R

2019-09-04

Contents

1	Lec	ture	5
	1.1	Goal	5
	1.2	References	5
	1.3	Evaluation	5
	1.4	Schedule	5
	1.5	References	6
2	Intr	$\operatorname{roductin}$	7
	2.1	What is R / Rstudio	7
	2.2	R / Rstudio installation	7
	2.3	Rstudio interface	14
	2.4	R programming basics and terminology	14
	2.5	Set working directory	14
	2.6	R coding practice	15
	2.7	Variables and values	15
	2.8	Variable type of (storage) mode	16
	2.9	Functions	16
3	intr	aduction of data	17

4 CONTENTS

Chapter 1

Lecture

```
: 1213 ( 13:00~16:00)
:
: 042-860-4372, haseong@kribb.re.kr ( 1143
site: https://greendaygh.github.io/Rstat2019/
```

1.1 Goal

• R

1.2 References

- Using R for Introductory Statistics by John Verzani
 - Free version of 1st Edition
 - * https://cran.r-project.org/doc/contrib/Verzani-SimpleR.pdf
 - * http://cbb.sjtu.edu.cn/~mywu/bi217/usingR.pdf
 - Second edition
 - $*\ https://www.crcpress.com/Using-R-for-Introductory-Statistics-Second-Edition/Verzani/p/book/9781466590731$
- R for Data Science (https://r4ds.had.co.nz, https://github.com/hadley)
- https://resources.rstudio.com/
- (,)

1.3 Evaluation

• 50% / 50% / 80 S, 80 U

1.4 Schedule

• 1 - R basics / introduction of data

```
• 2 - Univariate data - Summary statistics
                                                  ( ,
• 3 - Bivariate data - Correlation / Independence
• 4 - Multivariate data - R data structure
                                              (,R,R)
• 5 - Populations - Families of distributions
• 6 - Sampling – Distribution and CLT
• 7 - Statistical inference
• 8 - Confidence intervals
• 9 - Significance test - parameteric
• 10 - Significance test – non parametric
                                             ( )
• 11 - Goodness of fit - parametric
• 12 - Goodness of fit – non parametirc
• 13 - Linear regression - basics & simple LR
• 14 - Multiple linear regression
• 15 - Analysis of variance
• 16 - Logistic / Non-linear regression
• 9/25 (
               )
```

1.5 References

- R https://www.r-project.org/
- Rstudio https://www.rstudio.com/
- Packages for biologists https://www.bioconductor.org/
- R (, , ,)
- https://cran.r-project.org/doc/manuals/r-release/R-intro.html
- https://cran.r-project.org/doc/manuals/r-release/R-data.html
- https://cran.r-project.org/doc/manuals/r-release/R-admin.html
- R ebooks
- https://bookdown.org/

Chapter 2

Introductin

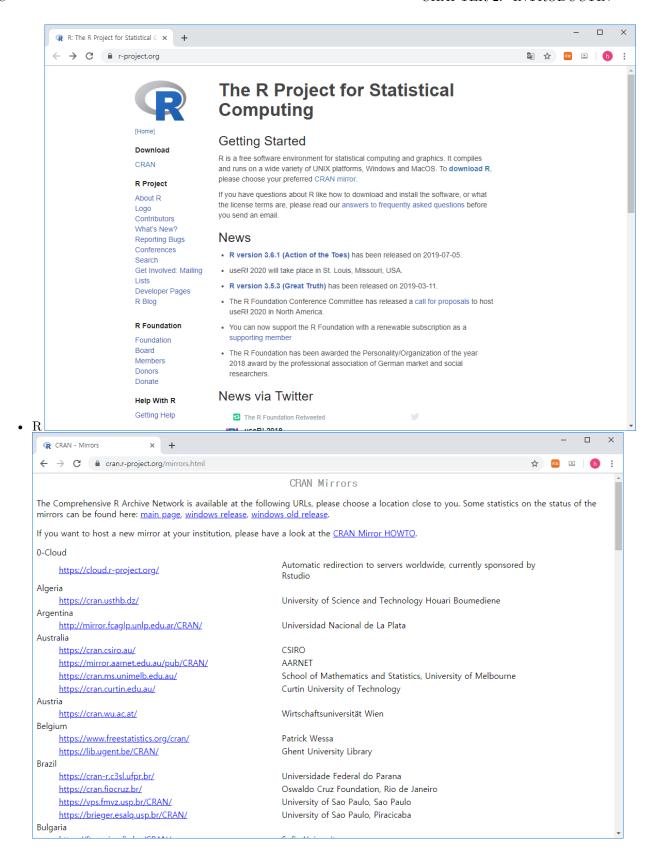
2.1 What is R / Rstudio

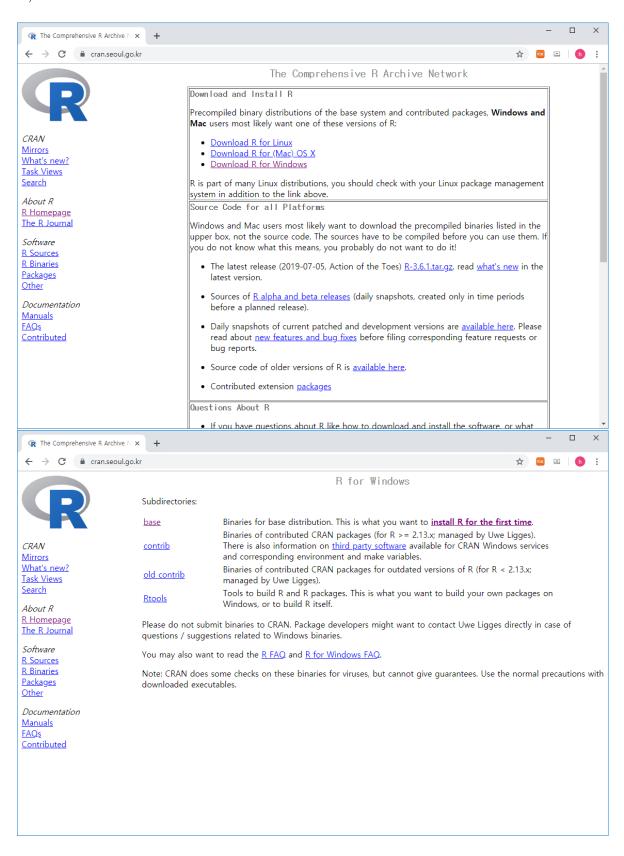


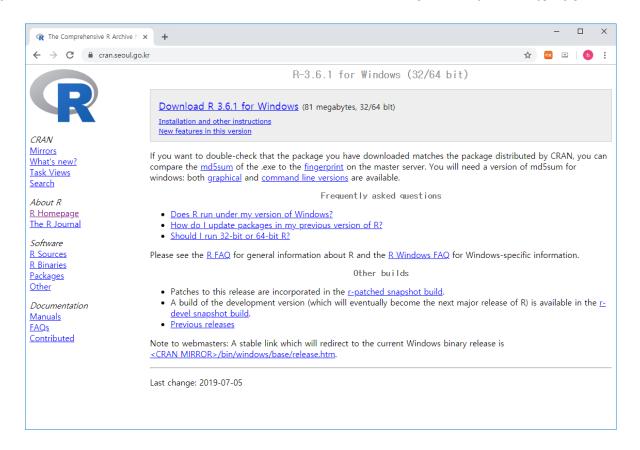
- R is a programming language that runs computations (https://www.r-project.org/)
- RStudio is an integrated development environment (IDE) that provides an interface for the programming (https://www.rstudio.com/)

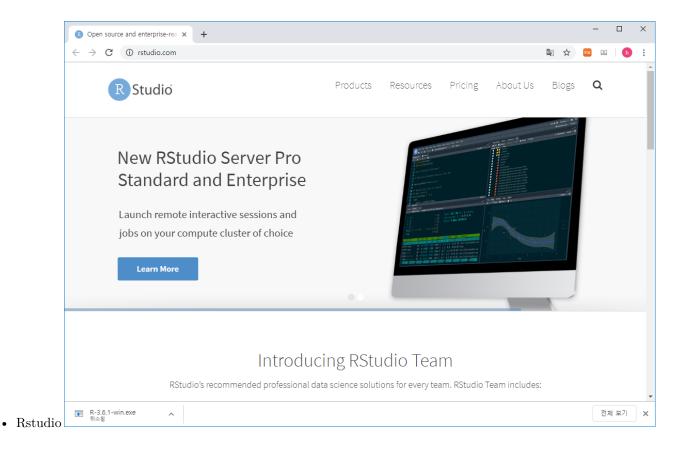
2.2 R / Rstudio installation

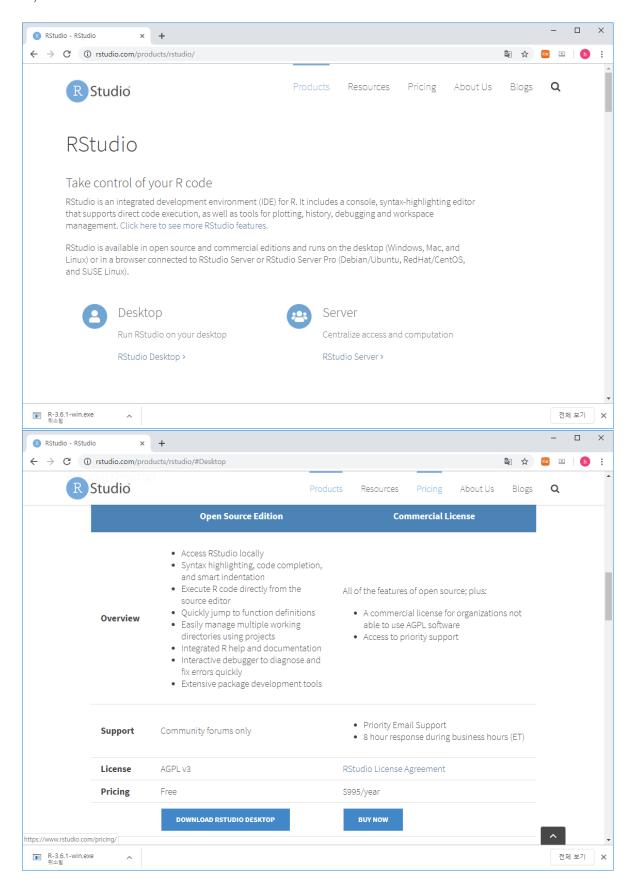
• Install R first and then install RStudio second

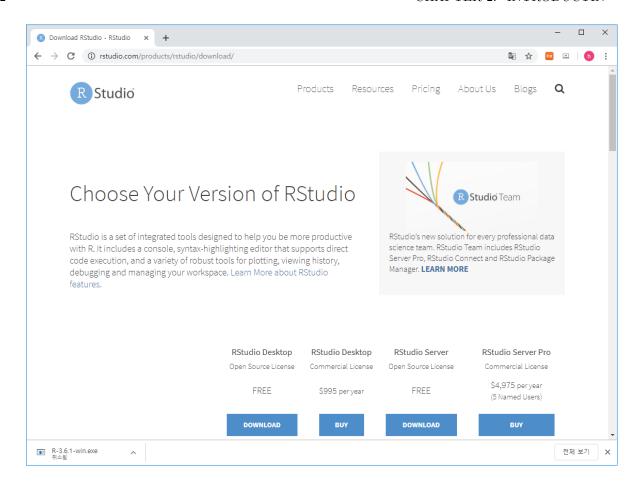


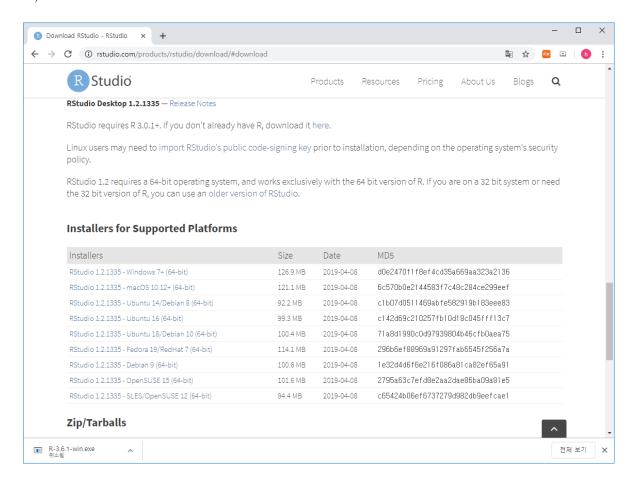




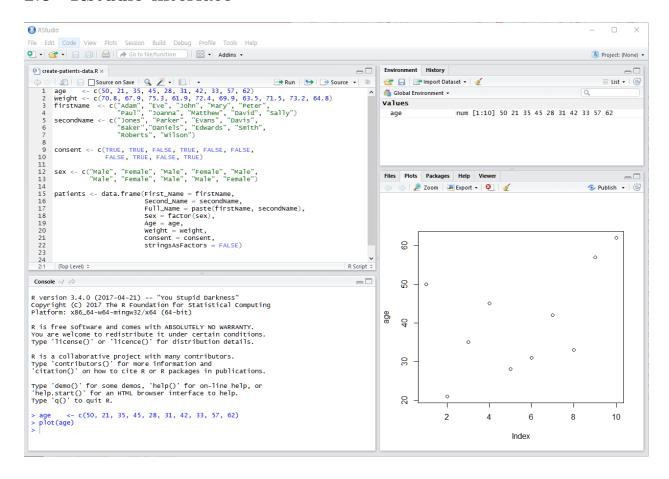








2.3 Rstudio interface



2.4 R programming basics and terminology

```
Console:
Code: R /
Objects ( , variable): ( )
Data types: Integers, doubles/numerics, logicals, and characters.
Object types:

Vectors: combine function c() EX: c(6, 11, 13, 31, 90, 92)
Factors:
Data frames: 2D matrix

Conditionals ( , ):

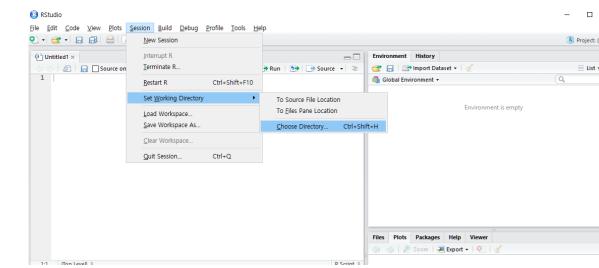
if: ==, & (AND), | (OR) Ex: (2 + 1 == 3) & (2 + 1 == 4)
for, while:

Functions ( , commands): , - (arguments) - (output)
```

2.5 Set working directory

• c: rstat01

```
getwd()
dir()
setwd("C:\\rstat01")
getwd()
dir()
```



• RStudio

2.6 R coding practice

•

```
2 + 2
((2 - 1)^2 + (1 - 3)^2)^{(1/2)}
2 + 2; 2 - 2
```

•

2.7 Variables and values

```
• R is a programming language
```

- Assignment operator (<- OR =)
 - Valid object name <- value

•

- (Tab completion) in RStudio
- Built-in variables
- : Alt + (the minus sign)

```
x <- 2
y <- x^2 - 2*x + 1
y
```

```
x <- "two"
some_data <- 9.8
X <- 2
pi</pre>
```

2.8 Variable type of (storage) mode

Туре	Explanation	
285		
34.67	Numeric (Integer)	
4.23E-4		
TRUE, T	Lagical	
FALSE, F	Logical	
'B'	Character	
"Hello" or 'Hello'	Character	
NULL	NULL	

2.9 Functions

Chapter 3

introduction of data

You can label chapter and section titles using {#label} after them, e.g., we can reference Chapter ??. If you do not manually label them, there will be automatic labels anyway, e.g., Chapter ??.

Figures and tables with captions will be placed in figure and table environments, respectively.

```
par(mar = c(4, 4, .1, .1))
plot(pressure, type = 'b', pch = 19)
```

Reference a figure by its code chunk label with the fig: prefix, e.g., see Figure 3.1. Similarly, you can reference tables generated from knitr::kable(), e.g., see Table 3.1.

```
knitr::kable(
  head(iris, 20), caption = 'Here is a nice table!',
  booktabs = TRUE
)
```

You can write citations, too. For example, we are using the **bookdown** package (Xie, 2019) in this sample book, which was built on top of R Markdown and **knitr** (Xie, 2015).

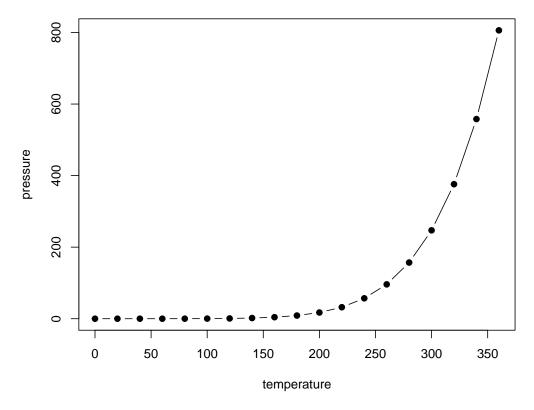


Figure 3.1: Here is a nice figure!

Table 3.1: Here is a nice table!						
Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width	Species		
5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa		
4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	setosa		
4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa		
4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa		
5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	setosa		
5.4	3.9	1.7	0.4	setosa		
4.6	3.4	1.4	0.3	setosa		
5.0	3.4	1.5	0.2	setosa		
4.4	2.9	1.4	0.2	setosa		
4.9	3.1	1.5	0.1	setosa		
5.4	3.7	1.5	0.2	setosa		
4.8	3.4	1.6	0.2	setosa		
4.8	3.0	1.4	0.1	setosa		
4.3	3.0	1.1	0.1	setosa		
5.8	4.0	1.2	0.2	setosa		
5.7	4.4	1.5	0.4	setosa		
5.4	3.9	1.3	0.4	setosa		
5.1	3.5	1.4	0.3	setosa		
5.7	3.8	1.7	0.3	setosa		
5.1	3.8	1.5	0.3	setosa		

Bibliography

Xie, Y. (2015). Dynamic Documents with R and knitr. Chapman and Hall/CRC, Boca Raton, Florida, 2nd edition. ISBN 978-1498716963.

Xie, Y. (2019). bookdown: Authoring Books and Technical Documents with R Markdown. R package version 0.13.