



Introduction to R and R Studio

Session 1

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December 13, 2020

Lesson Goals

1. Get oriented to R and RStudio
2. Learn some fundamentals of coding

Lesson Objectives

1. Log in and tour RStudio Cloud
2. Execute code at the console
3. Define and use functions
4. Define and create objects in the environment
5. Load data into R and interact with a dataframe



Getting Oriented to R



What is R?

- R is a statistical programming language.
- Using R you can load, analyze, and visualize data.
- R also provides an environment in which we can conduct reproducible data analysis.
 - Documented
 - Revisable
 - Shareable



RStudio: The Portal to R

- RStudio is an integrated development environment (IDE)
- Using RStudio we can interact with the R programming language to:
 - Write and execute code interactively
 - View data
 - Debug and fix errors
 - Author our code



RStudio: In the Cloud... In Your Home

- RStudio Cloud: An online hosted version of RStudio that we will use for these course sessions
- RStudio Desktop: A locally installed version of RStudio that you will use when you get home to continue your learning

Note: Use Rstudio Cloud only for this course. Do not upload protected health information to the cloud!

Your Turn

Navigate to: <https://tinyurl.com/r-aacc-2020>

Enter your log in credentials

Join Space


Make a copy of the Core Exercises for yourself

Join Space?

Joining a space gives you access to it and to its contents.

Once you join, admins will be able to see your email address.

Would you like to join this space?



Join Space

Cancel

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JR

Joseph Rudolf

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New Project

List

All projects

Sort

By name

AACC-2020-Introduction-to-R

Patrick Mathias

Created Dec 9, 2020 4:28 PM

Copy

Delete

Move

Copy Project

Make your own copy of AACC-2020-Introduction-to-R?

OK

1

2

3

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File

Edit

Code

View

Plots

Session

Build

Debug

Profile

Tools

Help

Go to file/function

Addins

Console

Terminal

Jobs

/cloud/project/

R version 4.0.3 (2020-10-10) -- "Bunny-Wunnies Freak Out"
Copyright (C) 2020 The R Foundation for Statistical Computing
Platform: x86_64-pc-linux-gnu (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

Connections

Git

Tutorial

Global Environment

Environment is empty

Files

Plots

Packages

Help

Viewer

New Folder

Upload

Delete

Rename

More

Cloud

project

Name	Size	Modified
..		
.gitignore	621 B	Dec 9, 2020, 4:29 PM
.Rhistory	0 B	Dec 9, 2020, 4:29 PM
03 - Visualize.Rmd	3 KB	Dec 9, 2020, 4:29 PM
04 - Slice.Rmd	3.8 KB	Dec 10, 2020, 11:19 PM
04 - Transform - b.Rmd	2.3 KB	Dec 10, 2020, 10:22 AM
04 - Transform.Rmd	6.1 KB	Dec 9, 2020, 4:29 PM
05 - Stats.Rmd	4.6 KB	Dec 9, 2020, 4:29 PM
coursepack		
data		
presentations		
project.Rproj	205 B	Dec 12, 2020, 12:03 PM
README.md	6.6 KB	Dec 10, 2020, 11:19 PM
resources.md	3.6 KB	Dec 9, 2020, 4:29 PM
src		

Your Turn

Navigate to: <https://tinyurl.com/r-aacc-2020>

Enter your log in credentials

Join Space

Make a copy of the Core Exercises for yourself

FileEditCodeViewPlotsSessionBuildDebugProfileToolsHelp

Go to file/function

Addins

R 3.5.2

ConsoleTerminal xJobs x

/cloud/project/

R version 3.5.2 (2018-12-20) -- "Eggshell Igloo"
Copyright (C) 2018 The R Foundation for Statistical Computing
Platform: x86_64-pc-linux-gnu (64-bit)

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Type 'q()' to quit R.

> |

ENVIRONMENT

EnvironmentHistoryConnections

Import Dataset

Global Environment

Environment is empty

FilesPlotsPackagesHelpViewer

New FolderUploadDeleteRenameMore

Cloud > project

	Name	Size	Modified
	..		
<input type="checkbox"/>	.Rhistory	0 B	Apr 20, 2019, 1:39 PM
<input type="checkbox"/>	project.Rproj	205 B	Apr 20, 2019, 1:39 PM

CONSOLE

OUTPUT

12



The Basics of Coding

The Basics of Coding: Calculation

- R is a calculator!

```
> 2 + 3 + 2
```

```
[1] 7
```

```
>
```

```
>
```

```
> 4 * 20
```

```
[1] 80
```

```
>
```

```
>
```

```
> 6 ^ 8
```

```
[1] 1679616
```

```
>
```

enter/return to
execute code

answer returned
here

Your Turn 1

Place your cursor at the console and click to enter the console.

Complete the following calculation:

- Take the integer 1974
- Subtract 12
- Multiply by 29

What did you get?

- A four digit number? A five digit number?

```
> 1974 - 12 * 29
```

```
[1] 1626
```

```
>
```

```
>
```

```
> (1974 - 12) * 29
```

```
[1] 56898
```

- Order of operations matters!

The Basics of Coding: Functions

- Code that extends our reach beyond the basic operators

```
> abs(-77)
[1] 77
>
```

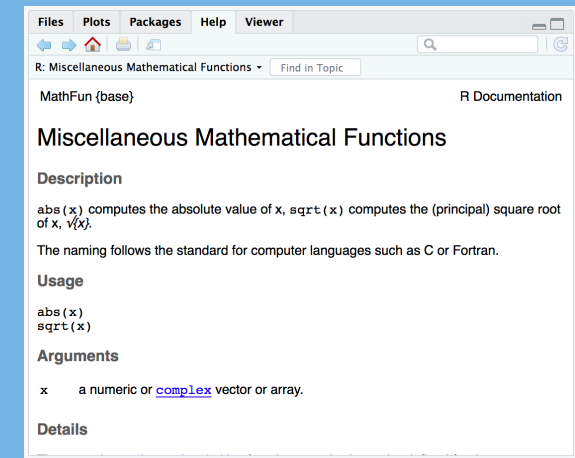
- What if I don't know what a function does?

```
>
> ?abs()
>
```

function
(does stuff)

argument
(input)

`abs(-77)`



When you need more help

- The Internet (Stack Overflow: <https://stackoverflow.com/>)
- Work Aids (RStudio Cheat Sheets: <https://www.rstudio.com/resources/cheatsheets/>)
- A Good Book (R for Data Science: <http://r4ds.had.co.nz/>)

Putting Functions to Work

- We can use functions to do more than simple math, we can make things!
- We can create a series of integers (a vector) using the `seq()` function

```
>  
> seq(from=5, to=150, by=10)  
[1] 5 15 25 35 45 55 65 75 85 95 105 115 125 135 145
```

The Basics of Coding: Objects

- Objects are the container for your output

object
(stores output)

function
(does stuff)

arguments
(input)

```
sequence_of_10s <- seq(from=5, to=150, by=10 )
```

Checking the Contents of an Object

- Entering the object name at the console allows us to output the contents of an object.

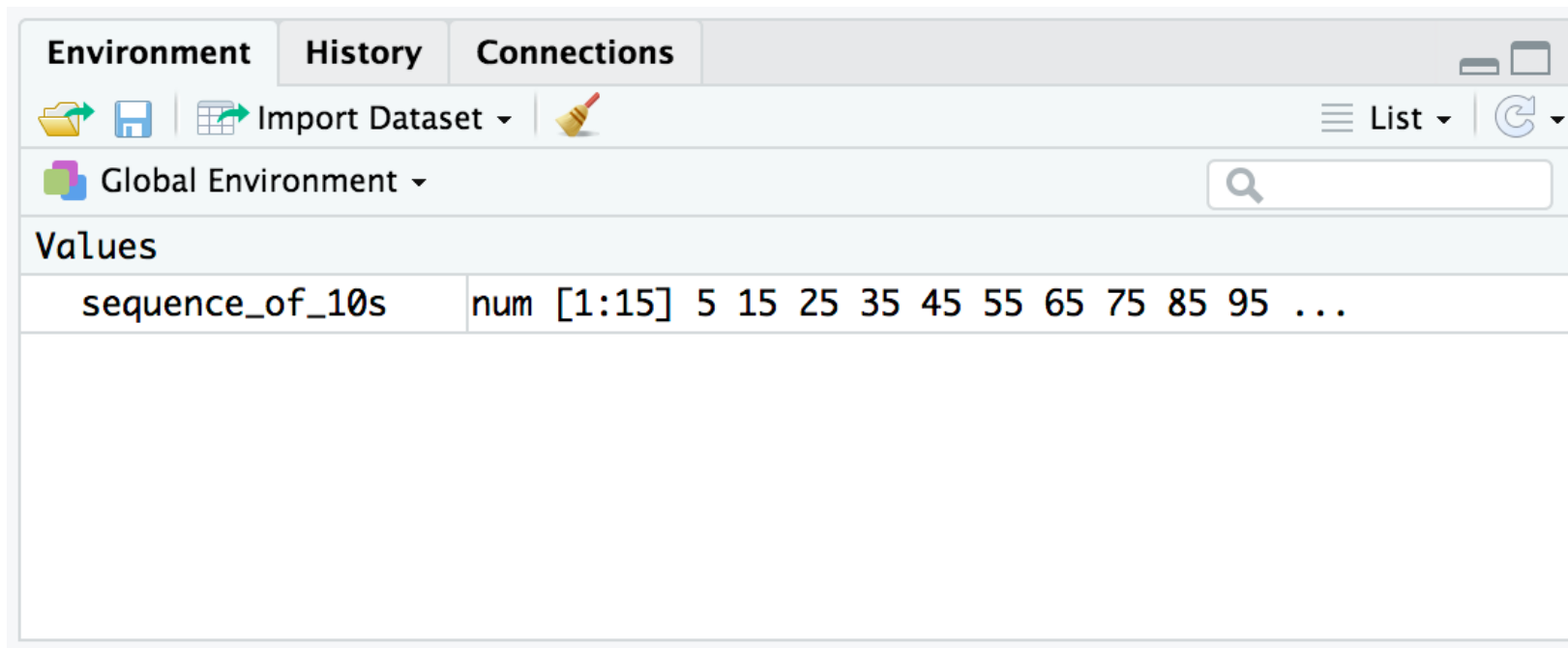
```
>
```

```
> sequence_of_10s
```

```
[1]  5  15  25  35  45  55  65  75  85  95 105 115 125 135 145
```

Checking the contents of an object

- The environment tab shows us the objects we have created.



Bending objects to your will

- Once we have created an object we can start to interact with it.
- This includes passing our objects to other functions... Whoa!

```
>  
> min(sequence_of_10s)  
[1] 5  
>  
> max(sequence_of_10s)  
[1] 145  
>
```

Your Turn 2

Generate a sequence, store it to an object, and ply your object

Type the following code to create a sequence from 0 to 500 in increments of 25 called `sequence_of_25s`:

```
sequence_of_25s <- seq(from=0, to=500, by=25)
```

Calculate the median value of this series using the `median()` function

The Basics of Coding: Packages

- A package is a collection of functions.
- Packages extend the capabilities of the base R programming language.
- The **tidyverse** includes functions for reading data into the R environment, cleaning and manipulating data, and plotting our results.



Installing and Loading Packages

- Installing a package

function
(does stuff)

arguments
(input)

```
install.packages("tidyverse")
```

- Loading into your environment

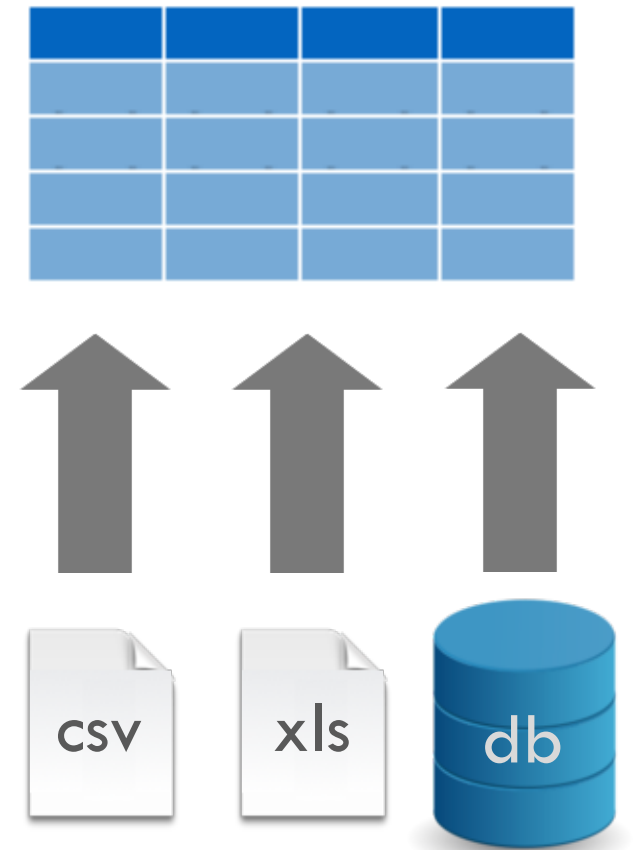
```
library(tidyverse)
```



Importing Data and Working with Dataframes (aka Useful Data)

Dataframes: Beyond the Vector

- Dataframe is the term for a table
- Dataframes are composed:
Columns (Variables)
Rows (Observations)
- Dataframes are objects and can be acted on like other objects



plain text
("flat") file

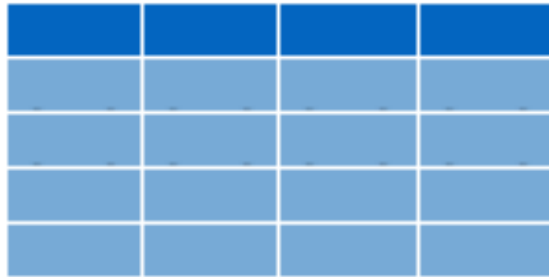
header row

```
02-example
Name,MRN,DOB
Santa Claus,12345,1/1/01
Roger Rabbit,67890,12/12/69
Kermit the Frog,24680,2/2/22
```

rectangular
structure

Loading Data to Create a Dataframe

```
data_frame <- read_csv("file_name")
```





Your Turn 3

Configure environment and load the Covid Testing CSV:

Load the tidyverse library using `library(tidyverse)`

Use the `read_csv()` function to load the data

-File_name argument: `"data/covid_testing.csv"`

-Object name: `covid_testing`

read_csv()

data frame to
read data into

name of
CSV file

```
covid_testing <- read_csv("data/covid_testing.csv")
```

covid_testing

covid_testing.csv



What's in a name?

- Capitalization matters

covid_testing

≠

Covid_testing

≠

COVID_TESTING

- Strive for names that are concise and meaningful (not easy!)

Bad

p

Still not great

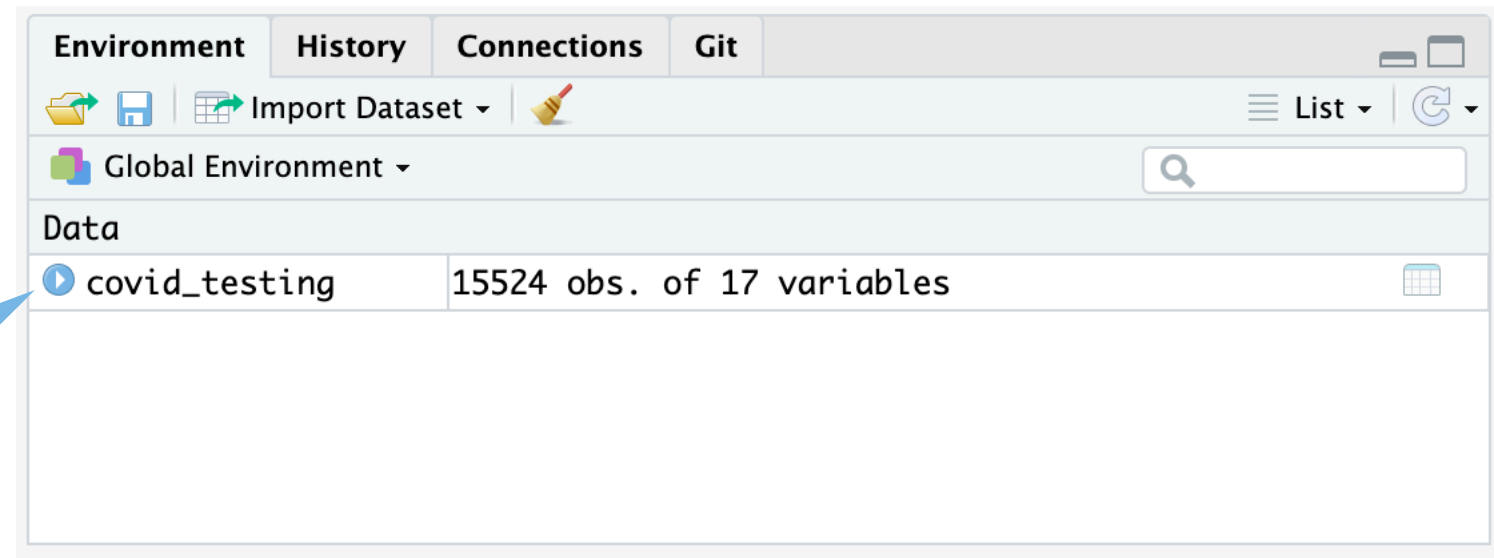
name

Good

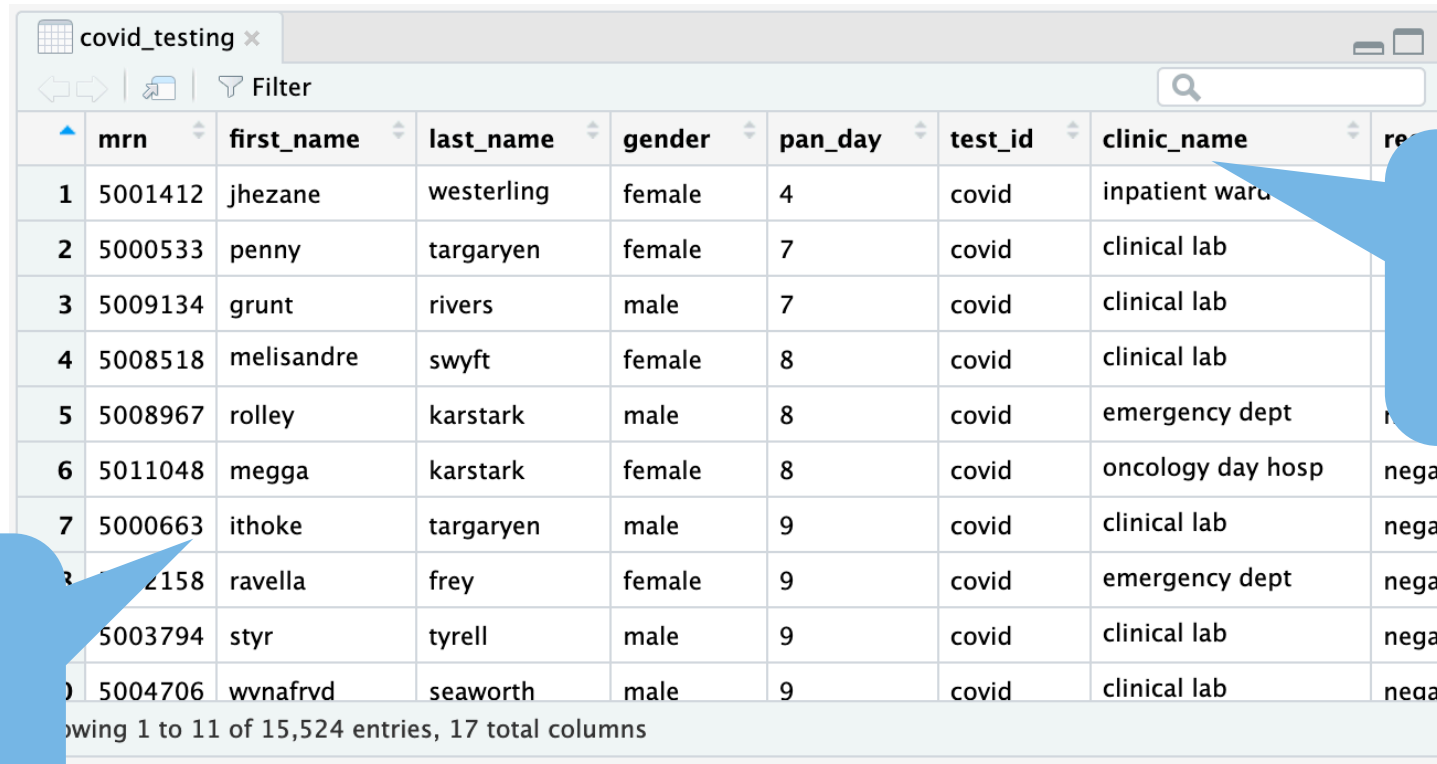
patient_name

Viewing the Contents of a Dataframe

single click to
explore the data



Viewing the Contents of a Dataframe



	mrn	first_name	last_name	gender	pan_day	test_id	clinic_name	result
1	5001412	jhezane	westerling	female	4	covid	inpatient ward	
2	5000533	penny	targaryen	female	7	covid	clinical lab	
3	5009134	grunt	rivers	male	7	covid	clinical lab	
4	5008518	melisandre	swyft	female	8	covid	clinical lab	
5	5008967	rolley	karstark	male	8	covid	emergency dept	
6	5011048	megga	karstark	female	8	covid	oncology day hosp	negat
7	5000663	ithoke	targaryen	male	9	covid	clinical lab	negat
8	5002158	ravella	frey	female	9	covid	emergency dept	negat
9	5003794	styr	tyrell	male	9	covid	clinical lab	negat
10	5004706	wvnafrvd	seaworth	male	9	covid	clinical lab	negat

Showing 1 to 11 of 15,524 entries, 17 total columns

15,524
Observations
(Rows)

17 Attributes
(Columns)

Working with Dataframes at the Console

- The `head()` function is helpful for displaying a snippet of your dataframe

```
head(object_name, n=number of rows to view)
```

Sample of Data
in Your Object

```
Console Terminal x Jobs x
/cloud/project/
> head(covid_testing, n=5)
# A tibble: 5 x 17
  mrn first_name last_name gender pan_day test_id clinic_name result demo_group
  <dbl> <chr>      <chr>    <chr>    <dbl> <chr>    <chr>      <chr>    <chr>
1 5.00e6 jhezane    westerli... female    4 covid    inpatient ... negat... patient
2 5.00e6 penny      targaryen female    7 covid    clinical l... negat... patient
3 5.01e6 grunt      rivers     male     7 covid    clinical l... negat... patient
4 5.01e6 melisandre swyft      female    8 covid    clinical l... negat... patient
5 5.01e6 rolley      karstark   male     8 covid    emergency ... negat... patient
# ... with 8 more variables: age <dbl>, drive_thru_ind <dbl>, ct_value <dbl>,
#   orderset <dbl>, payor_group <chr>, patient_class <chr>, col_rec_tat <dbl>,
#   rec_ver_tat <dbl>
> |
```

Your Turn 4

Understanding Object Contents

Use the `tail()` function to view the last 10 rows of our object `covid_testing`.

-What is the ratio of female to male patients in this subset of data?

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