Welcome to the Tidy Tools Workshop!

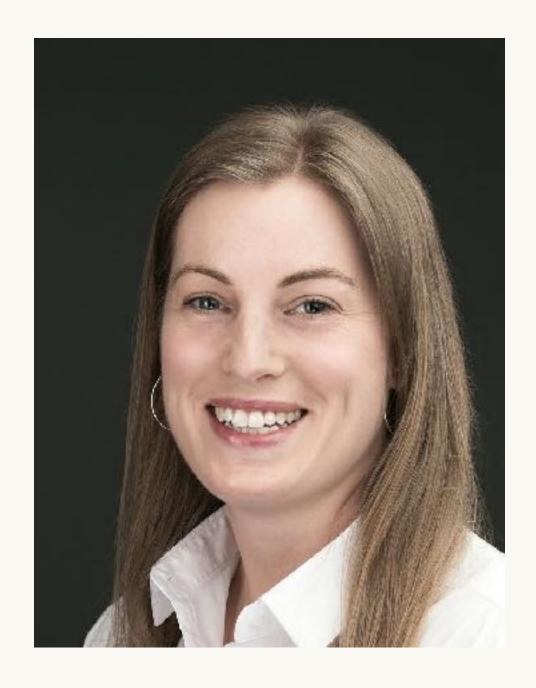
- Passes if you drove
- Get connected to the wifi
 Westin meetings / tidytools
- 2. Get the course materials usethis::use_course("http://rstd.io/tidy-tools")
- 3. Follow the instructions in setup.R
- 4. Stuck? Please ask for help!

Preliminaries

HELLO

my name is

Hadley



Charlotte Wickham

Oregon State University +

Independent Consultant



Dave Hurst

Director of Business Development,

RStudio



Karthik Ram

Senior scientist,

Berkeley Institute for Data Science

Your turn

This course is very hands on, and while we're here to help you, the best resource is often the person sitting next to you.

Introduce yourself to your neighbours. Who are you and what are you using R for?

This means that you have to work!

Goal: help build tidy tools

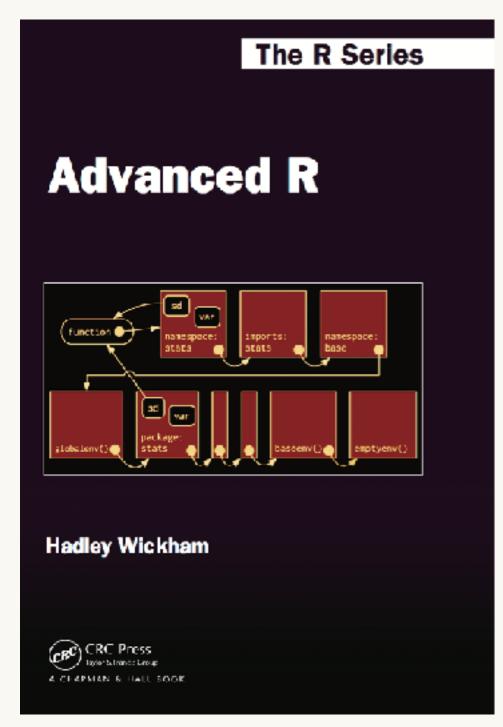
Writing functions

Individual functions to solve individual problems

Designing APIs

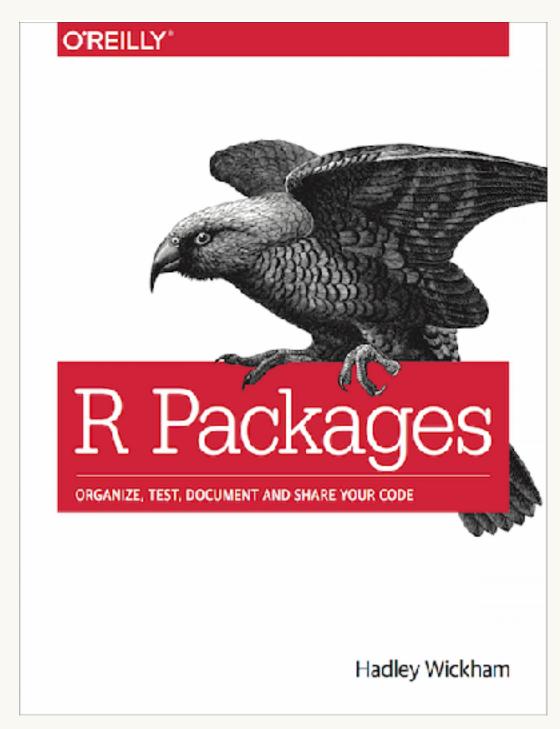
Family of functions that work together to solve family of problems

Much of the course is drawn from existing books



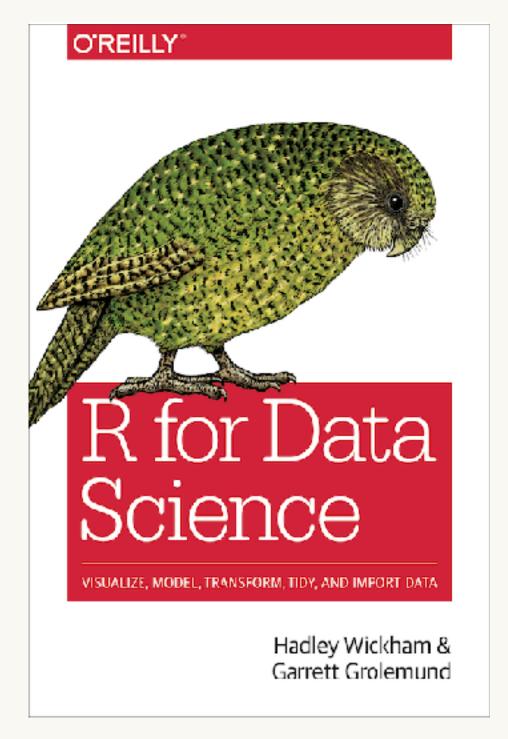
http://adv-r.hadley.nz/

Working on 2nd ed



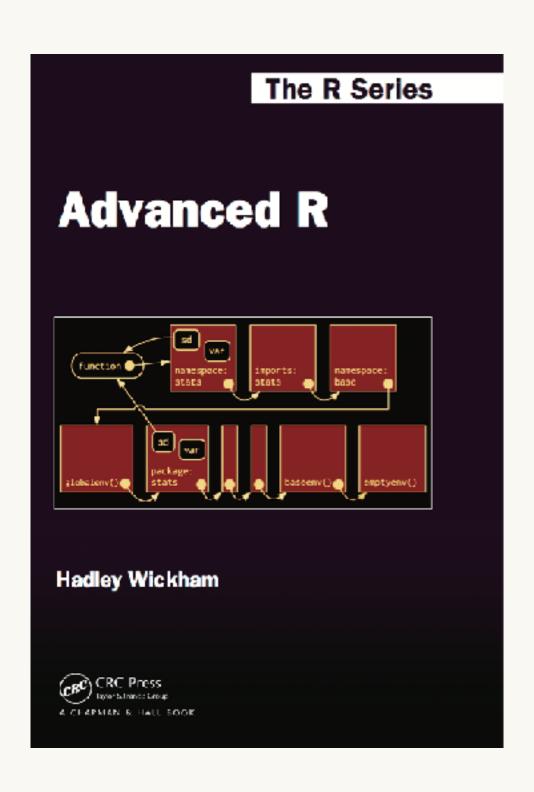
http://r-pkgs.had.co.nz

https://amzn.com/1491910399

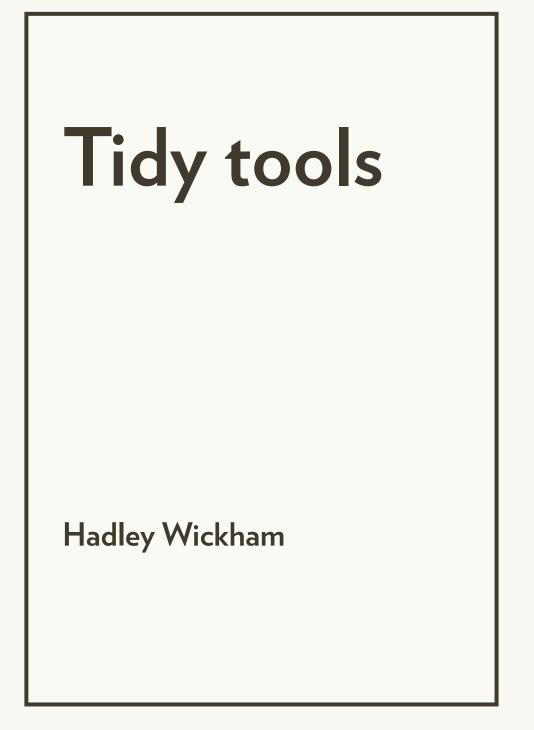


http://r4ds.had.co.nz https://amzn.com/1491910399

But the primary book does not yet exist



How R works



How to solve real problems with R

Warmups

Don't expect to know all the answers!

Your turn

What are the four common types of atomic vectors? (Bonus points for the two uncommon types)

What are the three primary properties of a vector?

Four common types: logical, integer, double, character

```
typeof(TRUE)
typeof(1L)
typeof(1.5)
typeof("a")
# We'll talk about this (S3) later:
typeof(factor(1:10))
typeof(Sys.Date())
```

Every vector has three properties:

```
x < -1:5
# 1. Type:
typeof(x)
# 2. Length
length(x)
# 3. Attributes
attributes(x)
# (we'll come back to those later)
```

Missing values

What does NA == NA return? Why?

What should you use instead?

There isn't a single unknown value

```
age_john <- NA
age_mary <- NA
age_john == age_mary
is.na(x)</pre>
```

```
sum(is.na(x))
mean(is.na(x))
```

Your turn

What are the six types of thing that you can put inside []?

blank include all

+ve: include

integer 0: drop all

-ve: exclude

logical keep TRUEs

character lookup by name

Use character subsetting for simple look ups

unname(lookup[x])

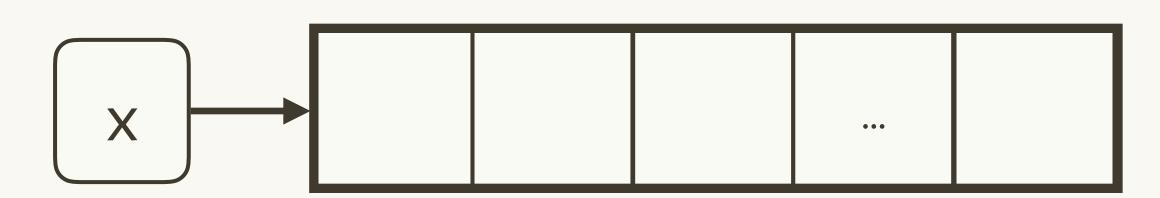
```
x <- c("m", "f", "u", "f", "f", "m", "m")
lookup <- c(m = "Male", f = "Female", u = NA)
lookup[x]</pre>
```

Your turn

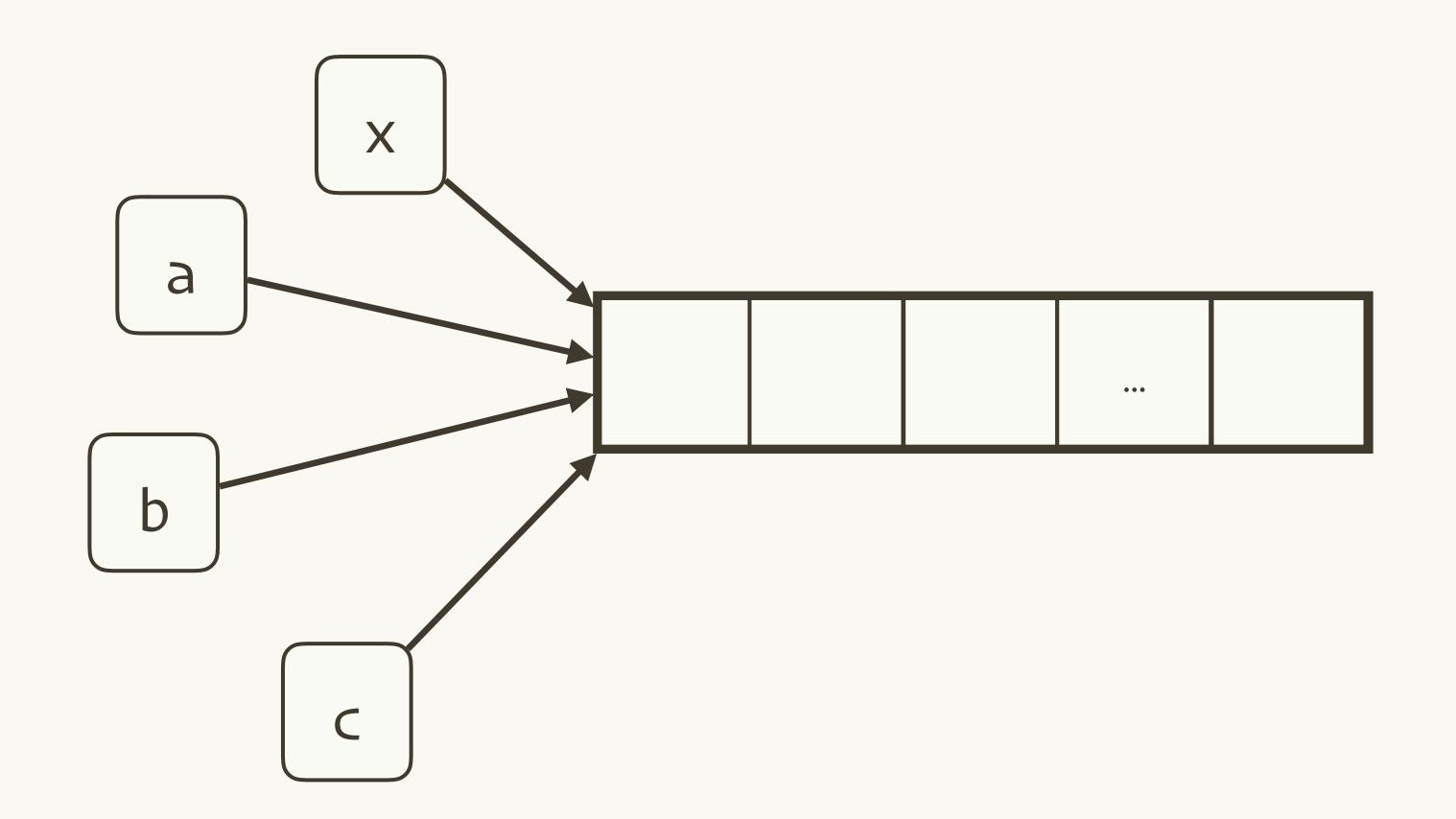
```
x <- runif(1e6)
lobstr::obj_size(x)
#> 8,000,040 B
y \leftarrow list(x, x, x)
lobstr::obj_size(y)
#> ???
y[[1]][[1]] <- NA
lobstr::obj_size(y)
#> ???
```

A name is a reference to a value

```
x <- runif(1e6)
```



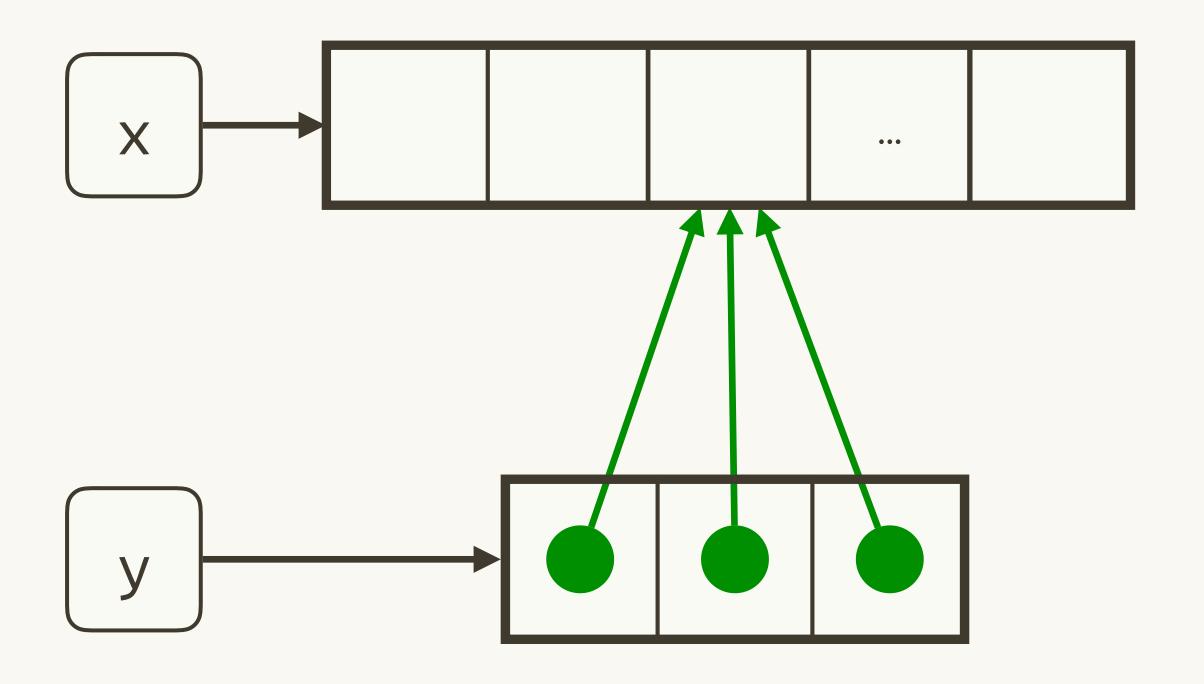
Many references can point to one object



How big is a? How big is b? How big are a and b together?

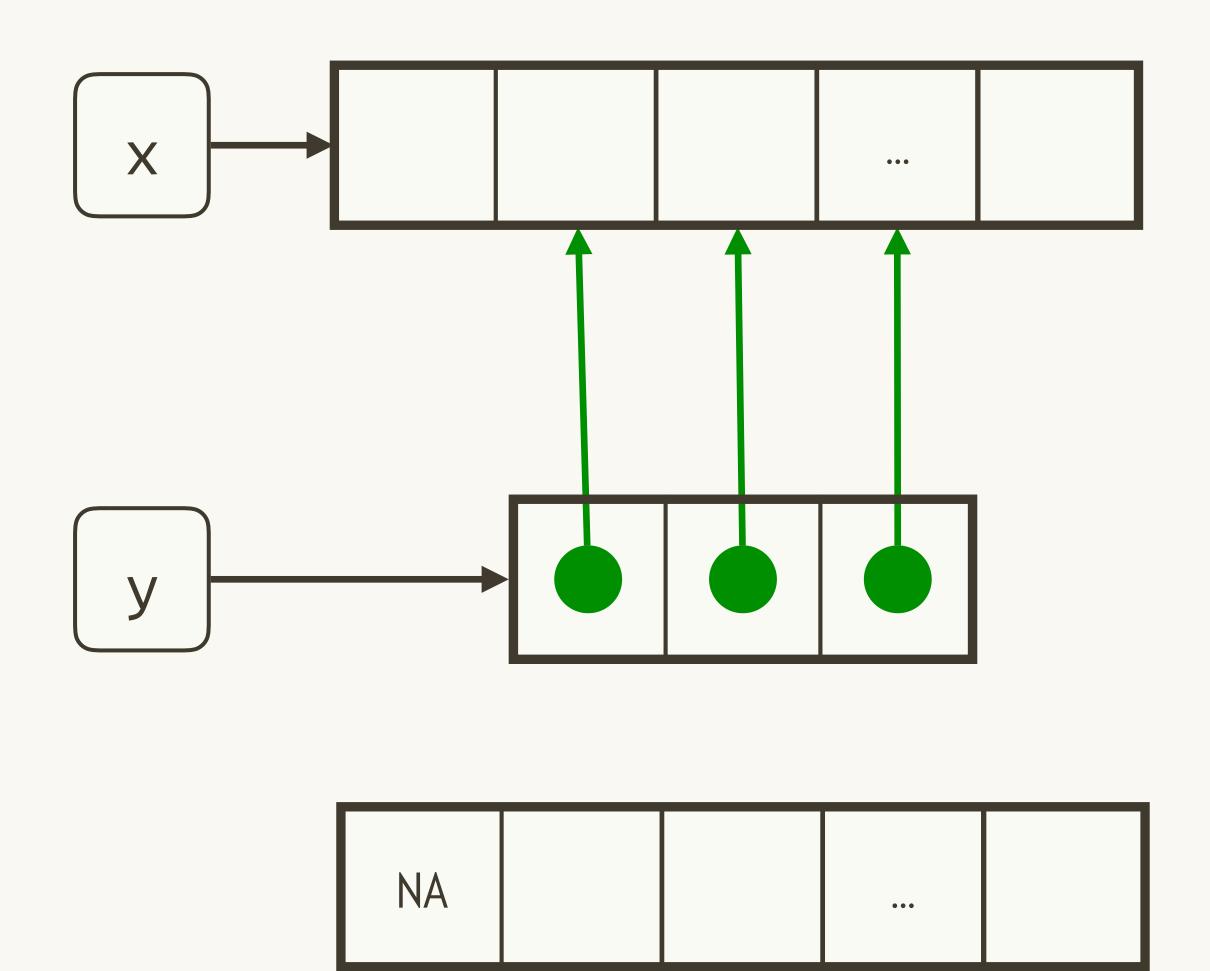
Elements of lists are also references

$$y \leftarrow list(x, x, x)$$



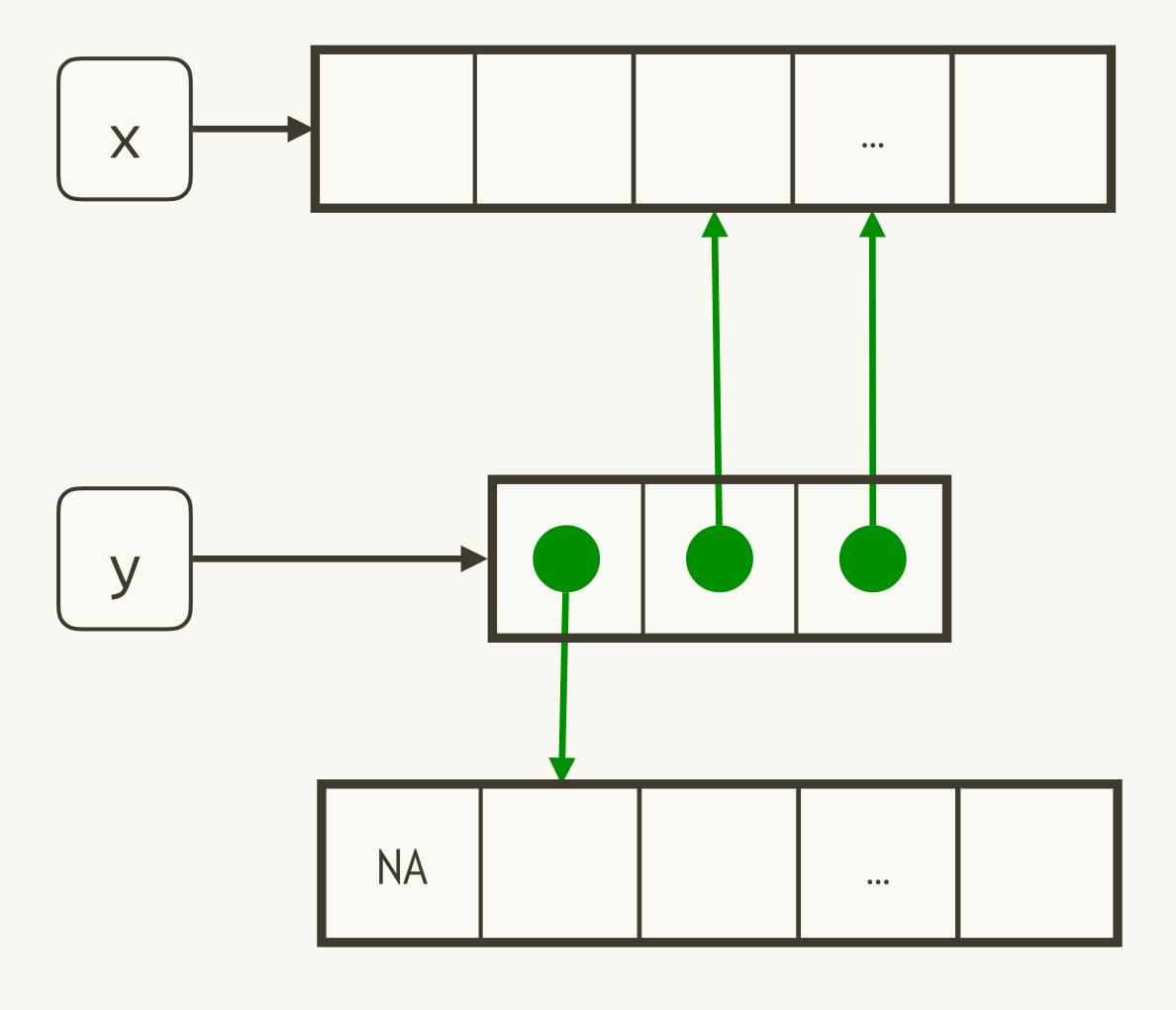
How big is x? How big is y? How big are x and y together?

Modifying an object creates a copy y[[1]][[1]] <- NA



Modifying an object creates a copy

y[[1]][[1]] <- NA



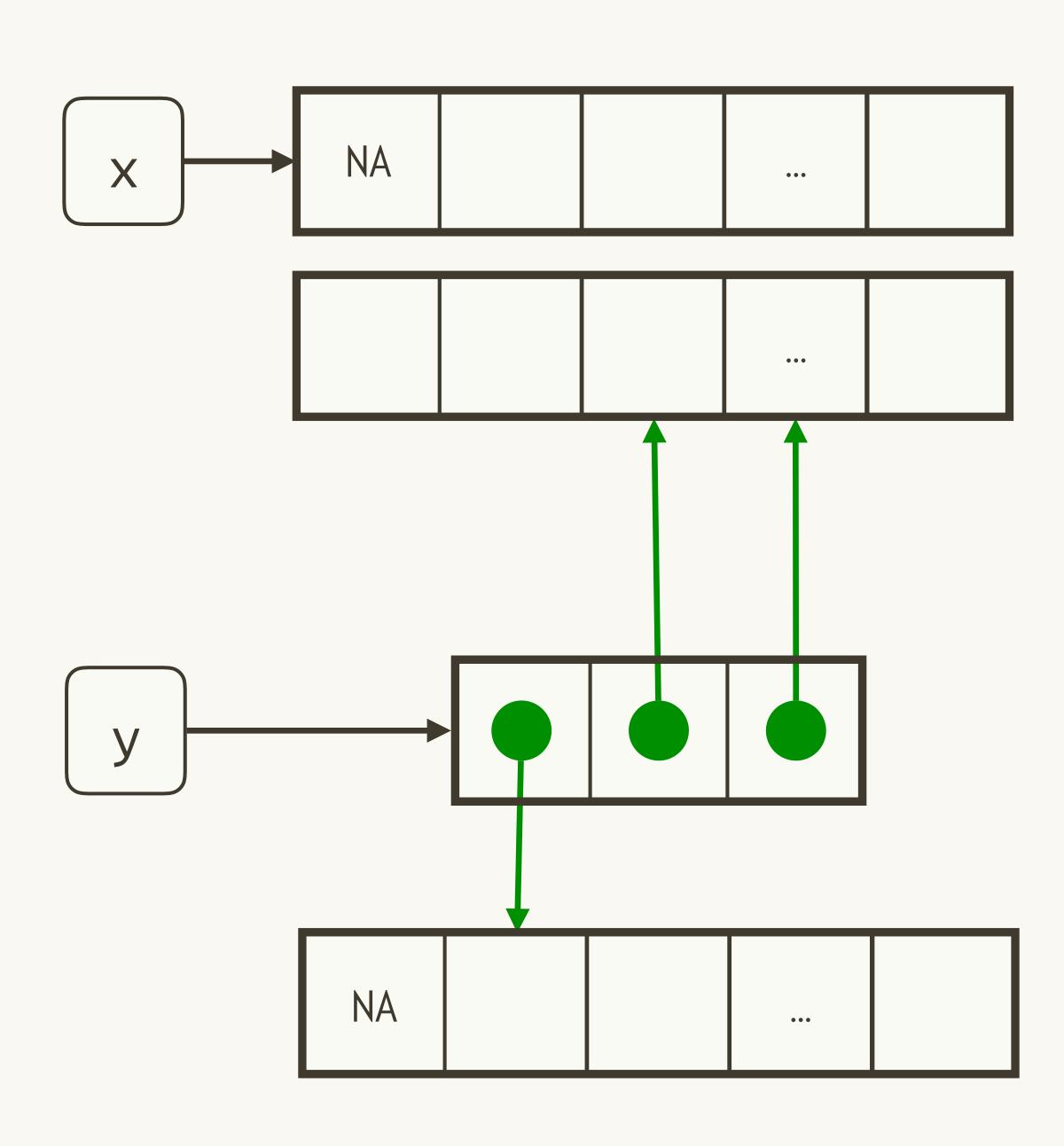
How big is x? How big is y? How big are x and y together?

Modifying an object creates a copy

x[[1]] <- NA NA NA

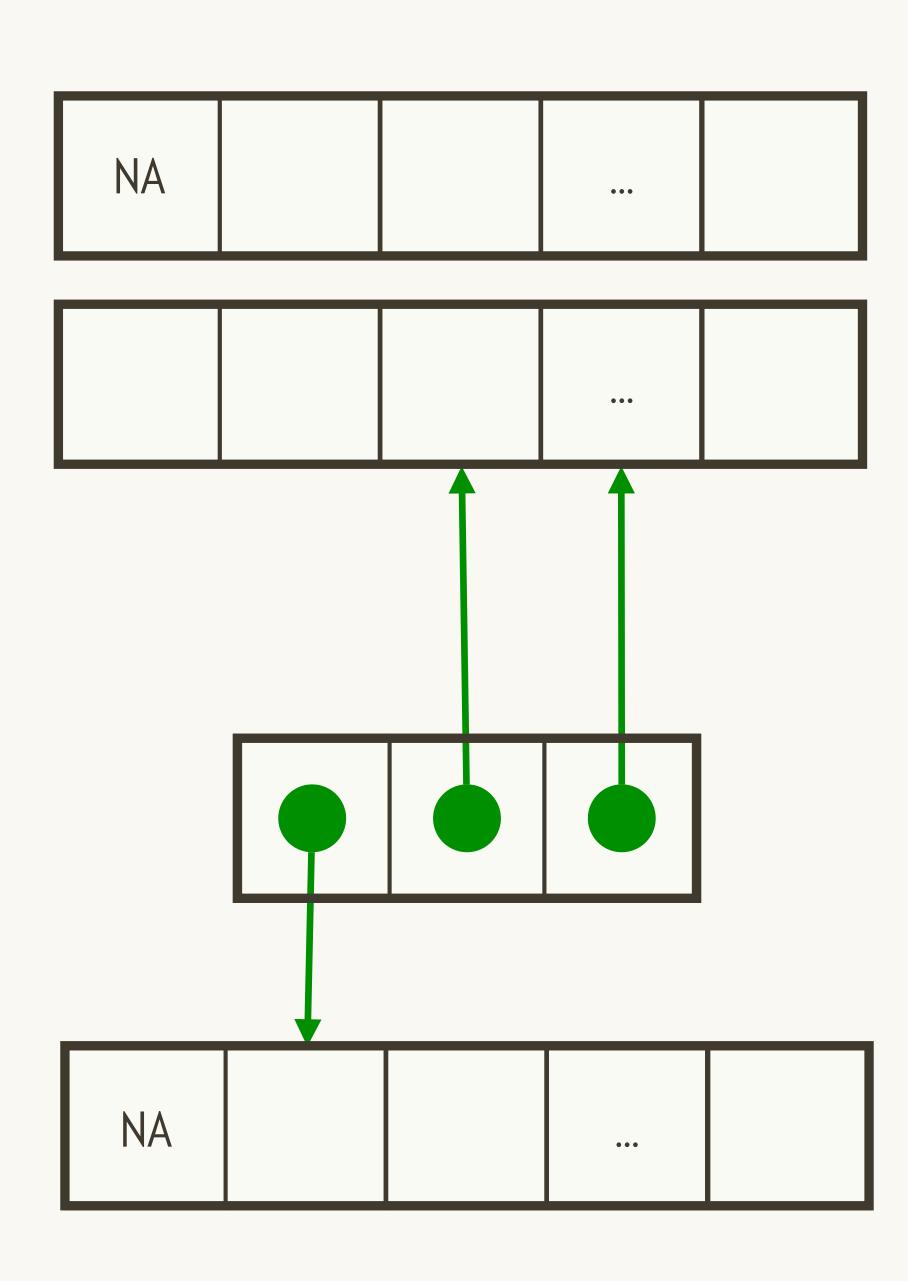
Modifying an object creates a copy

x[[1]] <- NA

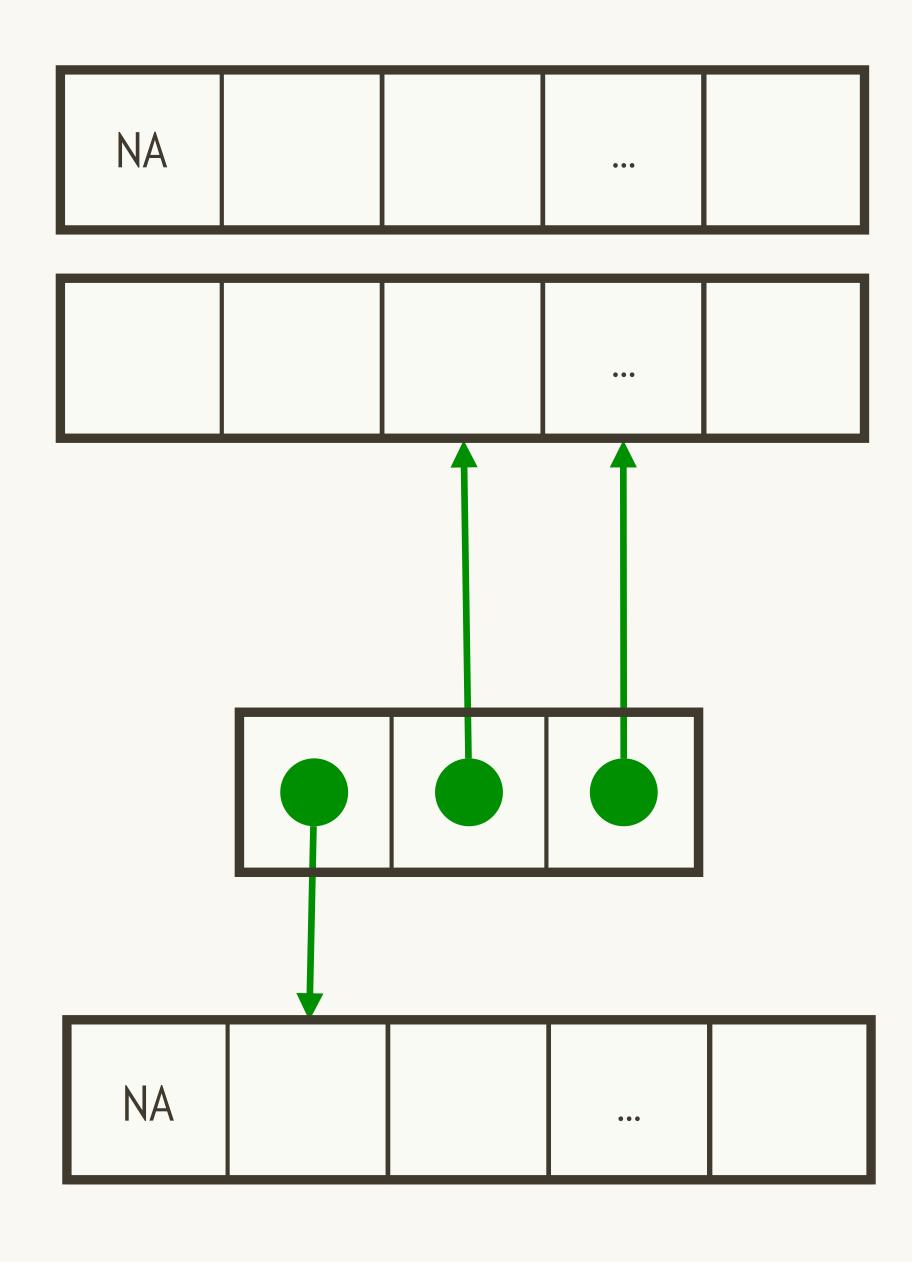


rm() removes references

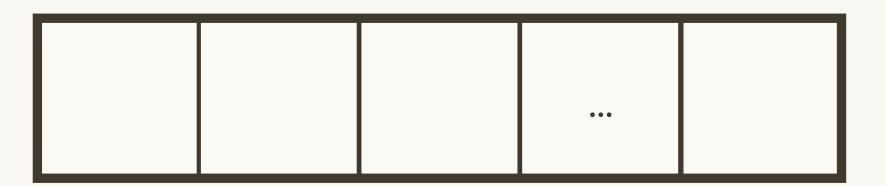
rm(x, y)



The garbage collector removes values



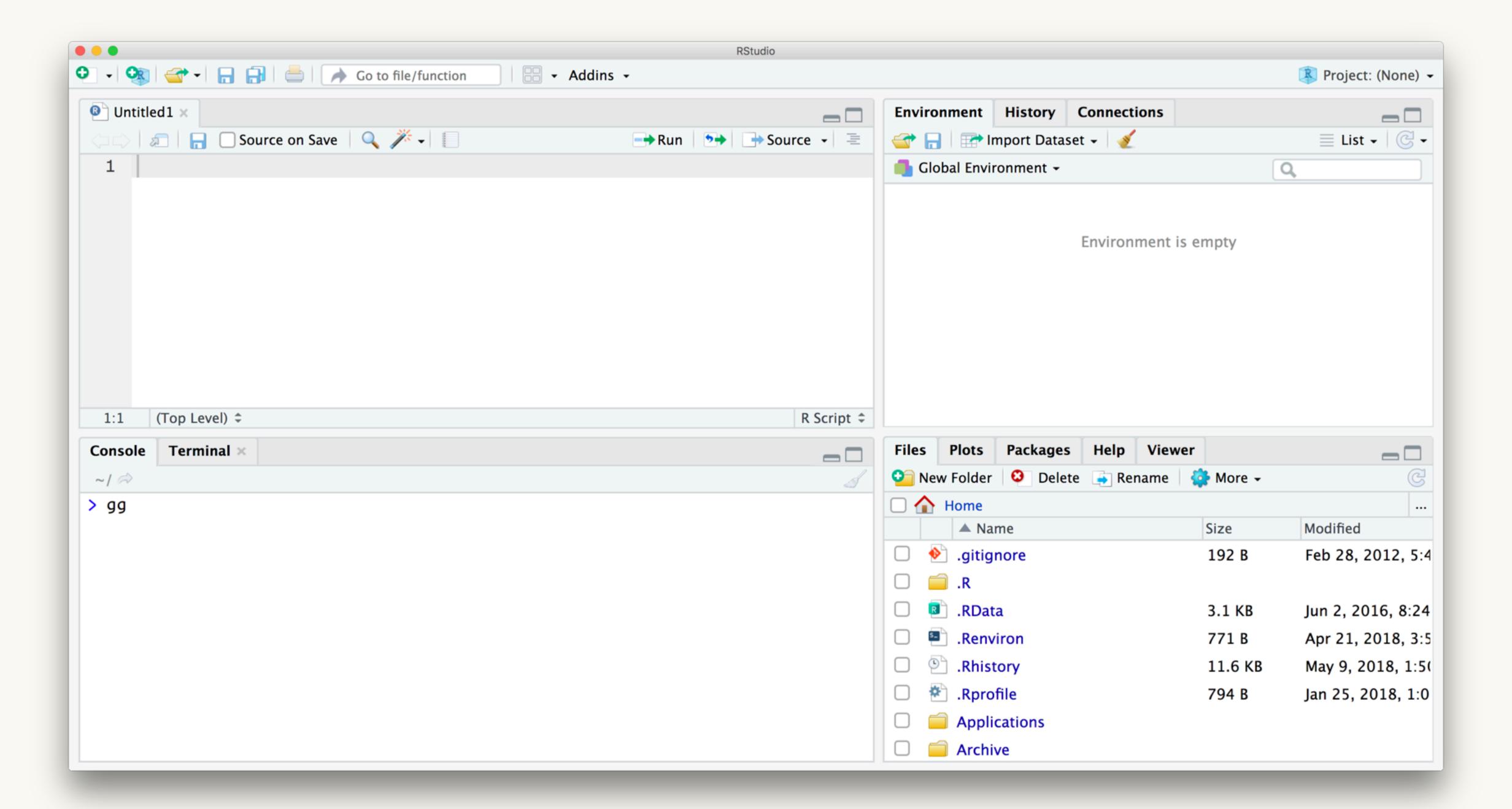
The garbage collector removes values

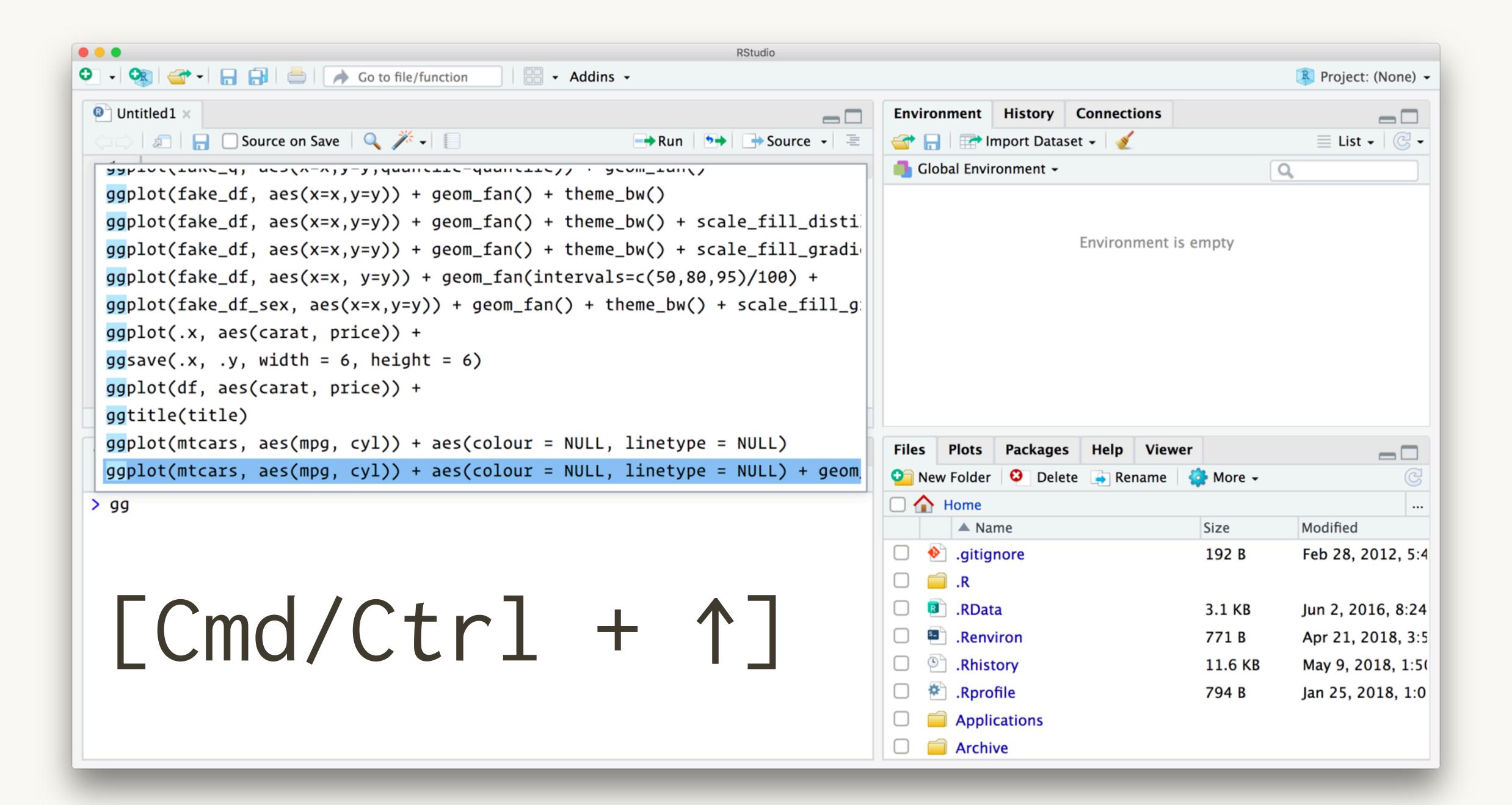


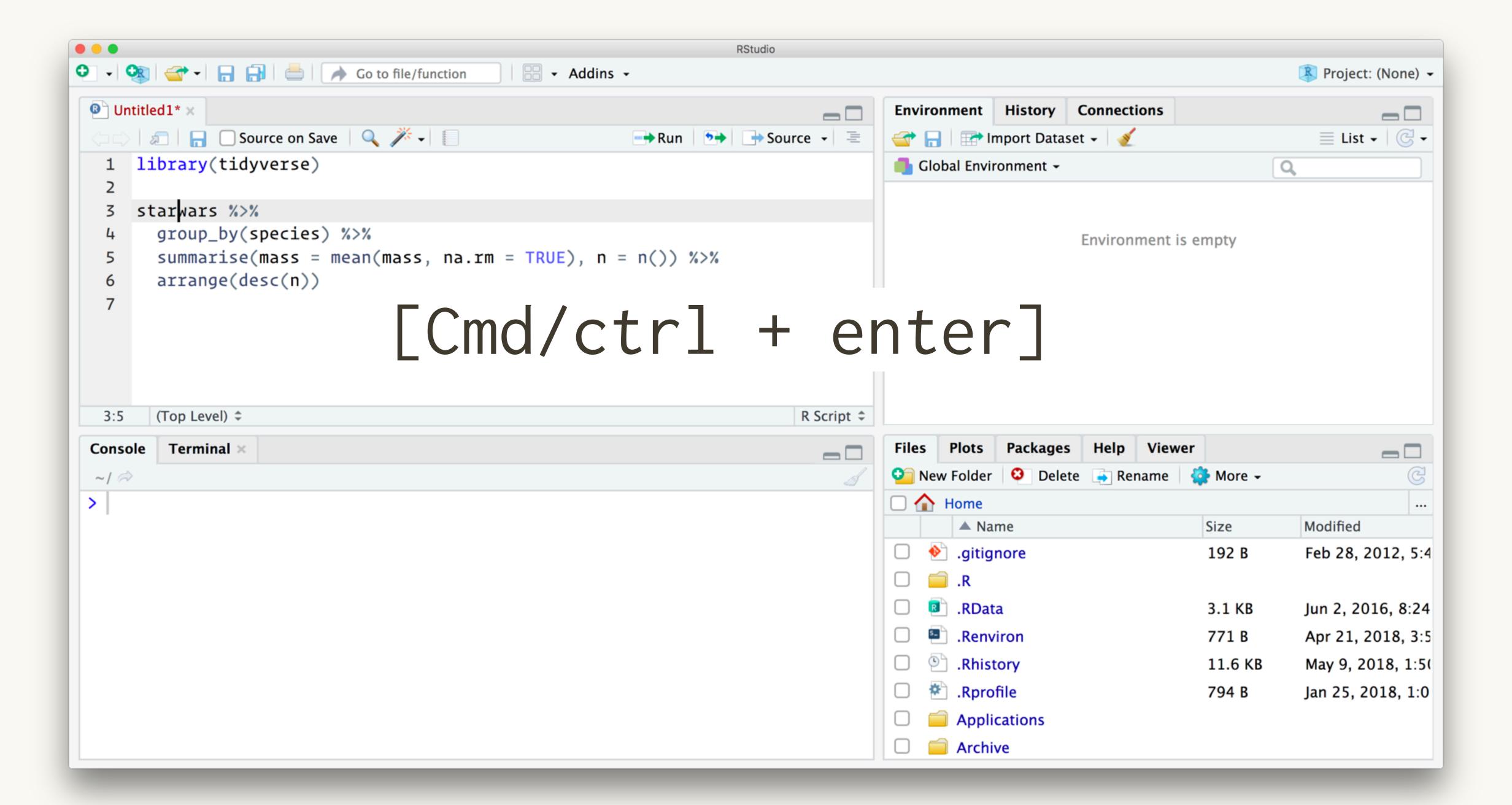
NA ...

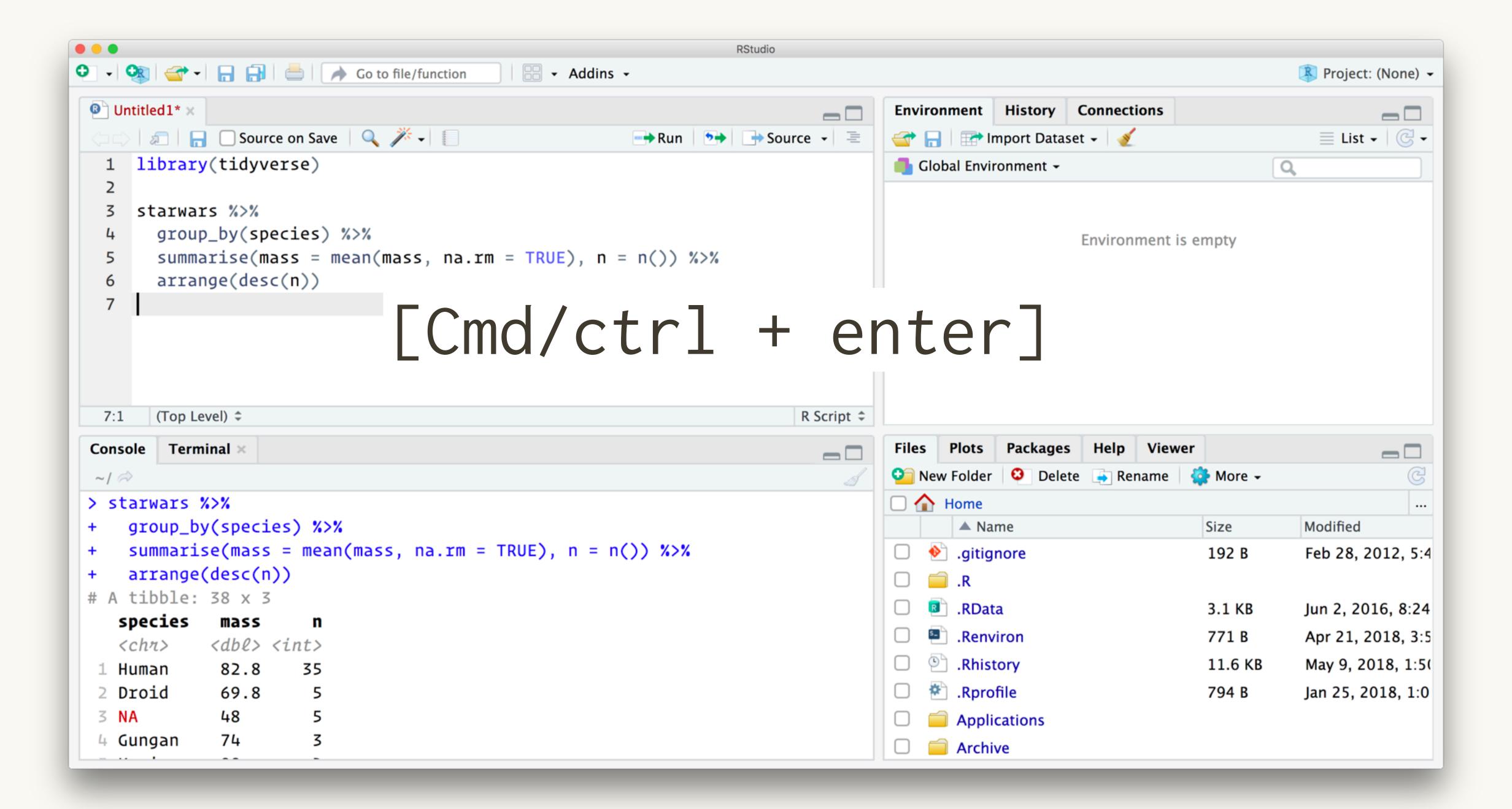
RStudio

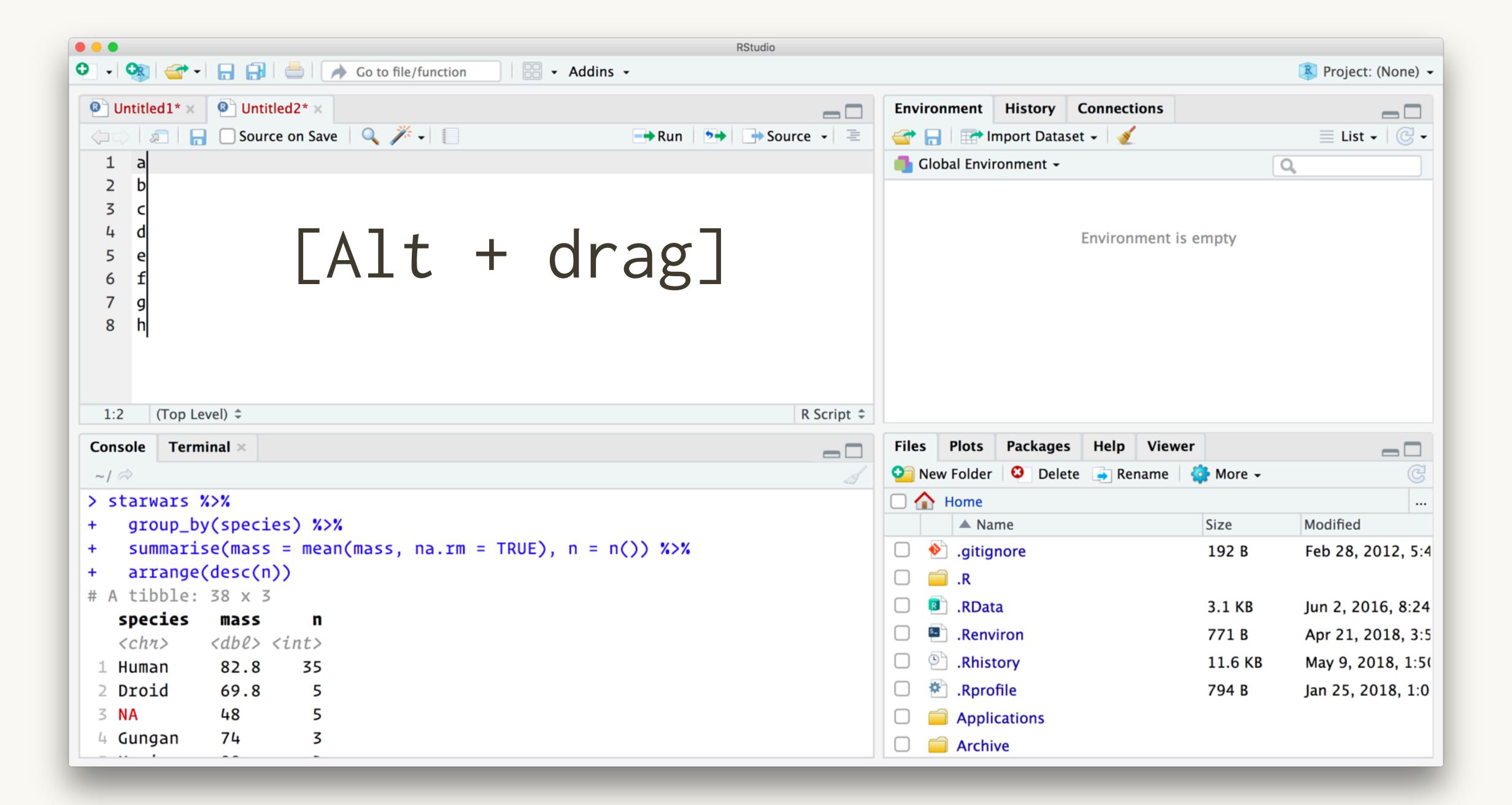
You don't have to use RStudio, but if you do, try to master it!

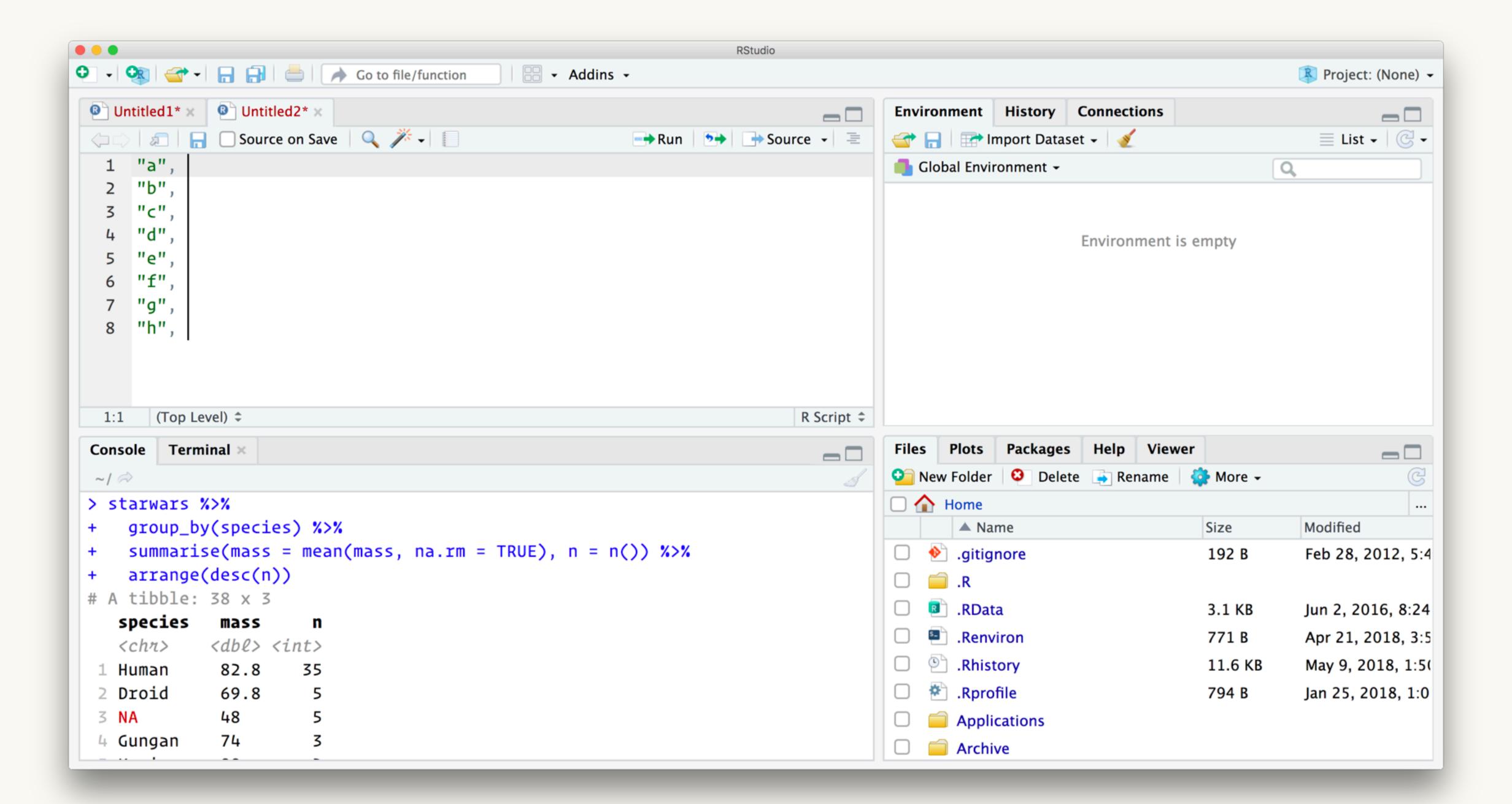


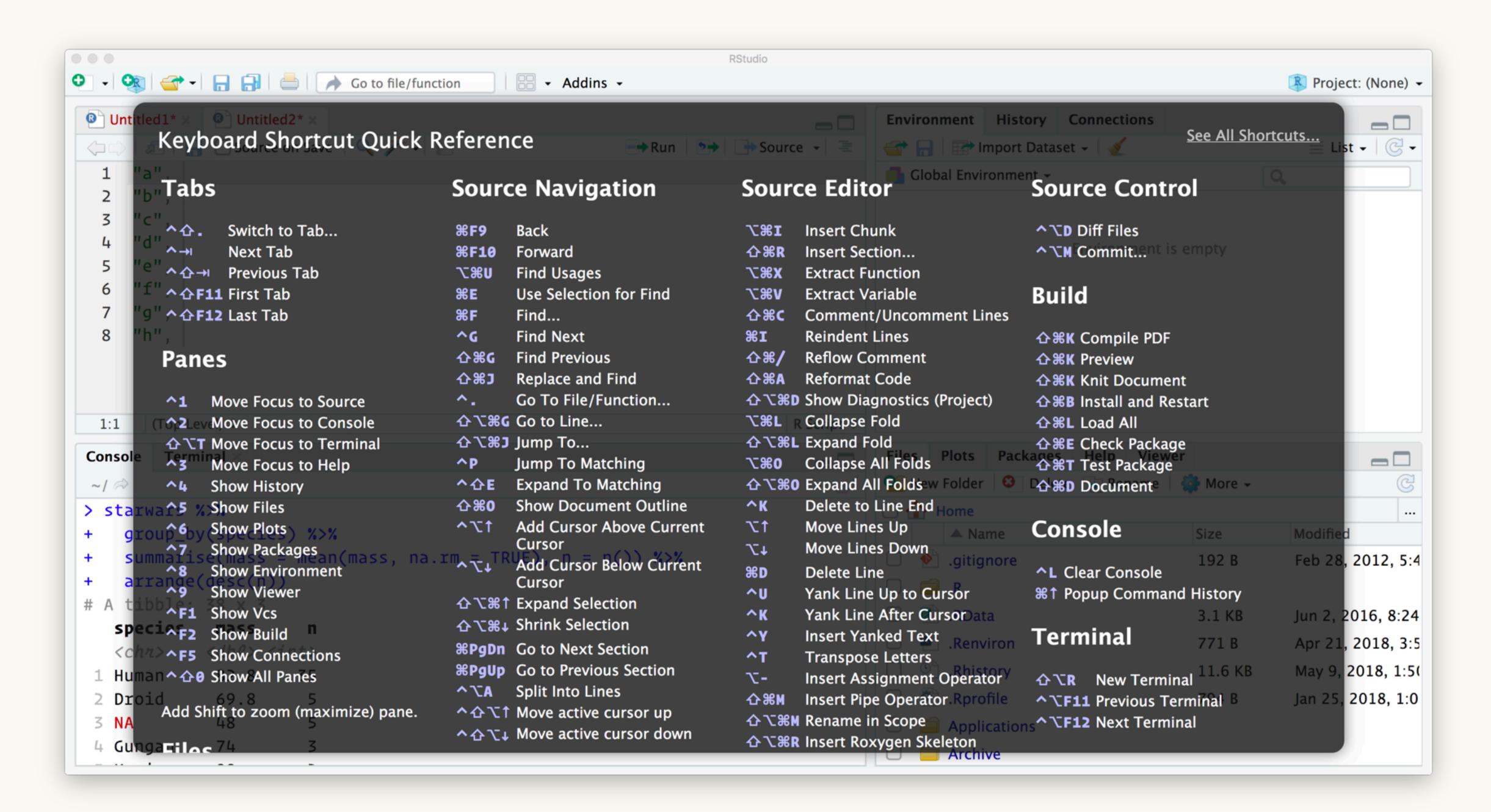












Your turn

What's the shortcut for <- (assignment)?

What about %>% (pipe)?

How can you quickly comment a block of lines?



@rstudiotips

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