`
- `b + geom_vline(aes(intercept = intercept))`
- `b + geom_segment(aes(x = x0, xend = x1, y = y0, yend = y1))`
- `b + geom_spoke(aes(radii = radius))`

Discrete X, Continuous Y

- `geom_col()`
- `geom_boxplot()`
- `geom_rug()`
- `geom_linerange()`
- `geom_pointrange()`

One Variable

Continuous

- `c <- ggplot(mpg, aes(wt))`
- `c2 <- ggplot(mpg)`
- `c + stat("bin")`
- `c + position("stack")`
- `c + coordinate("stacked")`
- `c + facet_grid(~cyl)`
- `c + theme_minimal()`

Discrete

- `c + geom_bar()`
- `c + geom_count()`
- `c + geom_bar()`

Discrete X, Discrete Y

- `g <- ggplot(diamonds, aes(cut, color))`
- `g + geom_point()`
- `g + geom_hex()`
- `g + geom_raster()`

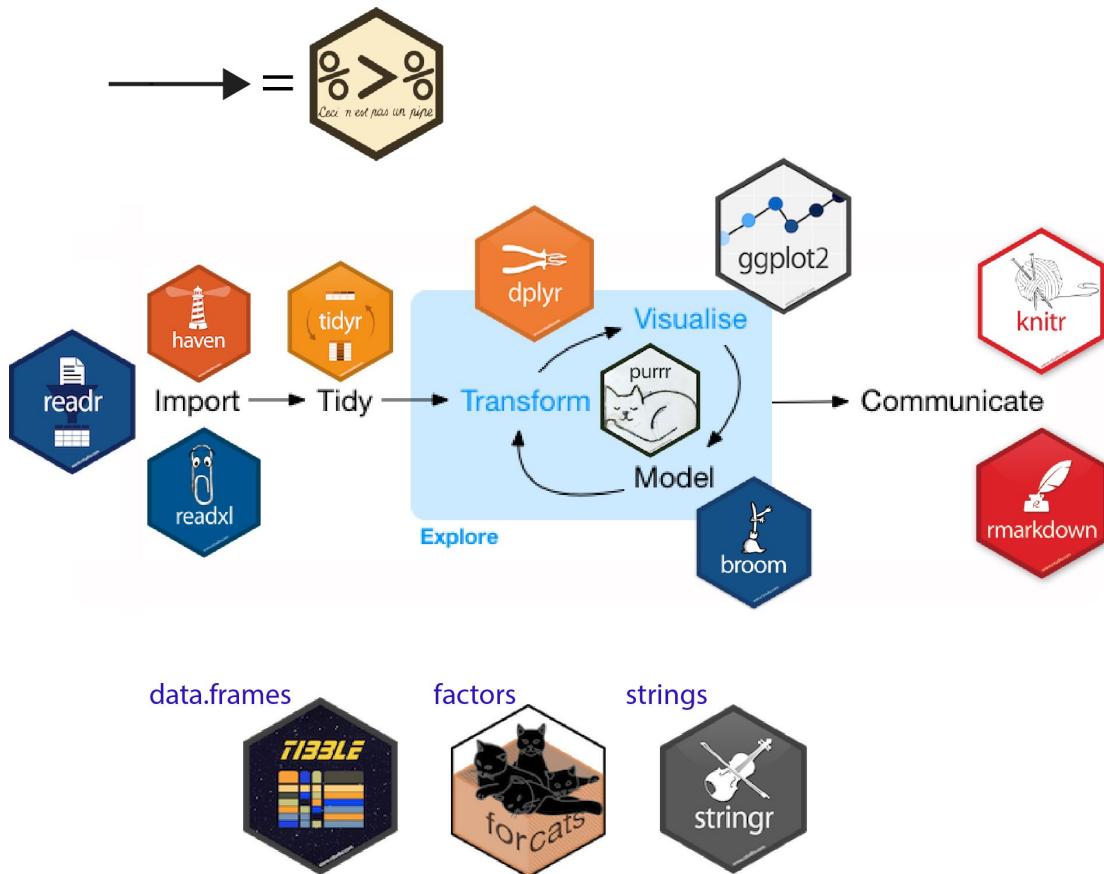
Three Variables

- `i + geom_raster(aes(fill = z), na.rm = TRUE, interpolate = FALSE)`
- `i + geom_contour(aes(z = z))`
- `i + geom_tile(aes(fill = z))`

Learn more at docs.ggplot2.org or www.ggplot2-exts.org - ggplot2 3.3.0 + Updated 11/16

rstudio.com/resources/cheatsheets

Resources: The Tidyverse



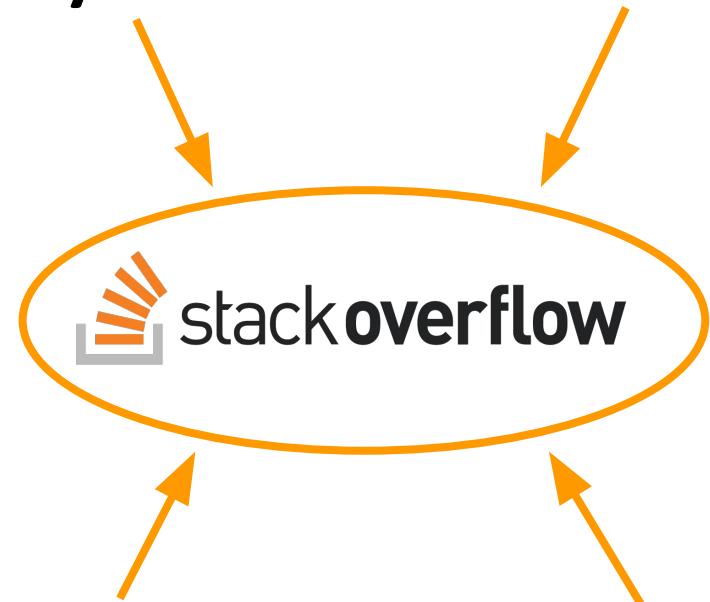
Hadley Wickham

tidyverse.org

R Community



@Rbloggers
#Rstats
#DataScience



Some Takeaways....

Traci

Coding = problem-solving

Reproducibility

Increase skill incrementally

Joe

Metadata is king

Reproducibility

No single answer

**THANKS
EVERYONE!**