

A Walk on the Side

an introduction to R for data analysis



GW Libraries Workshop
Fall 2025

go.gwu.edu/rworkshop

FAQ

Q: Will you sign my form for Professional Enhancement hours?

A: Yes, email me!

Q: Can I get a copy of your R code?

A: Yes, email me

Q: Will this workshop be recorded?

A: No, so hang on for the ride!



Schedule

9:30- 2:30 with a ~1 hr break for lunch

A WALK ON THE **R** SIDE



Upcoming R workshops

Sep
9

Workshop

Tue 12:30PM - 4:30PM

A Walk on the R Side: R for Data Analysis and Visualization

This workshop will introduce participants to basic R tasks such as reading data into R, analyzing data, and plotting data.

Sep
12

Workshop

Fri 9:30AM - 11:30AM

Statistical Inference with R: Inference for Continuous Data

Walk through the R functionality you'll need to use when conducting hypothesis tests on continuous variables.

Sep
19

Workshop

Fri 9:30AM - 11:30AM

Statistical Inference with R: Inference for Categorical Data

Walk through the R functionality you'll need to use when conducting hypothesis tests on categorical data.

Sep
22

Workshop

Mon 9:30AM - 12PM

Farther into R: More R for Data Analysis

This workshop builds on R basics with additional topics. Learn to merge and join data, create functions, work with special data types, and more.

Sep
26

Workshop

Fri 9:30AM - 11:30AM

Statistical Inference with R: Linear and Logistic Regression Modeling

Explore the R functionality you can use to compute correlations between continuous variables, fit and interpret both linear and logistic regression models, and compute associated confidence intervals.

Nov
11

Workshop

Tue 12:30PM - 2:30PM

More Data Visualization in R

Use R to create custom data visualizations for data sets that don't quite fit the classic plot styles.





Goals



Learning Objectives

[Hopefully] You will learn how to do some of the following:

- Set up your laptop with R & RStudio ✓
- Write and run an R program in RStudio
- Variables
- Vectors and data frames
- Read/Import & write/export data files
- Use functions
- Explore data
- "Wrangle" data: Subset, clean, reshape
- Statistics and data visualizations
- Get unstuck: Look for help to overcome obstacles



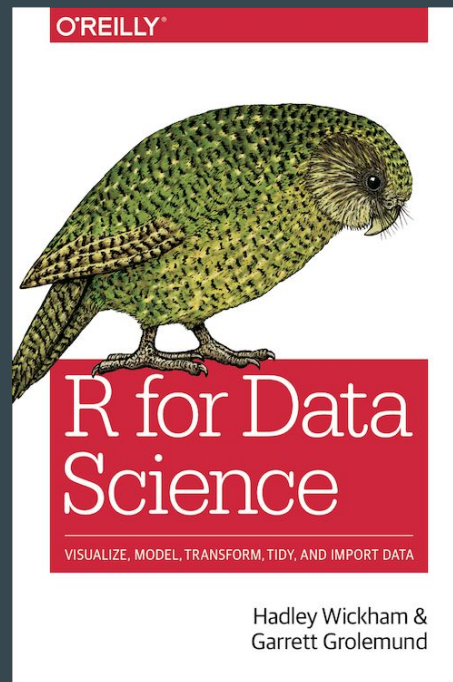
Acknowledgments



Teaching basic lab skills
for research computing



r-tutor.com



r4ds.had.co.nz



Workshop Housekeeping



Ask questions! Either via voice or chat

Use chat to help each other out

If something is confusing in the workshop, let us know.

About R

- Free/Open source
- Cross-platform (Mac, Windows, Linux)
- For statistical computing (and data visualization)
- CRAN - r-project.org
 - [R packages](#)
 - [R journal](#)

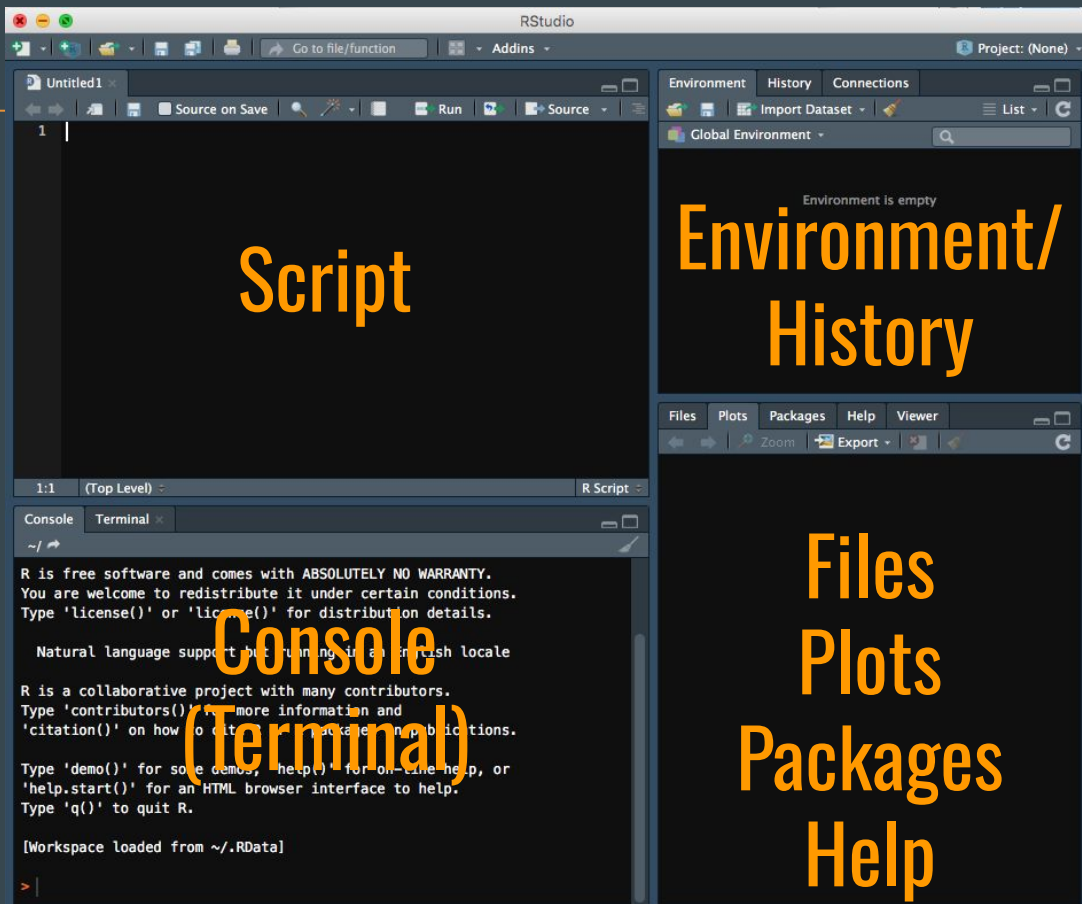




Reasons researchers prefer R

- Scripted language (vs. point/click)
- Features built around working with data
- Reproducibility
- Interdisciplinary
- Extensible
- Beautiful data visualization
- RStudio (Posit) is a well-liked R development app ^{*Also try Positron!}
- Community - RStudio Community, Stack Overflow

R Studio



A WALK ON THE R SIDE



Variables/Objects

"Binding" data to a named object/variable allows you to store data in memory and access it later.

```
x <- 5
```

```
y <- c("Washington", "Chicago", "Washington", "Boston")
```

```
z <- data.frame(pt_id = c("A001", "B204"), bpm = c(60, 72))
```





Variables

- Try using R as a "calculator" in the Console
 - Try some mathematical functions, too
- Create some variables
 - variable naming
 - `<-` for assigning values to variables (Option - on Mac, Alt - on Win)
 - numeric, character, logical
 - Watch the Environment pane!
 - `typeof()`
 - Coercion w/ `as.integer`, `as.character`, `as.logical`, `as...`

Logical Expressions

- Operators include:
==, <, >, ! (not), & (and), | (or), etc.





Basic Data Structures

Atomic Vector

10.2

Vector

1	10.2
2	11.3
3	11.5
4	12.0

Data Frame

	time	temp	boiling
1	51	10.2	FALSE
2	58	11.3	FALSE
3	63	11.5	FALSE
4	70	12.0	TRUE



Vectors

Vectors

- A vector is
 - A sequence of data elements (components) all of the same type.
- Create vectors with `c()` (short for "combine")





Let's pause to explore some useful tabs in RStudio

~R Projects/rstudio-testproject - master - RStudio

Source on Save Run Source

Go to file/function Addins

rstudio-testproject

Workspace.R gapminder

```
1 library('tidyverse')
2 gapminder <- read_csv('data/gapminder.csv')
3
4 by_year <- gapminder %>%
5   group_by(year) %>%
6   summarize(weighted_avg_lifeExp = sum(pop*lifeExp)/sum(pop))
7
8 # Plot the data (scatterplot)
9 plot(y = by_year$weighted_avg_lifeExp, x = by_year$year, col='blue')
10 # Build a linear regression model
11 mod = lm(data = by_year, weighted_avg_lifeExp ~ year)
12 # Plot the line
13 abline(mod)
14
15 # or using ggplot2:
16 ggplot(data = gapminder, aes(x = year, y = lifeExp, color = continent)) +
17   geom_point() +
18   # ...
19
20 5:1 (Top Level) R Script

Environment History Connections Git



Global Environment



|           |                                |
|-----------|--------------------------------|
| df        | 3 obs. of 2 variables          |
| gapminder | 1704 obs. of 6 variables       |
| housedata | 1460 obs. of 81 variables      |
| lemod     | List of 12                     |
| mod       | List of 12                     |
| mx        | logi [1:3, 1:2] NA NA NA NA NA |
| mx2       | List of 6                      |



Values



|         |                         |
|---------|-------------------------|
| primes  | num [1:6] 2 3 5 7 11 13 |
| testnum | 5                       |



Files Packages



R: Reduces multiple values down to a single value -> find in topic



summarise (dplyr) R Documentation



Reduces multiple values down to a single value



Description



summarise() is typically used on grouped data created by group_by(). The output will have one row for each group.



Usage



```
summarise(.data, ...)
```



summarize(.data, ...)



Arguments



.data A tbl. All main verbs are S3 generics and provide methods for tbl_df(), dtplyr::tbl_dt() and dbplyr::tbl_dbi().



... Name-value pairs of summary functions. The name will be the name of the variable in the result. The value should be an expression that returns a single value like min(x), n(), or sum(is.na(y)).



Console Terminal



```
~R Projects/rstudio-testproject - master - RStudio
```



```
[1,]
[1,] 1
[2,] 2
[3,] "A"
[4,] "b"
[5,] 2
[6,] 2
> mx2 = matrix(list(1, 2, "A", "b"), nrow=2, ncol=2)
> mx2
 [,1] [,2]
[1,] 1 "A"
[2,] 2 "b"
> mx2 = matrix(list(1, 2, "A", 3, "b", 5), nrow=3, ncol=2)
> mx2
 [,1] [,2]
[1,] 1 3
[2,] 2 "b"
[3,] "A" 5
>
```


```



Data Frames



Data Frames

- A **data.frame** stores a data table
- Comprised of **vectors** of equal length.
Vectors become **columns**.
- Columns and rows can have names.
- **tibble** (from the tibble package) has some advantages over **data.frame**



A brief word on **list** and **matrix**



Projects in RStudio

Projects in RStudio

Recommendations:

- Use [Github for] **version control** !
- Create **folders** to keep things organized





It's time to **import** some data!



Data Importing

- Prepare data as "tidy"
 - rectangular
 - one table per file
 - rows are observations, columns are variables
- Formats: CSV, TSV, Excel, Fixed-Width, JSON... and with the right packages: Stata, SPSS, SAS... (using **rio** or **haven**)
- A word about "big data" (consider **data.table**)



R Packages

Installing and loading R packages

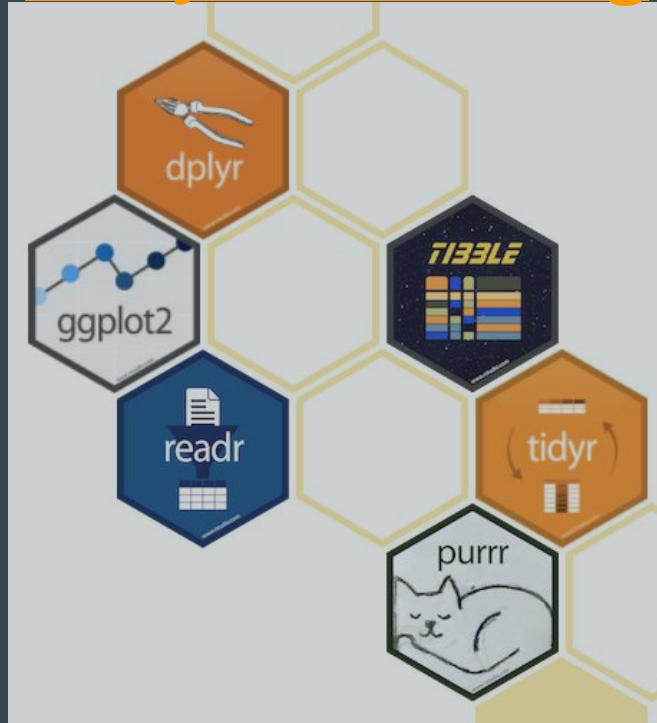
- `install.packages('mypackage')`
- `library(mypackage)`



Tidyverse Core Packages

tidyverse.org

- ggplot2 - graphics
- dplyr - data manipulation
- tidyr - tidying data
- readr - reading in data
- tibble - modern data frame
- purrr - functional programming



Other often-used R packages

Loading in various data file types ♦ haven, readxl

Mapping ♦ rgdal, tmap, leaflet

Analyzing 2D and 3D shapes ♦ geomorph

Genomic data ♦ bioconductor

Cluster analyses ♦ cluster

Time series data ♦ forecast

Text mining ♦ qdap, sentimentr, tidytext

graph/network analysis ♦ igraph, sna

Interactive web visualizations ♦ shiny

Web scraping ♦ rvest



Exploring Data

- head, tail
- subsetting
- slicing and dicing





Data Wrangling

[flickr.com/photos/thewomensmuseum/3697075917](https://www.flickr.com/photos/thewomensmuseum/3697075917)

Data Transformation using the dplyr package

- `select()` # keep only certain columns
- `filter()` # keep only certain rows
- `mutate()` # add/modify variables
- `group_by() %>% summarize()`
compute summary statistics per group
- `arrange()` # order by a variable
- `dropna()` # drop rows with NAs in specified vars.

You will want to use a "pipe": `%>%`
(shortcut: **control-shift-M**)





Joining with dplyr

"Merge" tables together

- `left_join()`
- `right_join()`
- ...

Data Tidying/Reshaping with tidyr

- `pivot_wider()`
- `pivot_longer()`
- ...



Data Visualization with "base R" and `ggplot`



Data Analysis



Functions



R Markdown



R Markdown

- A format for writing reproducible, dynamic reports with R (as HTML, PDF, MS Word, and more)
- rmarkdown.rstudio.com
- # Header 1
Header 2
Italic **bold**
- Insert R code directly into your document

```
```{r setup}
your R code goes here
```
```
- Include LaTeX code with \$ or \$\$



R Shiny



Parting thoughts



Recommended practices

- Use Projects in RStudio
 - Set up folders
- Use tidyverse packages (dplyr, tidyr, etc.) to wrangle your data
- Leave raw data raw
- 🪲 Empty out your variables, then make sure your script runs from the top
- Learn by finding and using working examples



Some Handy R Links

NEW for 2024!! R "libguide"



Only the **best** R links:

libguides.gwu.edu/Rstats

Thanks!

Dan Kerchner kerchner@gwu.edu

These slides: go.gwu.edu/rworkshop

Statistics focused (+ R/Python/SAS/etc.) appointments
w/graduate student consultants: go.gwu.edu/dataconsulting

Appointments with me: calendly.com/kerchner

Coding consultations (**R**, Python, HTML/CSS, etc.):
calendly.com/gwul-coding

