
Introdução à análise de dados biomédicos utilizando o R

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Universiteit Utrecht



Recursos úteis

- **Materiais deste curso:**
- <https://github.com/UtrechtUniversity/workshop-introduction-to-R-and-data>
- **Outros materiais relevantes de introdução ao R**
- <https://www.tidyverse.org/learn/>
- <https://github.com/hbctraining/Intro-to-R>
- <https://www.rstudio.com/resources/cheatsheets/>

Antes de começarmos...

- Diversas formas de acessar o R:
 - Fazendo o download do R e do RStudio em seu computador
 - <https://www.r-project.org/>
 - <https://www.rstudio.com/products/rstudio/download/>
 - Acessando o RStudio server disponível pela UNIFESP (recomendado)
 - <http://rserver.nuvia.unifesp.br/>
 - Usar **usuário e senha** da INTRANET

Introdução ao R e análise de dados

- Parte 1: Fundamentos do R
- Parte 2: R e o universo tidyverse

```
names(pheno$sample) <- row.names(pheno[pheno$sample])
move the samples from the data
{r}
select the samples to keep
keepsamples <- row.names(pheno[pheno$sample])

apply sample selection to counts
counts.sub <- counts.sub[,keepsamples]
pheno.sub <- pheno[keepsamples]
mt.assay <- mt.assay[,keepsamples]
rld.sub <- rld[,keepsamples]
```

Introdução ao R & análise de dados

- Parte 1: Fundamentos do R
-



O que é o R?

- Uma linguagem de programação amplamente usada para análise de dados
- Baseada em uma linguagem de programação estatística chamada **S** (1976)
- Desenvolvida por **Ross Ihaka & Robert Gentleman** (1995)
- Apresenta uma comunidade de usuários extremamente ativa, com muitos pacotes específicos de diversas áreas do conhecimento



O que é o RStudio

- Ambiente de desenvolvimento integrado (IDE) para o R
- Fundado por JJ Allaire, e disponível desde 2010
- Extremamente útil!

The Rstudio interface



The image shows the RStudio interface with four main panels:

- Script Panel (Top Left):** Displays an R script named "programming_exercise.R". The code reads the iris dataset, removes the "Species" column, and calculates the average size per measurement for each column. Overlaid on this panel are the words "script", "markdown", and "data preview".
- Environment Panel (Top Right):** Shows the Global Environment tab with the message "Environment is empty". Overlaid on this panel are the words "environment" and "history".
- Console Panel (Bottom Left):** Displays the R startup message and the standard R license notice. Overlaid on this panel are the words "console".
- Files Panel (Bottom Right):** Shows the navigation tabs: Files, Plots, Packages, Help, and Viewer. Overlaid on this panel are the words "files", "plots", "packages", and "help".

The Rstudio interface



A screenshot of the RStudio interface. The top navigation bar includes tabs for 'Console', 'Terminal', 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Project', 'Help', and 'Addins'. The 'Console' tab is active, showing the R startup message and a single greater-than sign (>) prompt. The 'Environment' pane shows the 'Global Environment' with a note that it is empty. The 'Plots' and 'Packages' panes are visible at the bottom, each with its own set of tabs and icons. Overlaid on the interface are four large, semi-transparent text blocks: 'console' in white on the left side of the console area, 'environment history' in white in the center of the environment pane, 'files plots packages help' in white at the bottom of the interface, and 'files plots packages help' again in white on the right side of the plots/packages area.

Download dos materiais necessários

- <https://github.com/UtrechtUniversity/workshop-introduction-to-R-and-data>
-

Clone or download ▾

Download ZIP

- Fazer o upload do arquivo no RStudio utilizando o botão “Upload”
- Ou descomparte o arquivo .zip em um diretório onde irá trabalhar em seu computador local

Sintaxe do R e console

- Tipos de dados no R
- Funções
- Concatenando dados
- Indexando dados

```
names(pheno$sample) <- row.names(pheno[pheno$sample])
move the samples from the data
{r}
select the samples to keep
keepsamples <- row.names(pheno[pheno$sample])

apply sample selection to counts
counts.sub <- counts.sub[,keepsamples]
pheno.sub <- pheno[keepsamples]
mt.assay <- mt.assay[,keepsamples]
rld.sub <- rld[,keepsamples]
```

Importante

- O console é apenas um local de execução dos comandos
- É possível (e recomendado!) escrever os comandos que vamos rodar em um script para facilitar o acompanhamento
- É possível (e recomendado!) escrever comentários explicando o que cada comando faz:

```
# comentários podem ser escritos dessa forma  
# usando o símbolo do hashtag (#)  
# rodar uma linha comentada não resultará em nada
```

Atribuição de valores à variáveis

```
> x <- 6
```

Atribuição de valores à variáveis

> x <- 6

> x <- "hi!"

> 6 -> x

> x = 6

> 6 = x

Error in 6 = x : invalid (do_set)

Variable Assignment

```
> a <- 'apple'
> a
[1] 'apple'
```

Base R Cheat Sheet

Getting Help

- ?mean
- Get help of a particular function.
- help.search('weighted mean')
- Search the help files for a word or phrase.
- help(package = 'dplyr')
- Find help for a package.

More about an object

- str(iris)
- Get a summary of an object's structure.
- class(iris)
- Find the class an object belongs to.

Using Packages

- install.packages('dplyr')
- Download and install a package from CRAN.
- library(dplyr)
- Load the package into the session, making all its functions available to use.
- dplyr::select
- Use a particular function from a package.
- data(iris)
- Load a built-in dataset into the environment.

Working Directory

- getwd()
- Find the current working directory (where inputs are found and outputs are sent).
- setwd('C://file/path')
- Change the current working directory.

Use projects in RStudio to set the working directory to the folder you are working in.

Vectors

Creating Vectors	
c(2, 4, 6)	2 4 6
2:6	2 3 4 5 6
seq(2, 3, by=0.5)	2.0 2.5 3.0
rep(1:2, times=3)	1 1 2 1 2
rep(1:2, each=3)	1 1 1 2 2 2

Join elements into a vector
An integer sequence
A complex sequence
Repeat a vector
Repeat elements of a vector

For Loop

```
for (variable in sequence){
  Do something
}
```

Example

```
for (i in 1:4){
  j <- i + 10
  print()
}
```

While Loop

```
while (condition){
  Do something
}
```

Example

```
while (i < 5){
  print(i)
  i <- i + 1
}
```

Vector Functions

sort(x)	rev(x)
Return x sorted.	Return x reversed.
table(x)	unique(x)
See counts of values.	See unique values.

If Statements

```
if (condition){
  Do something
} else {
  Do something different
}
```

Example

```
if (i > 3){
  print('Yes')
} else {
  print('No')
}
```

Functions

```
function_name <- function(var){
  Do something
  return(new_variable)
}
```

Example

```
squared <- function(x){
  squared <- x*x
  return(squared)
}
```

Reading and Writing Data

Input	Output	Description
df <- read.table('file.txt')	write.table(df, 'file.txt')	Read and write a delimited text file.
df <- read.csv('file.csv')	write.csv(df, 'file.csv')	Read and write a comma separated value file. This is a special case of read.table/write.table.
load('file.RData')	save(df, file = 'file.Rdata')	Read and write an R data file, a file type special for R.

Types

Converting between common data types in R. Can always go from a higher value in the table to a lower value.

as.logical	TRUE, FALSE, TRUE	Boolean values (TRUE or FALSE).
as.numeric	1, 0, 1	Integers or floating point numbers.
as.character	'1', '0', '1'	Character strings. Generally preferred to factors.
as.factor	'1', '0', '1', levels: '1', '0'	Character strings with preset levels. Needed for some statistical models.

Maths Functions

log(x)	Natural log.	sum(x)	Sum.
exp(x)	Exponential.	mean(x)	Mean.
max(x)	Largest element.	median(x)	Median.
min(x)	Smallest element.	quantile(x)	Percentage quantiles.
round(x, n)	Round to n decimal places.	rank(x)	Rank of elements.
signif(x, n)	Round to n significant figures.	var(x)	The variance.
cor(x, y)	Correlation.	sd(x)	The standard deviation.

Matrices

m <- matrix(x, nrow = 3, ncol = 3)	Create a matrix from x.
m[2,]	Select a row
m[, 1]	Select a column
m[2, 3]	Select an element

t(m)
Transpose
m %*% n
Matrix Multiplication
solve(m, n)
Find x in: m %*% x = n

Lists

l <- list(x = 1:5, y = c('a', 'b'))	A list is a collection of elements which can be of different types.
l[[2]]	Second element of l.
l[1]	New list with only the first element.
l\$x	Element named x.
l['y']	New list with only element named y.

Variables

l <- list(x = 1:5, y = c('a', 'b'))
A list is a collection of elements which can be of different types.

Data Frames

df <- data.frame(x = 1:3, y = c('a', 'b', 'c'))
A special case of a list where all elements are the same length.

Matrix subsetting

x	y
1	a
2	b
3	c

df\$x
df[[2]]

Understanding a data frame

View(df)
See the full data frame.
head(df)
See the first 6 rows.

Random Variates

Normal	Density Function	Cumulative Distribution	Quantile	
rnorm	dnorm	pnorm	qnorm	
Poisson	rpois	dpois	ppois	qpois
Binomial	rbinom	dbinom	pbinom	qbinom
Uniform	runif	dunif	punif	qunif

Plots

plot(x, y)
Values of x in order.
plot(x, y)
Values of x against y.
hist(x)
Histogram of x.

Dates

See the lubridate package.

Operações matemáticas

> $x * 3$

[1] 18

> $y <- x + 2$

> $\log_2(y)$

[1] 3

Maths Functions

log(x) Natural log.

exp(x) Exponential.

max(x) Largest element.

min(x) Smallest element.

round(x, n) Round to n decimal places.

signif(x, n) Round to n significant figures.

cor(x, y) Correlation.

sum(x) Sum.

mean(x) Mean.

median(x) Median.

quantile(x) Percentage quantiles.

rank(x) Rank of elements.

var(x) The variance.

sd(x) The standard deviation.

Base R Cheat Sheet

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Creating Vectors

c(2, 4, 6)	2 4 6	Join elements into a vector
2:6	2 3 4 5 6	An integer sequence
seq(2, 3, by=0.5)	2.0 2.5 3.0	A complex sequence
rep(1:2, times=3)	1 1 2 1 2 1 2	Repeat a vector
rep(1:2, each=3)	1 1 1 2 2 2	Repeat elements of a vector

Vector Functions

sort(x)	rev(x)
Return x sorted.	Return x reversed.

unique(x)
 See counts of values.

class(iris)
 See unique values.

Selecting Vector Elements

By Position	
x[4]	The fourth element.
x[-4]	All but the fourth.
x[2:4]	Elements two to four.
x[-(2:4)]	All elements except two to four.
x[c(1, 5)]	Elements one and five.
By Value	
x[x == 10]	Elements which are equal to 10.
x[x < 0]	All elements less than zero.
x[x %in% c(1, 2, 5)]	Elements in the set 1, 2, 5.
Named Vectors	
x['apple']	Element with name 'apple'.

Conditions	a == b	Are equal	a > b	Greater than	a >= b	Greater than or equal to	is.na(a)	Is missing
	a != b	Not equal	a < b	Less than	a <= b	Less than or equal to	is.null(a)	Is null

Programming

For Loop

```
for (variable in sequence){
  Do something
}
```

Example

```
for (i in 1:4){
  j <- i + 10
  print()
}
```

While Loop

```
while (condition){
  Do something
}
```

Example

```
while (i < 5){
  print(i)
  i <- i + 1
}
```

If Statements

```
if (condition){
  Do something
} else {
  Do something different
}
```

Example

```
if (i > 3){
  print('Yes')
} else {
  print('No')
}
```

Functions

```
function_name <- function(var){
  Do something
  return(new_variable)
}
```

Example

```
squared <- function(x){
  squared <- x*x
  return(squared)
}
```

Reading and Writing Data

Also see the [readr package](#).

Input

`df <- read.table('file.txt')`

Read and write a delimited text file.

Output

`write.table(df, 'file.txt')`

Read and write a comma separated value file. This is a special case of read.table/write.table.

df <- read.csv('file.csv')

`write.csv(df, 'file.csv')`

Read and write a csv separated file. This is a special case of read.table/write.table.

`load('file.RData')`

`save(df, file = 'file.RData')`

Read and write an R data file, a file type special for R.

Types

Converting between common data types in R. Can always go from a higher value in the table to a lower value.

as.logical	TRUE, FALSE, TRUE	Boolean values (TRUE or FALSE).
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round(x, n)	Round to n decimal places.	rank(x)	Rank of elements.
signif(x, n)	Round to n significant figures.	var(x)	The variance.
cor(x, y)	Correlation.	sd(x)	The standard deviation.

Variable Assignment

```
> a <- 'apple'
> a
[1] 'apple'
```

The Environment

ls()
 List all variables in the environment.

rm(x)
 Remove x from the environment.

rm(list = ls())
 Remove all variables from the environment.

You can use the environment panel in RStudio to browse variables in your environment.

Matrices

`m <- matrix(x, nrow = 3, ncol = 3)`
 Create a matrix from x.

`t(m)`
 Transpose

`m %*% n`
 Matrix Multiplication

`solve(m, n)`
 Find x in: m %*% x = n

Lists

`l <- list(x = 1:5, y = c('a', 'b'))`
 A list is a collection of elements which can be of different types.

`l[[2]]`
 Second element of l.

`l[[1]]`
 New list with only the first element.

`l$x`
 Element named x.

`l['y']`
 New list with only element named y.

Also see the [dplyr package](#).

Data Frames

`df <- data.frame(x = 1:3, y = c('a', 'b', 'c'))`
 A special case of a list where all elements are the same length.

`df$x`

`df[[2]]`

Understanding a data frame

View(df)

See the full data frame.

head(df)

See the first 6 rows.

Matrix subsetting

`df[, 2]`

`nrow(df)`

Number of rows.

`ncol(df)`

Number of columns.

`dim(df)`

Number of columns and rows.

`cbind`

Bind columns.

`rbind`

Bind rows.

Strings

Also see the [stringr package](#).

`paste(x, y, sep = ' ')`
 Join multiple vectors together.

`paste(x, collapse = ' ')`
 Join elements of a vector together.

`grep(pattern, x)`
 Find regular expression matches in x.

`gsub(pattern, replace, x)`
 Replace matches in x with a string.

`toupper(x)`
 Convert to uppercase.

`tolower(x)`
 Convert to lowercase.

`nchar(x)`
 Number of characters in a string.

Factors

`factor(x)`
 Turn a vector into a factor. Can set the levels of the factor and the order.

`cut(x, breaks = 4)`
 Turn a numeric vector into a factor by 'cutting' into sections.

Statistics

`lm(y ~ x, data=df)`
 Linear model.

`glm(y ~ x, data=df)`
 Generalised linear model.

`summary`
 Get more detailed information out a model.

`pairwise.t.test`
 Perform a t-test for paired data.

`aov`
 Analysis of variance.

Distributions

Random Variates

`rnorm`

Density Function

`dnorm`

Cumulative Distribution

`pnorm`

Quantile

`qnorm`

Poisson

`rpois`

Density Function

`dpois`

Cumulative Distribution

Exercício

1. Faça a seguinte operação matemática no R:

$$\frac{1 + 5}{9}$$

2. Atribua o valor desta operação à uma variável
2. **Bônus:** faça o arredondamento do resultado para uma casa decimal.
*Dica: Veja a seção **Maths Functions** da cheat sheet do Base R!*

Exercício

1. Faça a seguinte operação matemática no R:

$$\frac{1 + 5}{9}$$

```
> (1+5) / 9
```

2. Atribua o valor desta operação à uma variável

```
> MyCalc <- (1+5) / 9
```

2. **Bônus:** faça o arredondamento do resultado para uma casa decimal.

*Dica: Veja a seção **Maths Functions** da cheat sheet do Base R!*

```
> round(MyCalc, 1)
```

Outro tipo de dado: logical

T	TRUE
F	FALSE

```
> T
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

```
> F
```

```
[1] FALSE
```

```
> x==6
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

```
> 2>4
```

```
[1] FALSE
```

`==` is equal to

`!=` is not

`>=` larger than or equal to

`<` smaller than

Concatenando dados: vetores

```
> c(1,2,3)
```

```
[1] 1 2 3
```

Vetor numérico

```
> c("a","b","c")
```

```
[1] "a" "b" "c"
```

Vetor de caractere

```
> c(T, TRUE, F)
```

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

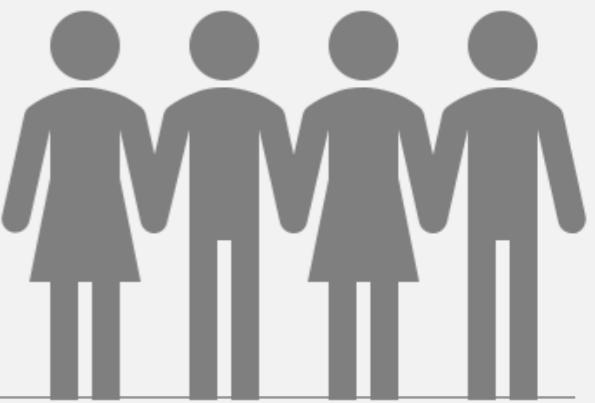
Vetor lógico

Funções aplicadas a vetores

```
> p <- 1:5  
> p  
[1] 1 2 3 4 5  
  
> mean(p)  
[1] 3  
  
> p * 2  
[1] 2 4 6 8 10  
  
> q <- 5:1  
> q  
[1] 5 4 3 2 1  
  
> p * q  
[1] 5 8 9 8 5
```

p * 2		
p	2	
1	2	2
2	2	4
3	2	6
4	2	8
5	2	10

p * q		
p	q	
1	5	5
2	4	8
3	3	9
4	2	8
5	1	5

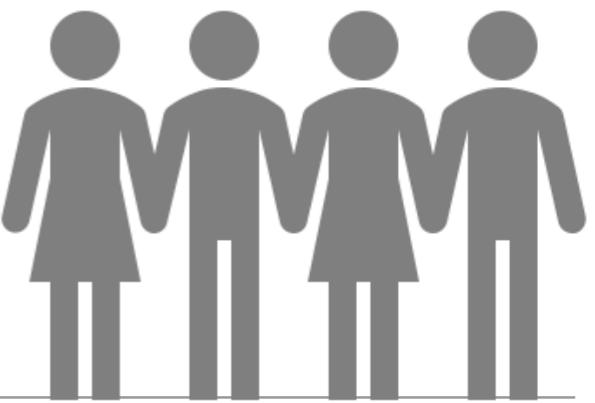


Exercício: criação de vetores

Crie um vetor com dados sobre 4 pessoas: Ana, Roberto, Beatriz, Daniel

1. Crie um vetor de caracteres com os nomes destas pessoas, usando a função `c()`. Salve o resultado em um vetor chamado `nome`.
2. Crie um vetor com a idade de cada pessoa, respectivamente. Salve em um vetor chamado `idade`.

Bônus: Use uma função do R para calcular a média de idade destas quarto pessoas.



Exercício: criação de vetores

Crie um vetor com dados sobre 4 pessoas: Ana, Roberto, Beatriz, Daniel

1. Crie um vetor de caracteres com os nomes destas pessoas, usando a função `c()`. Salve o resultado em um vetor chamado `nome`.

```
> nome <- c("Ana", "Roberto", "Beatriz", "Daniel")
```

2. Crie um vetor com a idade de cada pessoa, respectivamente. Salve em um vetor chamado `idade`.

```
> idade <- c(35, 22, 50, 51)
```

Bônus: Use uma função do R para calcular a média de idade destas quatro pessoas.

```
> mean(idade)
```

```
[1] 39.5
```



Vetores de fatores

```
> country <- c("UK", "USA", "USA", "UK")
```

```
> country
```

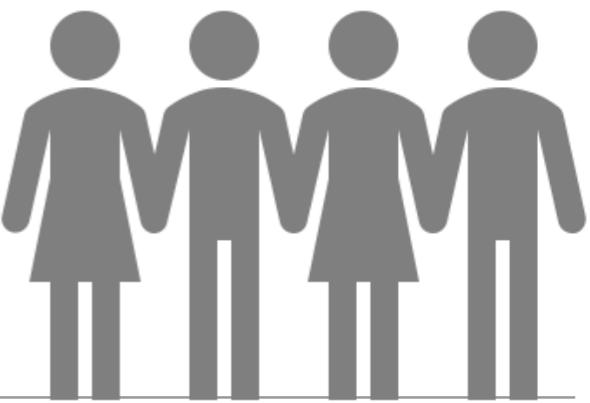
```
[1] "UK"   "USA"  "USA"  "UK"
```

```
> as.factor(country)
```

```
[1] UK   USA  USA  UK
```

```
Levels: UK USA
```

Um **fator** é definido por **levels**
(categorias)



Concatenando dados

```
> nome  
[1] "Ana"    "Roberto" "Beatriz" "Daniel"  
> idade  
[1] 35 22 50 51  
  
> c(nome,idade)  
[1] "Ana"  "Roberto" "Beatriz" "Daniel"    "35"      "22"      "50"      "51"  
  
> list(nome,idade)  
[[1]]  
[1] "Ana"    "Roberto" "Beatriz" "Daniel"  
  
[[2]]  
[1] 35 22 50 51  
  
> data.frame(nome,idade)  
  nome      idade  
1  Ana       35  
2 Roberto    22  
3 Beatriz    50  
4 Daniel     51
```

Vetores, listas e data frames

	how many dimensions?	function
vector	1	<code>c()</code>
list	any number	<code>list()</code>
data frame	2	<code>data.frame()</code>

Exercício: concatenando dados

1. Crie um vetor chamado `country` contendo 4 países (utilize pelo menos uma duplicata).
2. Crie um data frame concatenando `nome`, `idade`, e `country`, salve como `df`.

Bônus: crie uma lista contendo `nome`, `idade`, e `country`.

Exercício: concatenando dados

1. Crie um vetor chamado `country` contend 4 países (utilize pelo menos uma duplicata).

```
> country <- c("UK", "USA", "USA", "UK")
```

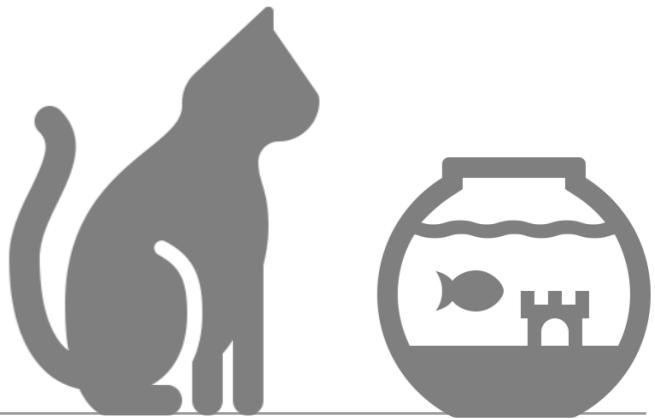
2. Crie um data frame concatenando `nome`, `idade`, e `country`, salve como `df`.

```
> df <- data.frame(nome, idade, country)
```

Bônus: crie uma lista contendo `nome`, `idade`, e `country`.

```
> list(nome, idade, country)
```

Dados “missing”: NA



```
> pet <- c("cat", "none", "fish", NA)  
> pet  
[1] "cat"   "none"   "fish"   NA
```

```
> as.factor(pet)  
[1] cat none   fish    <NA>  
Levels: cat fish none
```

NA = Not Available

nome	idade	country	pet
Ana	35	UK	cat
Roberto	22	USA	none
Beatriz	50	USA	fish
Daniel	51	UK	NA

Em outras palavras:
Sabemos que Roberto não tem **pets**.
Não sabemos se Daniel tem **pets**.

Exercício

Tente predizer o resultado das seguintes operações

> 5 == 5

> 5 == NA

> NA == NA

> is.na(NA)

Exercício

Tente predizer o resultado das seguintes operações

```
> 5 == 5
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

```
> 5 == NA
```

```
[1] NA
```

```
> NA == NA
```

```
[1] NA
```

```
> is.na(NA)
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

Selecionando elementos de um vetor pela posição

> nome

```
[1] "Ana"    "Roberto"
[3] "Beatrix" "Daniel"
```

> nome [2]

```
[1] "Roberto"
```

> nome [1:3]

```
[1] "Ann"    "Bob"     "Chloe"
```

Selecting Vector Elements

By Position

x[4]

The fourth element.

x[-4]

All but the fourth.

x[2:4]

Elements two to four.

x[-(2:4)]

All elements except two to four.

x[c(1, 5)]

Elements one and five.

Base R Cheat Sheet

Getting Help

Accessing the help files

?mean
Get help of a particular function.
help.search('weighted mean')
Search the help files for a word or phrase.
help(package = 'dplyr')
Find help for a package.

More about an object

str(iris)
Get a summary of an object's structure.
class(iris)
Find the class an object belongs to.

Using Packages

install.packages('dplyr')
Download and install a package from CRAN.

library(dplyr)
Load the package into the session, making all its functions available to use.

dplyr::select
Use a particular function from a package.

data(iris)
Load a built-in dataset into the environment.

Working Directory

getwd()
Find the current working directory (where inputs are found and outputs are sent).

setwd('C://file/path')
Change the current working directory.

Use projects in RStudio to set the working directory to the folder you are working in.

Vectors		
Creating Vectors		
c(2, 4, 6)	2 4 6	Join elements into a vector
2:6	2 3 4 5 6	An integer sequence
seq(2, 3, by=0.5)	2.0 2.5 3.0	A complex sequence
rep(1:2, times=3)	1 2 1 2 1 2	Repeat a vector
rep(1:2, each=3)	1 1 1 2 2 2	Repeat elements of a vector

Vector Functions

sort(x) Return x sorted.
rev(x) Return x reversed.
table(x) See counts of values.
unique(x) See unique values.

Selecting Vector Elements

By Position
x[4] The fourth element.
x[-4] All but the fourth.
x[2:4] Elements two to four.
x[-(2:4)] All elements except two to four.
x[c(1, 5)] Elements one and five.

By Value
x[x == 10] Elements which are equal to 10.
x[x < 0] All elements less than zero.
x[x %in% c(1, 2, 5)] Elements in the set 1, 2, 5.

Named Vectors
x['apple'] Element with name 'apple'.

For Loop		
for (variable in sequence){ Do something }		

While Loop		
while (condition){ Do something }		

Programming		
for (variable in sequence){ Do something } for (i in 1:5){ j <- i + 10 print(j) }		

If Statements		
if (condition){ Do something } else { Do something different }		

Functions		
function_name <- function(var){ Do something return(new_variable) }		

Reading and Writing Data		
Input	Output	Description
df <- read.table('file.txt')	write.table(df, 'file.txt')	Read and write a delimited text file.
df <- read.csv('file.csv')	write.csv(df, 'file.csv')	Read and write a comma separated value file. This is a special case of read.table/write.table.

load('file.RData') save(df, file = 'file.Rdata') Read and write an R data file, a file type special for R.

Also see the [readr](#) package.

Types		
Converting between common data types in R. Can always go from a higher value in the table to a lower value.		
as.logical	TRUE, FALSE, TRUE	Boolean values (TRUE or FALSE).
as.numeric	1, 0, 1	Integers or floating point numbers.
as.character	'1', '0', '1'	Character strings. Generally preferred to factors.
as.factor	'1', '0', '1' levels: '1', '0'	Character strings with preset levels. Needed for some statistical models.

Matrices		
m <- matrix(x, nrow = 3, ncol = 3) Create a matrix from x.		
m[2,]	Select a row	t(m) Transpose
m[, 1]	Select a column	m %*% n Matrix Multiplication
m[2, 3]	Select an element	solve(m, n) Find x in m * x = n

Strings		
paste(x, y, sep = ' ') Join multiple vectors together.		
paste(x, collapse = ' ') Join elements of a vector together.		
grep(pattern, x) Find regular expression matches in x.		
gsub(pattern, replace, x)	Replace matches in x with a string.	toupper(x) Convert to uppercase.
tolower(x) Convert to lowercase.		nchar(x) Number of characters in a string.

Factors		
factor(x) Turn a vector into a factor. Can set the levels of the factor and the order.		

cut(x, breaks = 4)
Turn a numeric vector into a factor by 'cutting' into sections.

Statistics		
l <- list(x = 1:5, y = c('a', 'b')) A list is a collection of elements which can be of different types.		

l[[2]] New list with only the first element.

l\$x Element named x.

l['y'] New list with only element named y.

Also see the [dplyr](#) package.

Data Frames		
df <- data.frame(x = 1:3, y = c('a', 'b', 'c')) A special case of a list where all elements are the same length.		

list(subsetting)

df\$x View(df)
See the full data frame.

df[2] head(df)
See the first 6 rows.

nrow(df) Number of rows.

ncol(df) Number of columns.

dim(df) Number of columns and rows.

cbind - Bind columns.

rbind - Bind rows.

Random Variates

Density Function

Cumulative Distribution

Quantile

Normal rnorm

Poisson rpois

Binomial rbinom

Uniform runif

Random Variates

Density Function

Cumulative Distribution

Quantile

Normal rnorm

Poisson rpois

Binomial rbinom

Uniform runif

Random Variates

Density Function

Cumulative Distribution

Quantile

Normal rnorm

Poisson rpois

Binomial rbinom

Uniform runif

Random Variates

Density Function

Cumulative Distribution

Quantile

Normal rnorm

Poisson rpois

Binomial rbinom

Uniform runif

Random Variates

Density Function

Cumulative Distribution

Quantile

Normal rnorm

Poisson rpois

Binomial rbinom

Uniform runif

Random Variates

Selecionando elementos de um vetor pelo valor

```
> idade  
[1] 35 22 50 51
```

```
> idade[idade>40]  
[1] 50 51
```

```
> age>40  
[1] FALSE FALSE TRUE TRUE
```

```
> nome [nome %in% c("Beatriz", "Ana") ]  
[1] "Ana" "Beatriz"
```

```
> nome [NA]  
[1] NA NA NA NA
```

age	age>40	result
35	FALSE	
22	FALSE	
50	TRUE	50
51	TRUE	51

Selecting Vector Elements

By Value

x[x == 10]

Elements which are equal to 10.

x[x < 0]

All elements less than zero.

x[x %in% c(1, 2, 5)]

Elements in the set 1, 2, 5.

Named Vectors

x['apple']

Element with name 'apple'.

Exercício

1. Selecione o primeiro elemento do vetor `idade`.
2. Selecione o segundo e quarto elemento do vetor `nome`.
3. Selecione apenas as idades menores que 30 do vetor `idade`.

Exercício

1. Selecione o primeiro elemento do vetor `idade`.

```
> idade[1]
```

```
[1] 35
```

2. Selecione o segundo e quarto elemento do vetor `nome`.

```
> nome[c(2, 4)]
```

```
[1] "Roberto" "Daniel"
```

3. Selecione apenas as idades menores que 30 do vetor `idade`.

```
> idade[idade<30]
```

```
[1] 22
```

Selecionando elementos de listas

```
> mylist <- list(nome, idade)  
> mylist  
[[1]]  
[1] "Ana"    "Roberto"   "Beatriz"  "Daniel"  
[[2]]  
[1] 35 22 50 51
```

```
> mylist[1] ← Seleciona o primeiro elemento da lista  
[[1]]  
[1] "Ana"    "Roberto"   "Beatriz"  "Daniel"  
> mylist[[1]] ← Seleciona o conteúdo do primeiro elemento da lista  
[1] "Ana"    "Roberto"   "Beatriz"  "Daniel"  
> mylist[[1]][2]  
[1] "Roberto"  
> mylist[1][2]  
[[1]]  
NULL
```

NA != NULL

NA

Information is **Not Available**

NULL

Information **does not exist**

“None” or 0

Data entry specifying **content of 0**

Exercício: tente predizer o resultado das funções

```
> is.na(NA)
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

```
> is.null(NULL)
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

```
> is.null(NA)
```

```
> is.na(NULL)
```

Exercício: tente predizer o resultado das funções

```
> is.na(NA)
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

```
> is.null(NULL)
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

```
> is.null(NA)
```

```
[1] FALSE
```

```
> is.na(NULL)
```

```
[1] logical(0)
```

Selecionando elementos de um data frame

Matrix subsetting

`df[, 2]`

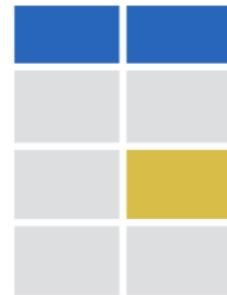


`df[2,]`



row  column 

`df[2, 2]`



nome	idade	country
Ana	35	UK
Roberto	22	USA
Beatriz	50	USA
Daniel	51	UK

Selecionando elementos de um data frame

```
> df[,2]  
[1] 35 22 50 51  
> df[, "idade"]  
[1] 35 22 50 51  
> df$idade  
[1] 35 22 50 51
```

```
> df[2,]  
 nome      idade country  
2  Roberto    22     USA  
> df[df$nome=="Roberto",]  
 nome      idade country  
2  Roberto    22     USA
```

```
> df[df$nome=="Roberto", "idade"]  
[1] 22
```

```
df[,2]  
df[, "idade"]  
df$idade
```



nome	idade	country
Ana	35	UK
Roberto	22	USA
Beatriz	50	USA
Daniel	51	UK



```
df[2,]  
df[df$nome=="Roberto", ]
```

Remover variáveis

Antes do próximo exercício, vamos **remover** os vetores que criamos anteriormente:

```
> rm(nome, idade, country)
```

Exercício

1. No data frame `df`, selecione todos os dados de todos os indivíduos de um país a sua escolha.
1. Selecione **apenas os nomes** de todos no data frame `df` **com idades menores de 40 anos**.
1. **Bônus:** Use seleção de vetores para ter os mesmos resultados

Exercício

1. No data frame `df`, selecione todos os dados de todos os indivíduos de um país a sua escolha.

```
> df[df$country=="USA", ]
```

	nome	idade	country
2	Roberto	22	USA
3	Beatriz	50	USA

1. Selecione **apenas os nomes** de todos no data frame `df` **com idades menores de 40 anos**.

```
> df[df$idade<40, "nome"]
```

```
> df[df$idade<40, 1]
```

```
[1] Ana Roberto
```

```
Levels: Ana Roberto Beatriz Daniel
```



índices do data frame `df`

1. **Bônus:** Use seleção de vetores para ter os mesmos resultados

```
> df$nome[df$idade<40]
```



Índices do vetor `df$nome`

Colchetes, parênteses e chaves

[] Índices de vetores, listas e data frames

() Determinar **argumentos** de funções

{ } Definir **expressões** (funções, loop, etc.)

Recapitulando

Tipos de dados

logical

numeric

character

Dados missing

NA (Não disponíveis)

NULL (Não existentes)

Tipos de combinação de dados

vector (uma dimensão)

factor (uma dimensão, com níveis)

data frame (duas dimensões)

list (várias dimensões)

Funções

Quais funções vimos até agora?

```
> c()  
> as.logical()  
> data.frame()  
> is.na()  
> mean()  
...
```

Caso não saiba o que estas funções signifiquem:

```
> ?mean  
> help.search("standard deviation")
```

Help!

table {base} function & package names

R Documentation

Cross Tabulation and Table Creation

Description

table uses the cross-classifying factors to build a contingency table of the counts at each combination of factor levels.

Usage

table(..., how would you use the function?
 exclude = if (useNA == "no") c(NA, NaN),
 useNA = c("no", "ifany", "always"),
 dnn = list.names(...), deparse.level = 1)}

wait what? These are extra arguments. If you see argument = "default" then the setting is already specified, so you won't have to.

as.table(x, ...) functions so related they share a help page
is.table(x)

```
## S3 method for class 'table'  
as.data.frame(x, row.names = NULL, ...)
```

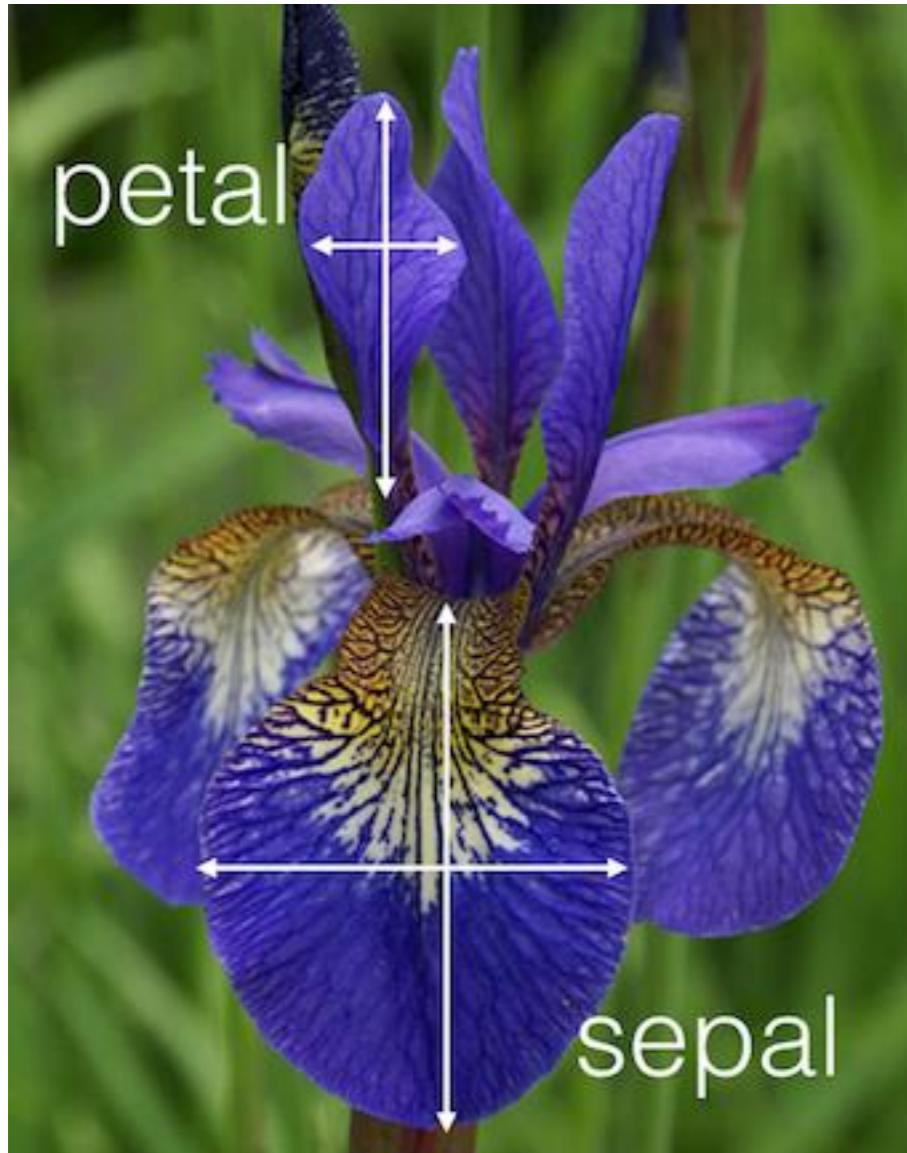
Programação em R

- Escrevendo o primeiro script
- Programando com loops e funções
- Manipulando e processando datasets

```
lines(density(glnorm[,sname],na.rm=TRUE))  
move the samples from the data frame  
{r}  
select the samples to keep  
keepsamples <- row.names(pheno)  
apply sample selection to counts  
counts.sub <- counts.sub[,keepsamples]  
pheno.sub <- pheno[keepsamples]  
mt.assay <- mt.assay[,keepsamples]  
rld.sub <- rld[,keepsamples]
```

Um exemplo de banco de dados (dataset)

- Dataset: ‘iris’
- Dataset padrão sobre medidas de flores do gênero *Iris*



Introducing a sample dataset

- Dataset: ‘iris’
- Dataset padrão sobre medidas de flores do gênero *Iris*

```
> head(iris)
```

	Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width	Species
1	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa
2	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	setosa
3	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa
4	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa
5	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	setosa
6	5.4	3.9	1.7	0.4	setosa

```
> summary(iris)
```

Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width	Species
Min. :4.300	Min. :2.000	Min. :1.000	Min. :0.100	setosa :50
1st Qu.:5.100	1st Qu.:2.800	1st Qu.:1.600	1st Qu.:0.300	versicolor:50
Median :5.800	Median :3.000	Median :4.350	Median :1.300	virginica :50
Mean :5.843	Mean :3.057	Mean :3.758	Mean :1.199	
3rd Qu.:6.400	3rd Qu.:3.300	3rd Qu.:5.100	3rd Qu.:1.800	
Max. :7.900	Max. :4.400	Max. :6.900	Max. :2.500	

Exercício

Explore o data frame `iris` usando as funções abaixo

`head()`

`tail()`

`names()`

`summary()`

`dim()`

`str()`

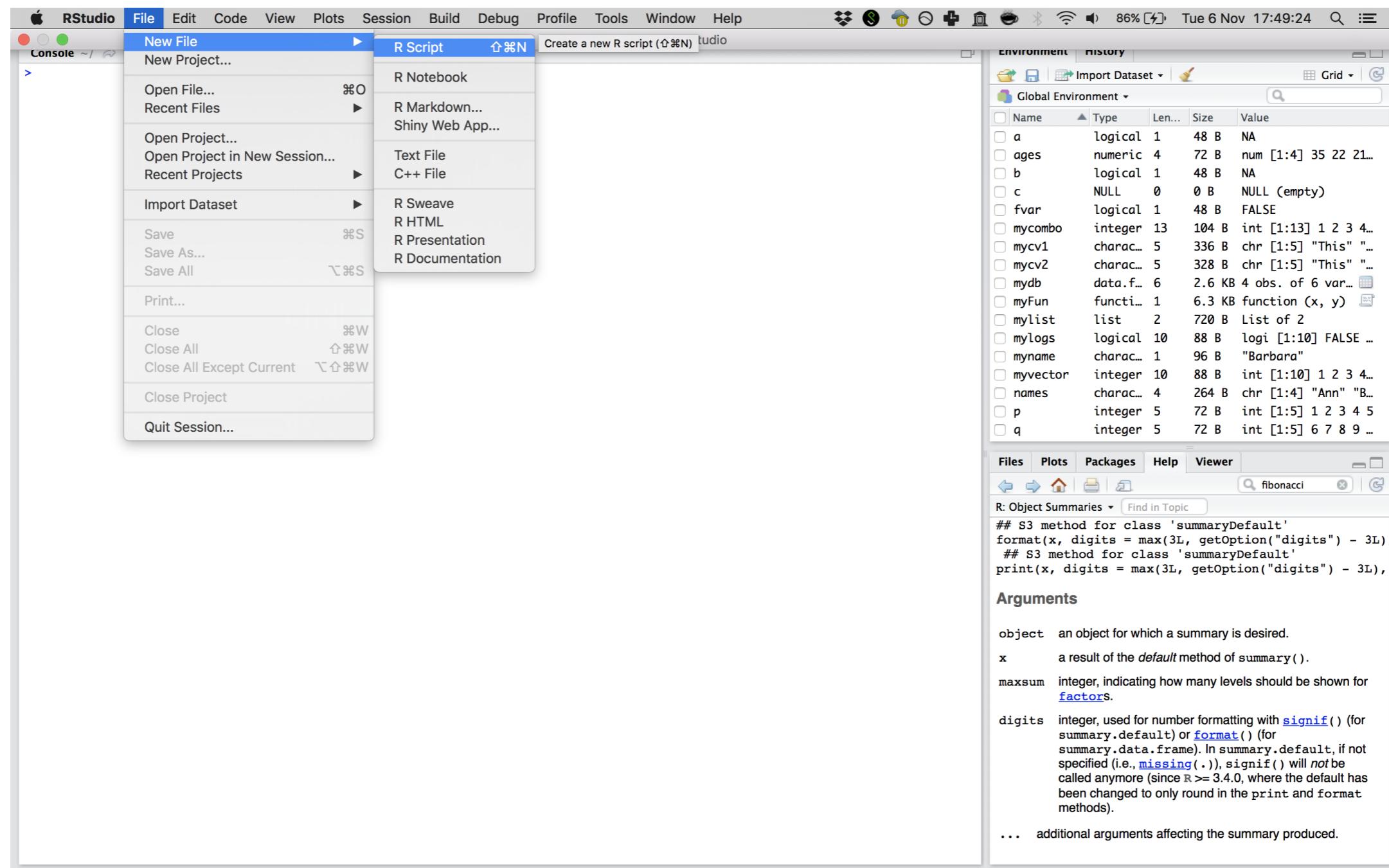
O que estas funções fazem? O que elas mostram sobre os tipos de dados no data frame `iris`?

Console e Scripts

Console	Code execution	-
Script	Code	Extension: .R (example_script.R)
Rmarkdown	Code + Narrative	Extension: .Rmd (example_report.Rmd)

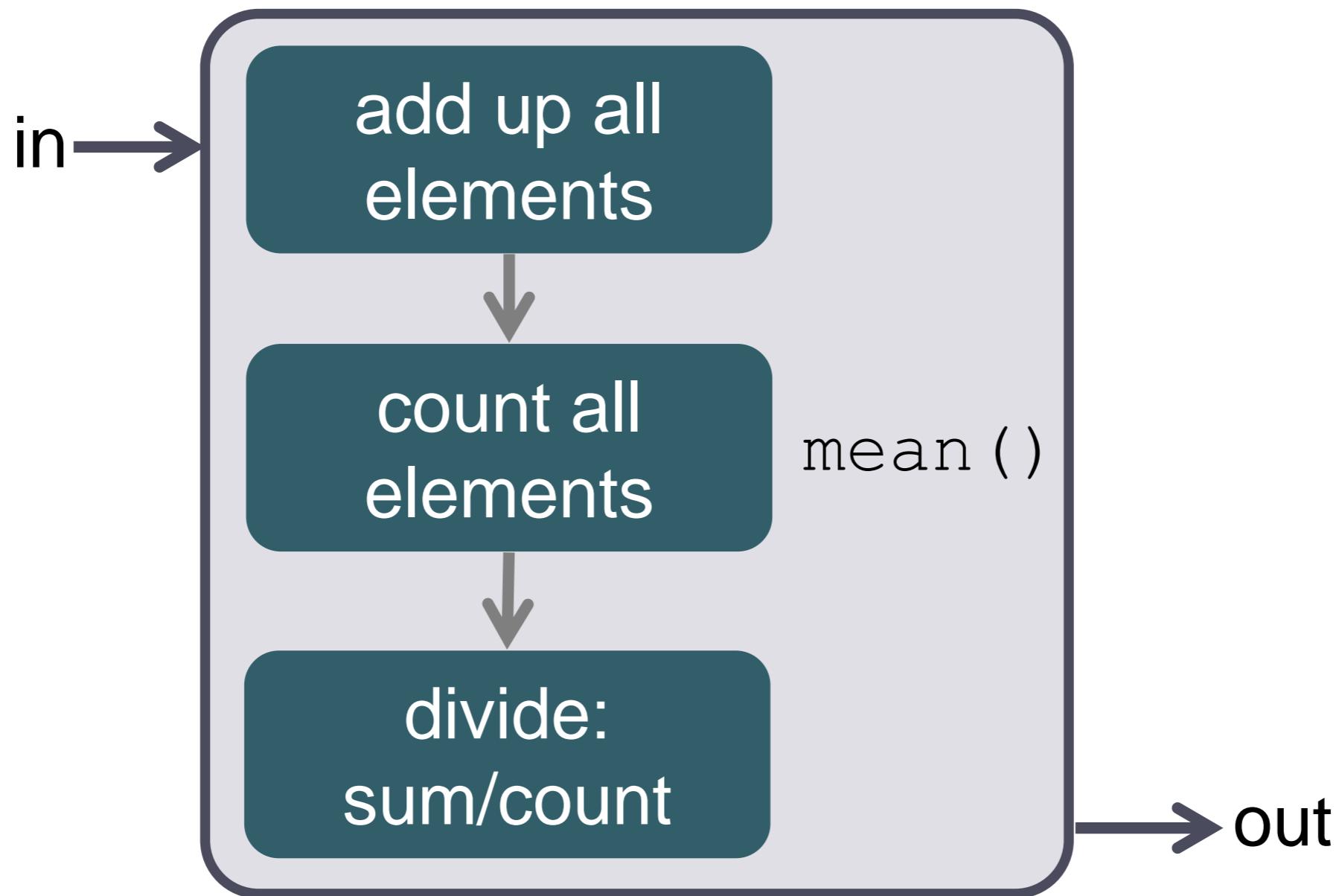
Demonstração de como escrever e executar um script

RStudio > File > New File > R Script



Programação: funções

- Diversas instruções organizadas
- Devem ser capazes de serem repetidas usando diferentes inputs



Programação: funções

```
myFun <- function(x, y) {  
  z <- x*y  
  return(z)  
}
```

```
> myFun(2, 4)  
[1] 8
```

Exercício

1. Escreva uma função que use como input um vetor, e retorna a media deste vetor (você pode utilizar a função `mean()` dentro de sua função).

```
apply_calc <- function(...) {  
  ...  
  return(...)  
}
```

1. Adicione outros elementos em sua função:
 - a. Por exemplo, o desvio padrão (`sd()`), o mínimo (`min()`), e o máximo (`max()`) do vetor usado como input.
 - b. Coloque o resultado destes três cálculos em um vetor, e use a função `c()` para retornar o resultado da função que está escrevendo.

```
apply_calc <- function(...) {  
  ...
```

```
  allres <- c(...)  
  return(...)  
}
```

Exercício

1. Escreva uma função que use como input um vetor, e retorna a media deste vetor (você pode utilizar a função `mean()` dentro de sua função).

```
apply_calc <- function(x) {  
  m <- mean(x)  
  return(m)  
}
```

1. Adicione outros elementos em sua função:
 - a. Por exemplo, o desvio padrão (`sd()`), o mínimo (`min()`), e o máximo (`max()`) do vetor usado como input.
 - b. Coloque o resultado destes três cálculos em um vetor, e use a função `c()` para retornar o resultado da função que está escrevendo.

```
apply_calc <- function(x) {  
  m <- mean(x)  
  s <- sd(x)  
  mi <- min(x)  
  ma <- max(x)  
  allres <- c(m,s,mi,ma)  
  return(allres)  
}
```

Usando a função apply_calc

```
apply_calc <- function(x) {  
  m <- mean(x)  
  return(m)  
}
```

```
> apply_calc(iris$Sepal.Length)  
[1] 5.8433333
```

```
apply_calc <- function(x) {  
  m <- mean(x)  
  s <- sd(x)  
  mi <- min(x)  
  ma <- max(x)  
  allres <- c(m,s,mi,ma)  
  return(allres)  
}
```

```
> apply_calc(iris$Sepal.Length)  
[1] 5.8433333 0.8280661 4.3000000 7.9000000
```

Usando loops para ações repetidas

```
for(i in 1:6) {  
  print(i)  
}
```

```
[1] 1  
[1] 2  
[1] 3  
[1] 4  
[1] 5  
[1] 6
```

Exercício

1. Faça um vetor com todos os nomes do data frame `iris`.

Dica: use a função `colnames()`.

```
iriscols <- ...
```

1. Faça um for-loop que itere sobre cada elemento do vetor criado, e mostra na tela cada um destes elementos

```
for (...) {  
  ...  
}
```

1. Dentro do for-loop, selecione a coluna correspondente em cada iteração no data frame `iris`, e mostre a media de cada coluna. *Dica: Você deve receber um Warning! Por quê?*

```
for (...) {  
  ...  
}
```

Exercício

1. Faça um vetor com todos os nomes do data frame `iris`.

Dica: use a função `colnames()`.

```
iriscols <- colnames(iris)
```

1. Faça um for-loop que itere sobre cada elemento do vetor criado, e mostra na tela cada um destes elementos

```
for(i in iriscols){  
  print(i)  
}
```

1. Dentro do for-loop, selecione a coluna correspondente em cada iteração no data frame `iris`, e mostre a media de cada coluna. *Dica: Você deve receber um Warning! Por quê?*

```
for(i in iriscols){  
  column <- iris[,i]  
  stat <- mean(column)  
  print(stat)  
}
```

Por que temos um Warning, e como corrigir?

```
for(i in iriscols){  
  # select the appropriate column  
  column <- iris[,i]  
  # calculate the mean  
  stats <- mean(column)  
  # print the mean  
  print(stats)  
}
```

```
[1] 5.843333  
[1] 3.057333  
[1] 3.758  
[1] 1.199333  
[1] NA
```

Warning message:

In mean.default(c) : argument is not numeric or logical:
returning NA

Usando if-else

```
for(i in 1:6){  
  if(i > 3) {  
    print("Large!")  
  } else{  
    print("small...")  
  }  
}
```

```
[1] "small..."  
[1] "small..."  
[1] "small..."  
[1] "Large!"  
[1] "Large!"  
[1] "Large!"
```

Programação: if-statement

```
d <- 5
```

```
if(is.na(d)) {  
  print("My data is missing!")  
} else if(is.null(d)) {  
  print("My data does not even exist...")  
} else {  
  print("I have data!")  
}
```

```
[1] "I have data!"
```

Exercício

1. Faça um novo for-loop como o do exercício anterior. Dentro deste for-loop, inclua um if-statement de forma que a função `mean()` apenas seja realizada em vetores numéricos. *Dica: veja a função `is.numeric()`.*

```
for(i in iriscols) {  
  column <- iris[,i]  
  ...  
}
```

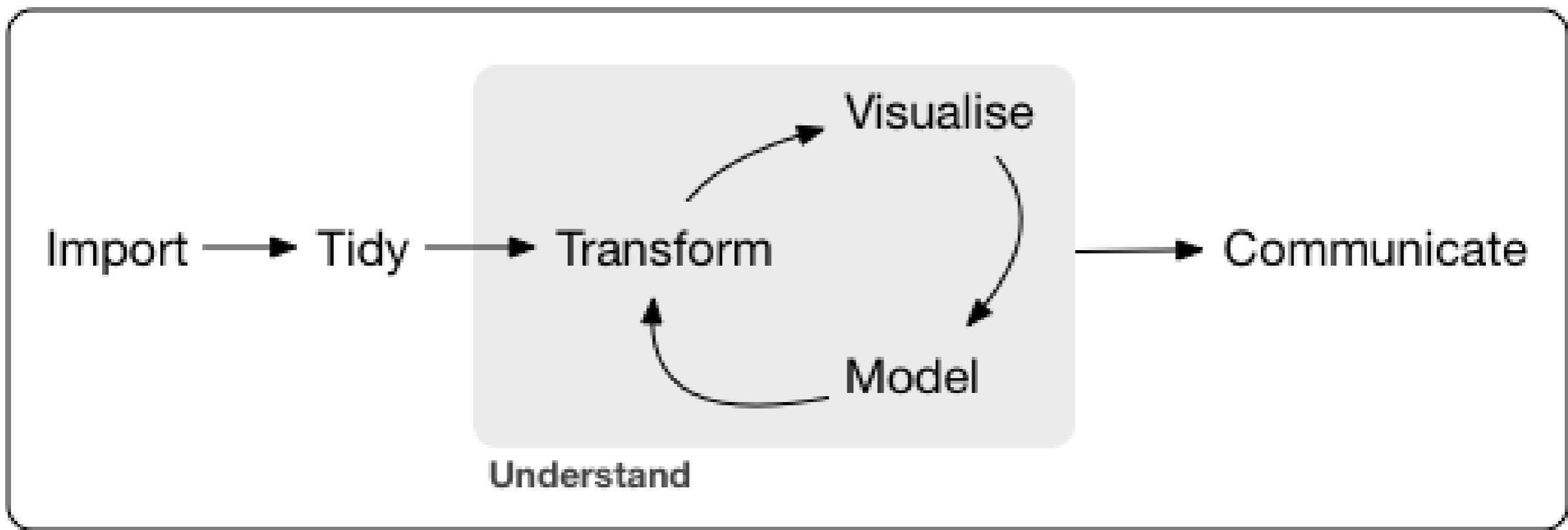
Exercício

1. Faça um novo for-loop como o do exercício anterior. Dentro deste for-loop, inclua um if-statement de forma que a função mean () apenas seja realizada em vetores numéricos. *Dica: veja a função is.numeric () .*

```
for(i in iriscols) {  
  column <- iris[,i]  
  if(is.numeric(column)) {  
    stat <- mean(column)  
    print(stat)  
  }  
}
```

Workflow de ciência dos dados: scripting é fundamental

- Scripting combina diversos comandos em um conjunto de instruções definidas.
- Um script é um código que pode ser **salvo, re-utilizado, compartilhado e publicado**
- É uma etapa essencial para uma análise de dados reproduzível



Um script para um propósito

Escrevendo um script: cabeçalho

```
## Date: 7 November 2018  
## Author: S. Tudent  
## This script was written as part of the R course  
## "Introduction to R & Data"
```

Escrevendo um script: pacotes

```
## Date: 7 November 2018
## Author: S. Tudent
## This script was written as part of the R course
## "Introduction to R & Data"

# Load required packages
library(dplyr)
library(tidyr)
library(ggplot2)
```

Escrevendo um script: funções customizadas

```
## Date: 7 November 2018
## Author: S. Tudent
## This script was written as part of the R course
## "Introduction to R & Data"

# Load required packages
library(dplyr)
library(tidyr)
library(ggplot2)

# Functions
myFun <- function(var) {
  var <- var*2*pi
  return(var)
}
```

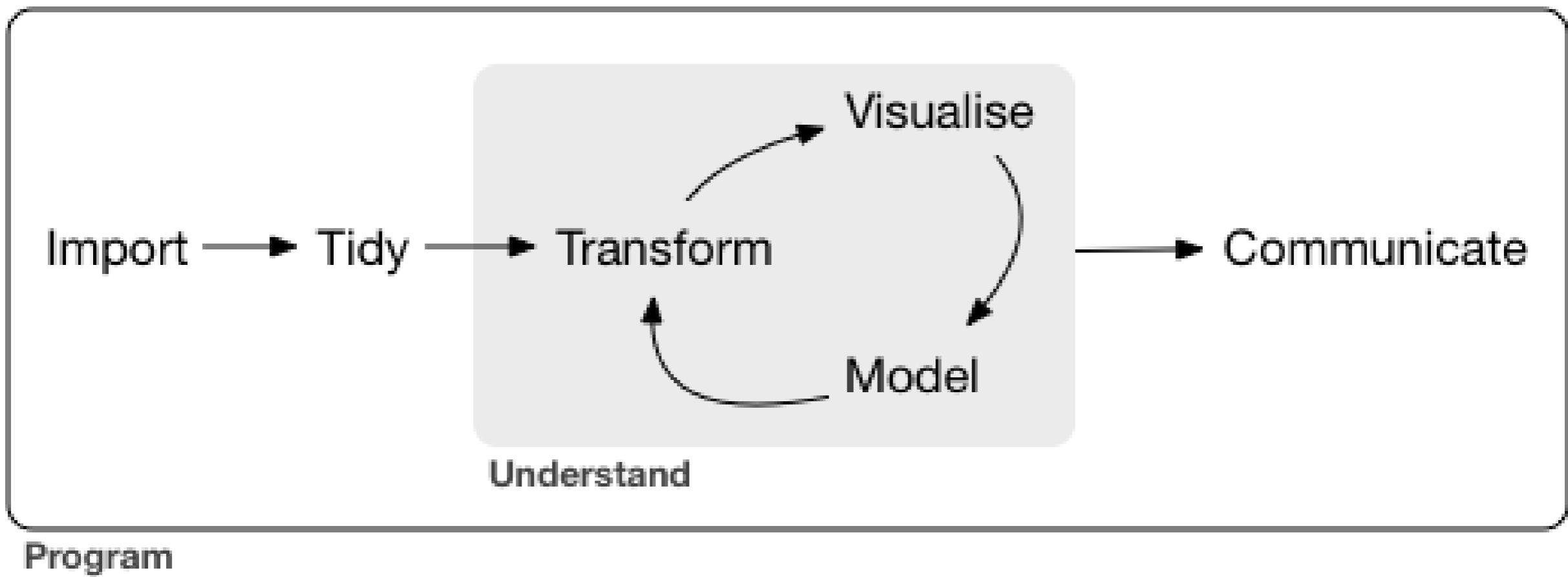
Escrevendo um script

```
## Date: 7 November 2018  
## Author: S. Tudent  
## This script was written as part of the R course  
## "Introduction to R & Data"
```

```
# Load required packages  
library(dplyr)  
library(tidyr)  
library(ggplot2)
```

```
# Functions  
myFun <- function(var) {  
  var <- var*2*pi  
  return(var)  
}
```

Workflow de uma análise de dados



"Tidy data" (dados limpos, arrumados) garante que o processamento seja eficiente e reproduzível.

Tidy data é fácil de manipular, modelar e visualizar

Tidy data

- Cada **variável** é uma coluna e contém **valores**
- Cada **observação** é uma linha
- Cada **unidade observacional** é uma tabela

Patient	Temp	Med_A	Temp_A	Med_B	Temp_B
122030	37.0	300	37.1	NA	NA
122021	38.2	200	38.1	85	36.5
124500	38.1	300	38.0	NA	NA
126098	39.1	NA	NA	100	36.8

Tidy data

- Cada **variável** é uma coluna e contém **valores**
- Cada **observação** é uma linha
- Cada **unidade observacional** é uma tabela

values in column names



Patient	Temp	Med_A	Temp_A	Med_B	Temp_B
122030	37.0	300	37.1	NA	NA
122021	38.2	200	38.1	85	36.5
124500	38.1	300	38.0	NA	NA
126098	39.1	NA	NA	100	36.8

Tidy data

multiple observations per row

- Cada **variável** é uma coluna e contém **valores**
- Cada **observação** é uma linha
- Cada **unidade observacional** é uma tabela

values in column names

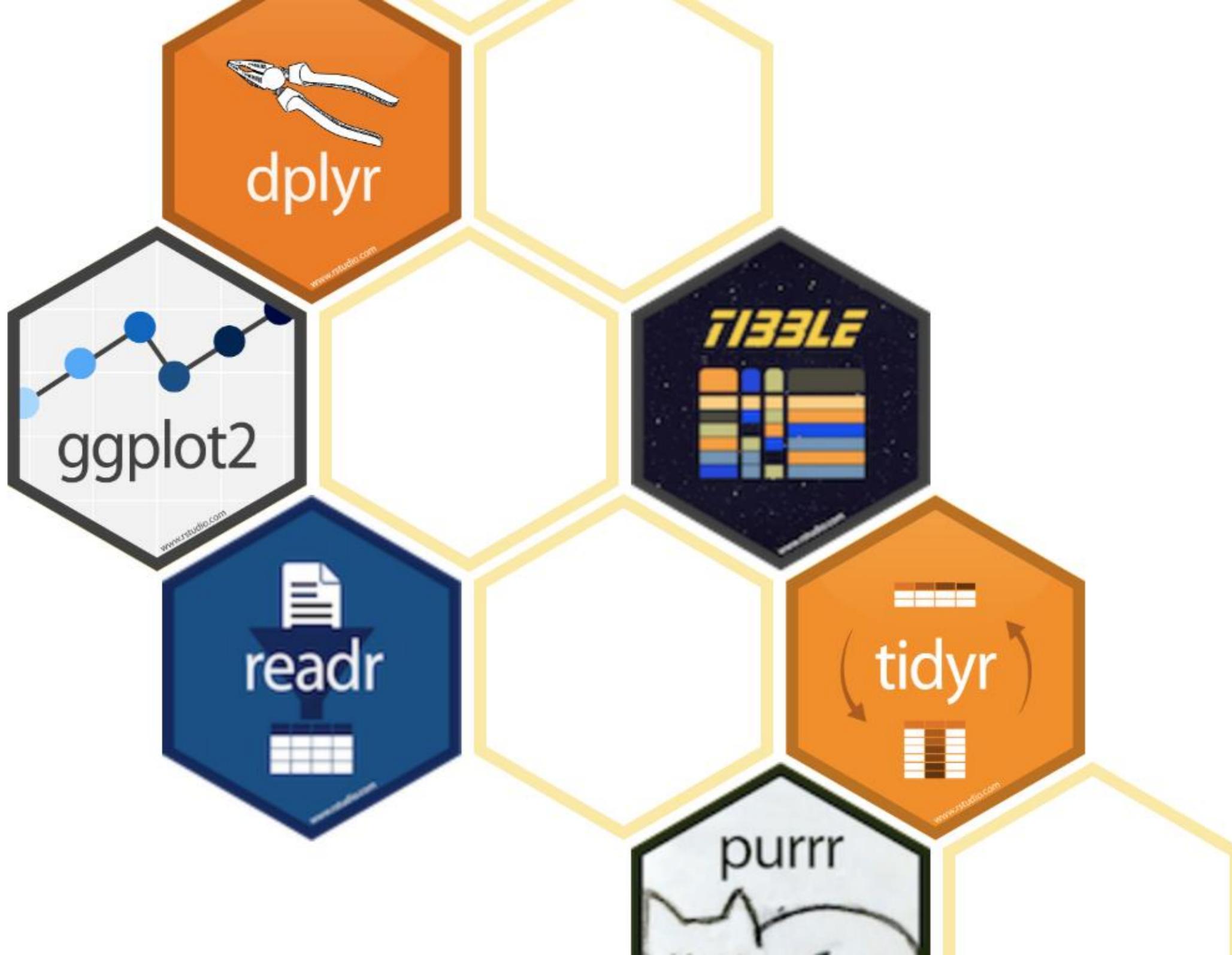
Patient	Temp	Med_A	Temp_A	Med_B	Temp_B
122030	37.0	300	37.1	NA	NA
122021	38.2	200	38.1	85	36.5
124500	38.1	300	38.0	NA	NA
126098	39.1	NA	NA	100	36.8

Tidy data

ID no longer unique per row
(but can still be used to collect
all info on single patient)

Patient	Temp	Treatment	Dose
122030	37.0	None	NA
122030	37.1	A	300
122021	38.2	None	NA
122021	38.1	A	200
122021	36.5	B	85
124500	38.1	None	NA
124500	38.0	A	300
126098	39.1	None	NA
126098	36.8	B	100

Time series (order) lost
(so make sure this is
explicit)



Tidyverse

Modern R for data science

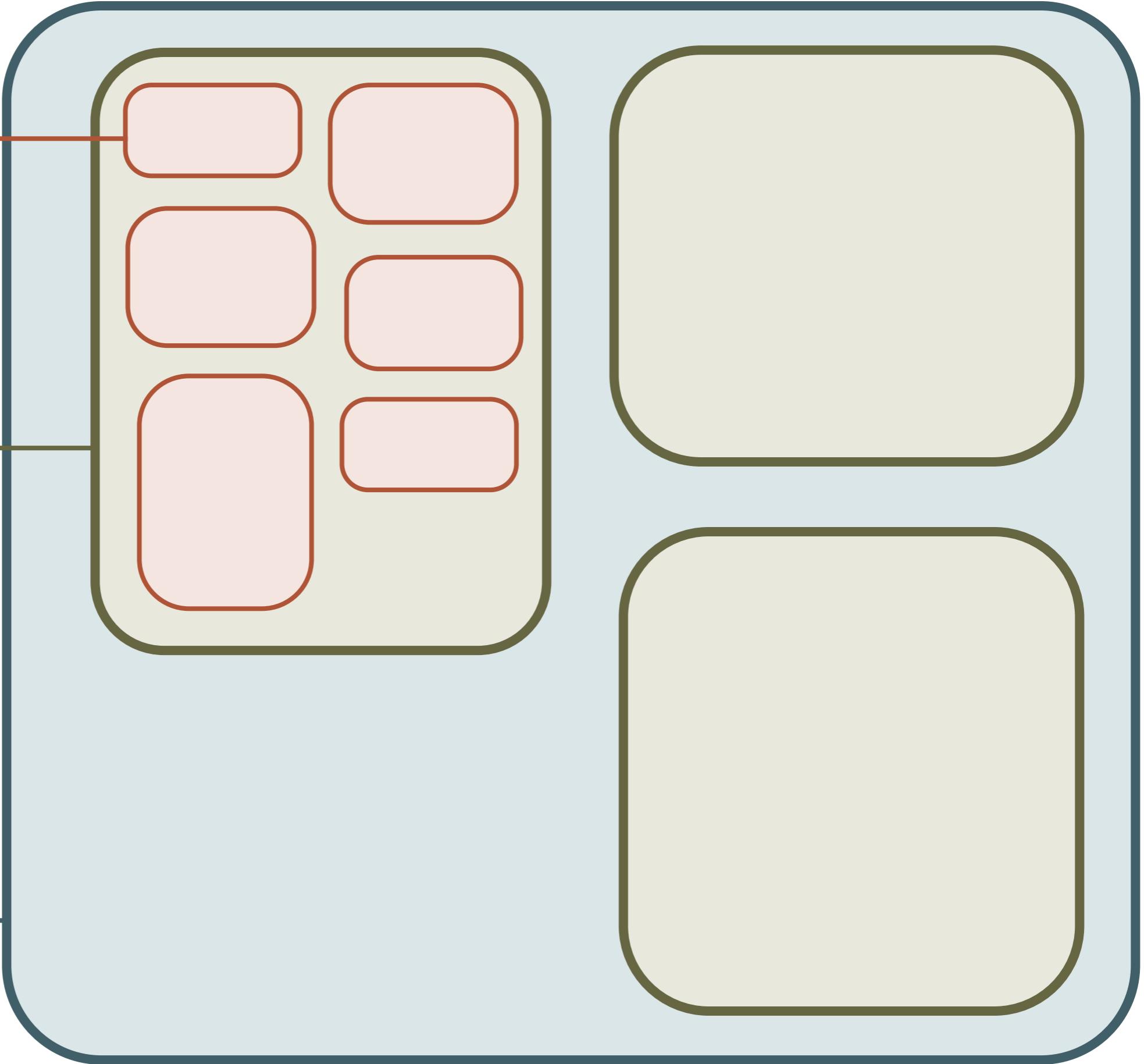
"The tidyverse is an opinionated collection of R packages designed for data science. All packages share an underlying design philosophy, grammar, and data structures."

– tidyverse.org (2018)

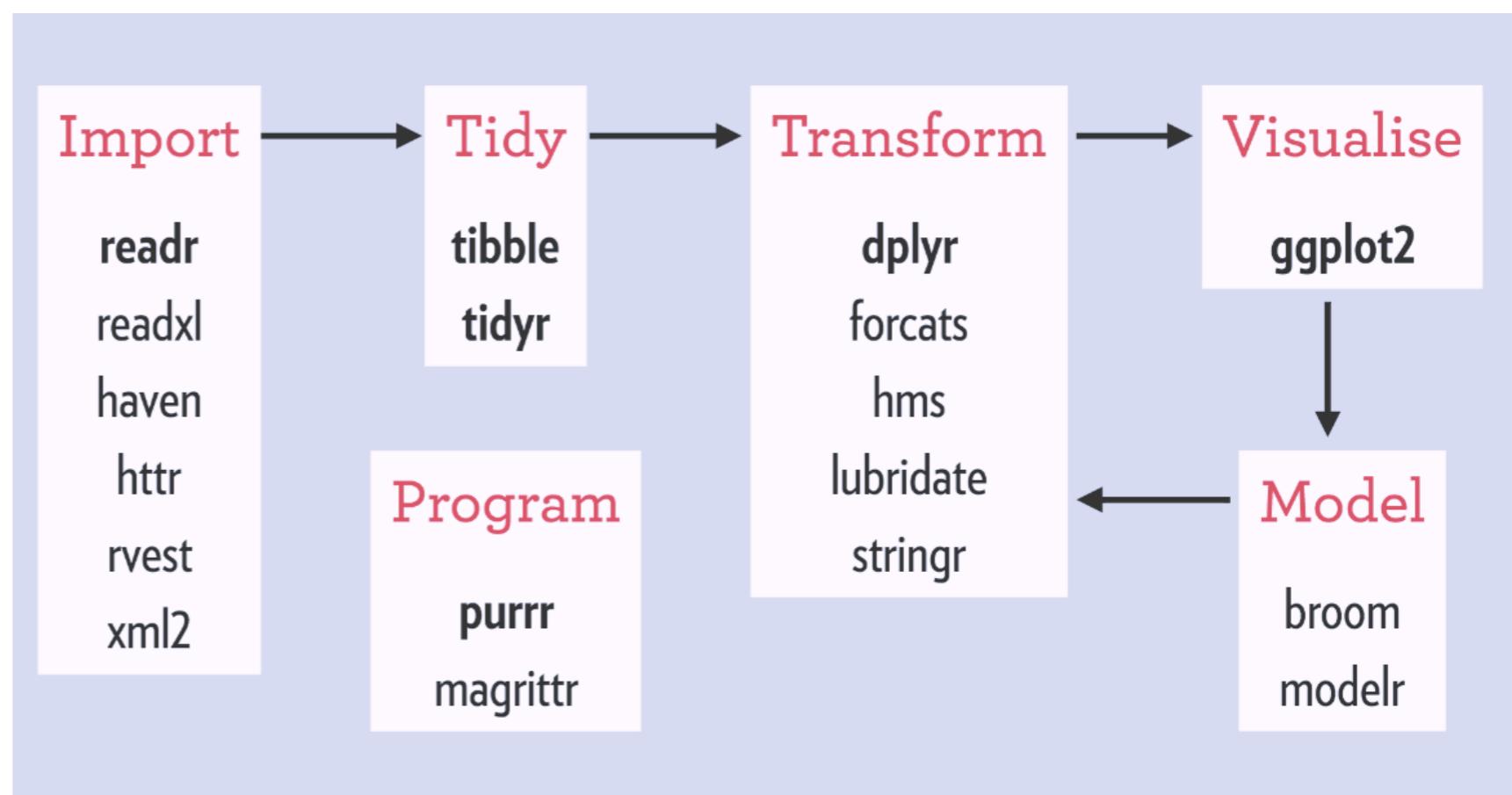
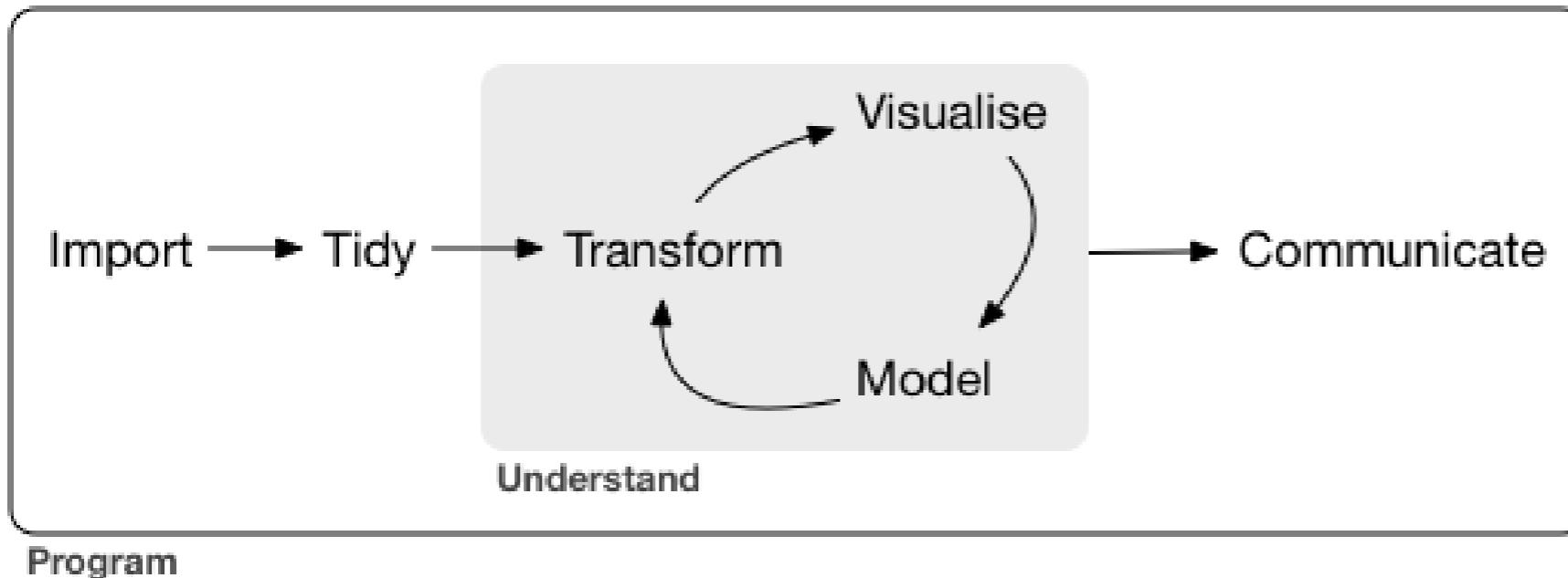
função

pacote

coleção

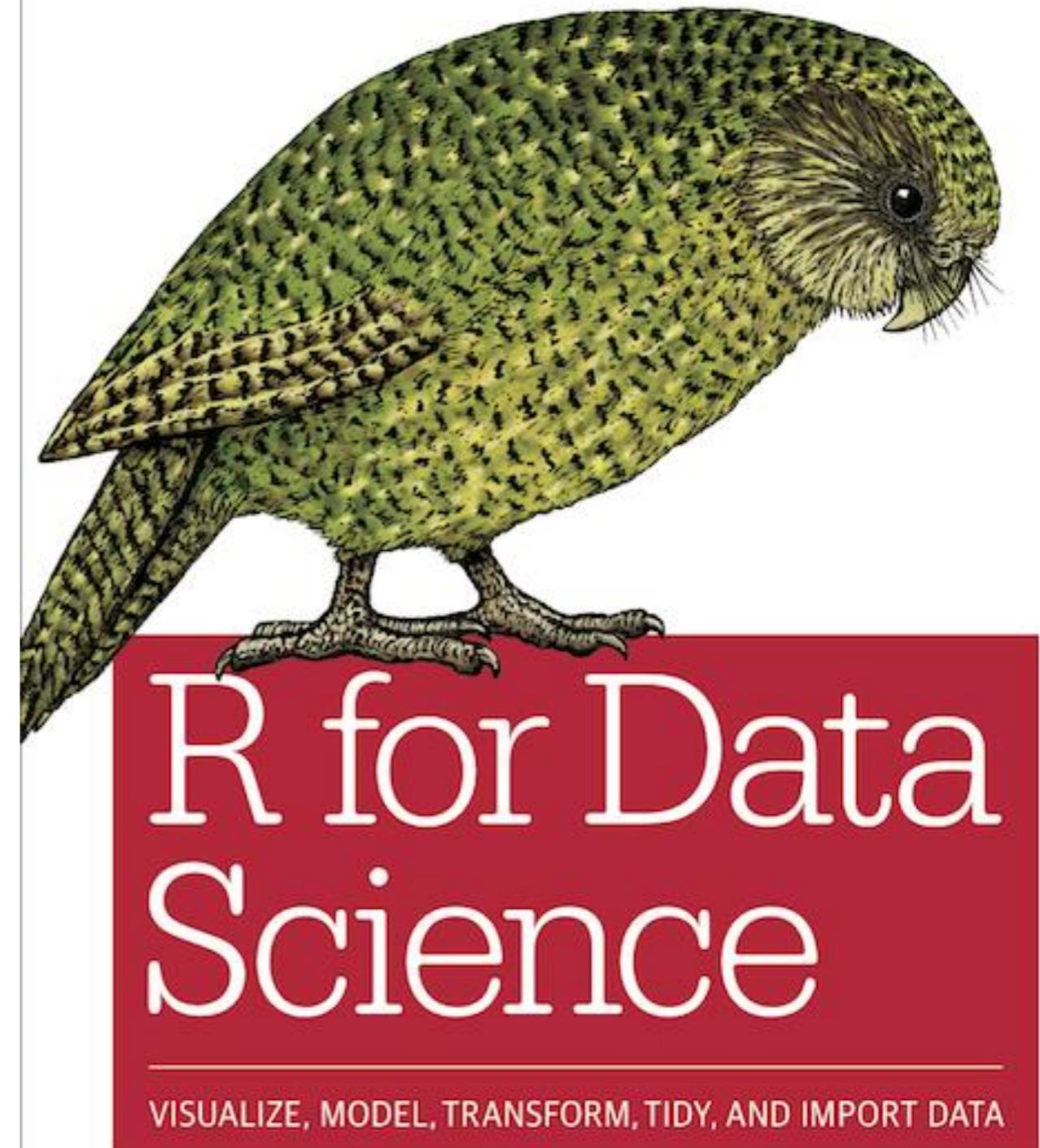


Tidyverse: conectando pacotes para todas as etapas da análise de dados



Aprendendo o tidyverse

- R for Data Science (book); freely available on r4ds.had.co.nz/
- ggplot2 (book)
- cheatsheets
www.rstudio.com/resources/cheatsheets/



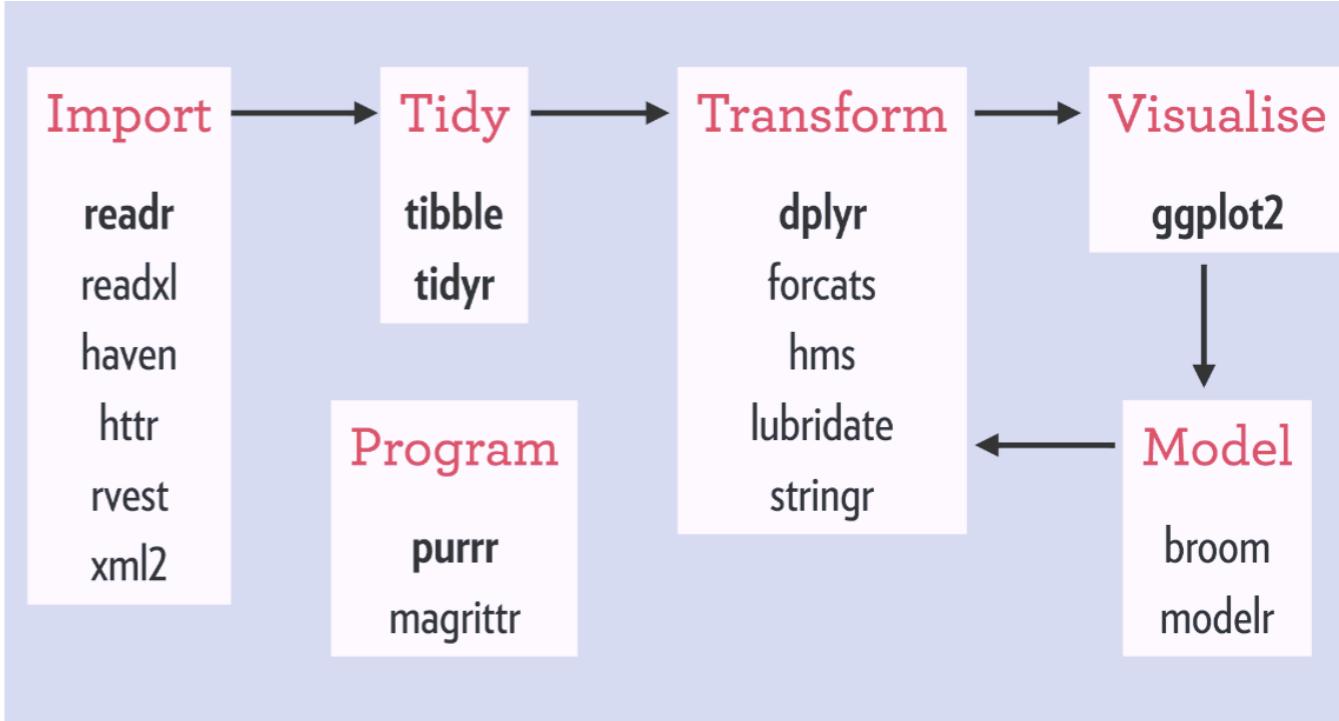
Hadley Wickham &
Garrett Grolemund

Próximos passos

- Explicação teórica
- Exercícios no RStudio
 - 2-3 exercícios básicos
 - Exercícios opcionais para praticar
- Outros datasets
- Exercícios apresentados no formato RMarkdown

Próximos passos

- Introdução ao *tidyverse*, *Rmarkdown*, e *tibble*.
- Carregar e salvar dados com o *readr*
- Visualização de dados com o *ggplot2*
- Manipulação de dados com *tidyr* and *dplyr*



Console, Scripts e Rmarkdown

Console	Code execution	-
Script	Code	Extension: .R (example_script.R)
Rmarkdown	Code + Narrative	Extension: .Rmd (example_report.Rmd)

Do código para o documento



- **Combinando código com uma narrativa (R + markdown)**
- Análises podem ser automaticamente salvas como um relatório, um produto pronto para visualizar, um blog, uma página na Web, e até um aplicativo, ou apenas servir como um “caderno de laboratório”

Rmarkdown: exemplo

```
Rmd Untitled.Rmd x
[|] ABC ✓ | Knit | [gear]
1 ---  
2 title: "Demo"  
3 author: "S. Tudent"  
4 date: "6/12/2019"  
5 output: html_document  
---  
7  
8 ```{r setup, include=FALSE}  
9 knitr::opts_chunk$set(echo = TRUE)  
```  
11
12 # Title
13 Some text about your project
15
16 ## Section
17 More text about your project
19
20 ```{r}
21 max(iris$Petal.Length)
22 plot(iris$Sepal.Length,iris$Sepal.Width)
````
```

Demo

S. Tudent

6/12/2019

Title

Some text about your project

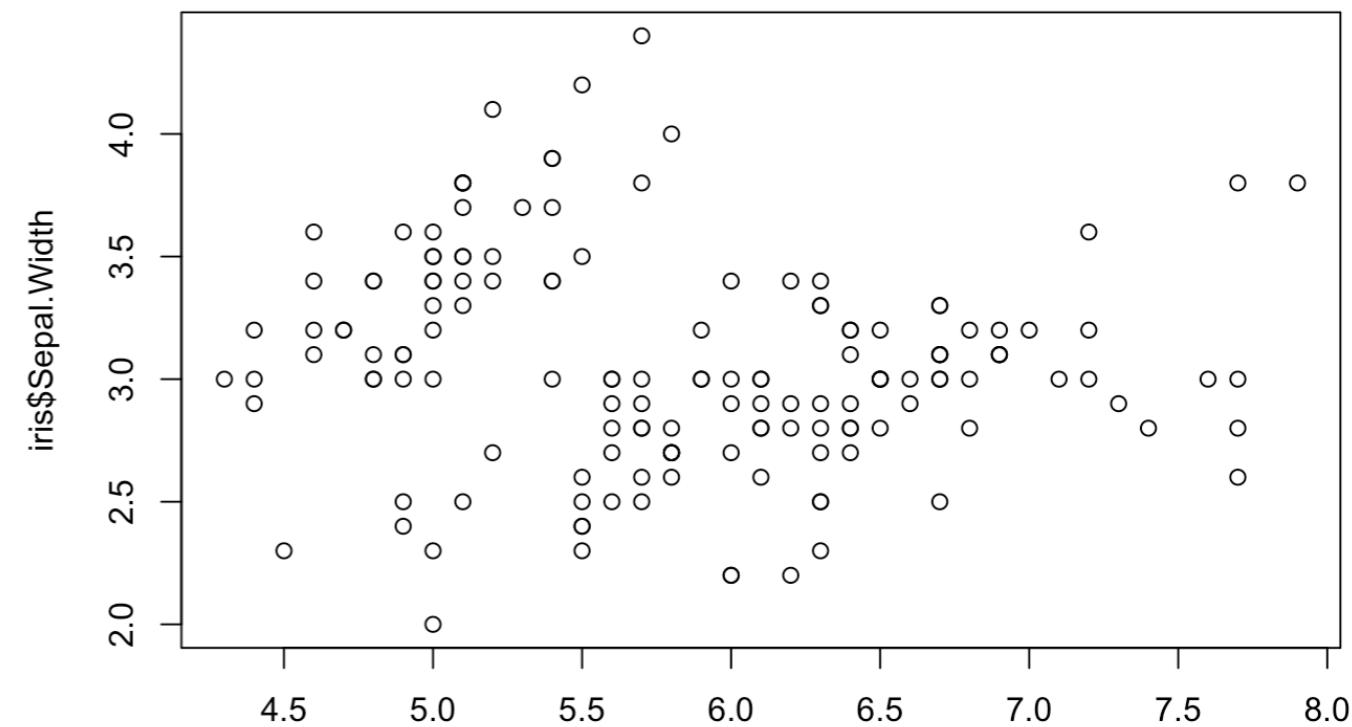
Section

More text about your project

```
max(iris$Petal.Length)
```

```
## [1] 6.9
```

```
plot(iris$Sepal.Length,iris$Sepal.Width)
```



Exercício: abra o exercício em Rmarkdown

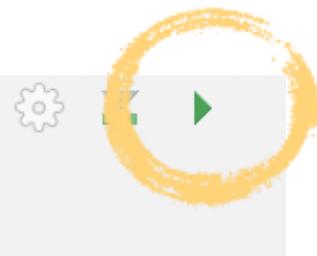
1. RStudio > File > Open Project > introduction-to-R-and-data-github.Rproj
2. Selecione o arquivo modernR_exercises.Rmd no canto direito
3. Atualize o cabeçalho com o seu nome

Rode o primeiro “code chunk”

```
## Technical requirements
```

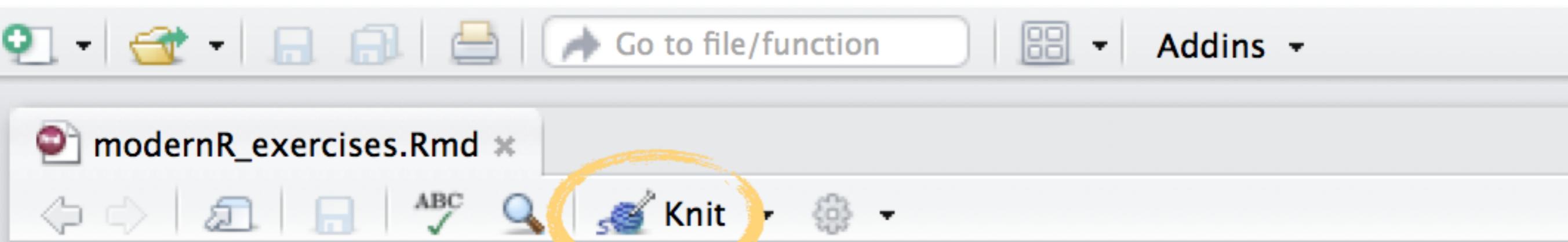
This project depends on the `tidyverse` package. Load tidyverse into your work environment.

```
```{r}
library(tidyverse)
````
```



```
> library(tidyverse)
— Attaching packages ━━━━━━━━━━ tidyverse 1.2.1 ━━━━━
✓ ggplot2 3.1.0    ✓ purrr   0.3.0
✓ tibble  2.0.1     ✓ dplyr    0.7.8
✓ tidyrr   0.8.2     ✓ stringr  1.4.0
✓ readr    1.3.1     ✓forcats  0.3.0
— Conflicts ━━━━━━━━━━ tidyverse_conflicts() ━━━
✖ dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
✖ dplyr::lag()    masks stats::lag()
```

Vá no botão “Knit” (tricotar)



The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with the 'modernR_exercises.Rmd' file open. The 'Knit' button in the toolbar is highlighted with a yellow circle. The code in the document includes a YAML front matter section and a note about the workshop.

```
1 ---  
2 title: "Modern R with tidyverse"  
3 author: "[Insert your name]"  
4 output:  
5   html_document:  
6     toc: true  
7 ---  
8  
9 *This document is part of the workshop **Introduction to R & Data  
10  
11 # Introduction  
12  
13 In this document, we explore Crane migration, through the GPS dat  
data was kindly provided for this course by Sasha Pekarsky at the
```

package: Tibble

"Tibbles are data frames, but they tweak some older behaviours to make life a little easier."

- Hadley Wickham



Tibbles

```
> tibble(a = 1:26, b = letters)
# A tibble: 26 x 2
      a     b
  <int> <chr>
1     1     a
2     2     b
3     3     c
4     4     d
5     5     e
6     6     f
7     7     g
8     8     h
9     9     i
10    10    j
# ... with 16 more rows
```

Tibbles: convertendo data.frame para tibble

```
> as_tibble(iris)
# A tibble: 150 x 5
  Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width Species
          <dbl>       <dbl>        <dbl>       <dbl>   <fct>
1         5.10       3.50        1.40      0.200 setosa
2         4.90       3.00        1.40      0.200 setosa
3         4.70       3.20        1.30      0.200 setosa
4         4.60       3.10        1.50      0.200 setosa
5         5.00       3.60        1.40      0.200 setosa
6         5.40       3.90        1.70      0.400 setosa
7         4.60       3.40        1.40      0.300 setosa
8         5.00       3.40        1.50      0.200 setosa
9         4.40       2.90        1.40      0.200 setosa
10        4.90       3.10        1.50      0.100 setosa
# ... with 140 more rows
```

Tibbles: convertendo tibble para data.frame

```
> iris_tibble <- as_tibble(iris)
> as.data.frame(iris_tibble)
```

| | Sepal.Length | Sepal.Width | Petal.Length | Petal.Width | Species |
|----|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|---------|
| 1 | 5.1 | 3.5 | 1.4 | 0.2 | setosa |
| 2 | 4.9 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 0.2 | setosa |
| 3 | 4.7 | 3.2 | 1.3 | 0.2 | setosa |
| 4 | 4.6 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 0.2 | setosa |
| 5 | 5.0 | 3.6 | 1.4 | 0.2 | setosa |
| 6 | 5.4 | 3.9 | 1.7 | 0.4 | setosa |
| 7 | 4.6 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 0.3 | setosa |
| 8 | 5.0 | 3.4 | 1.5 | 0.2 | setosa |
| 9 | 4.4 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 0.2 | setosa |
| 10 | 4.9 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 0.1 | setosa |
| 11 | 5.4 | 3.7 | 1.5 | 0.2 | setosa |
| 12 | 4.8 | 3.4 | 1.6 | 0.2 | setosa |
| 13 | 4.8 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 0.1 | setosa |
| 14 | 4.3 | 3.0 | 1.1 | 0.1 | setosa |
| 15 | 5.8 | 4.0 | 1.2 | 0.2 | setosa |
| 16 | 5.7 | 4.4 | 1.5 | 0.4 | setosa |

Carregando e salvando dados

Fundamentos do readr

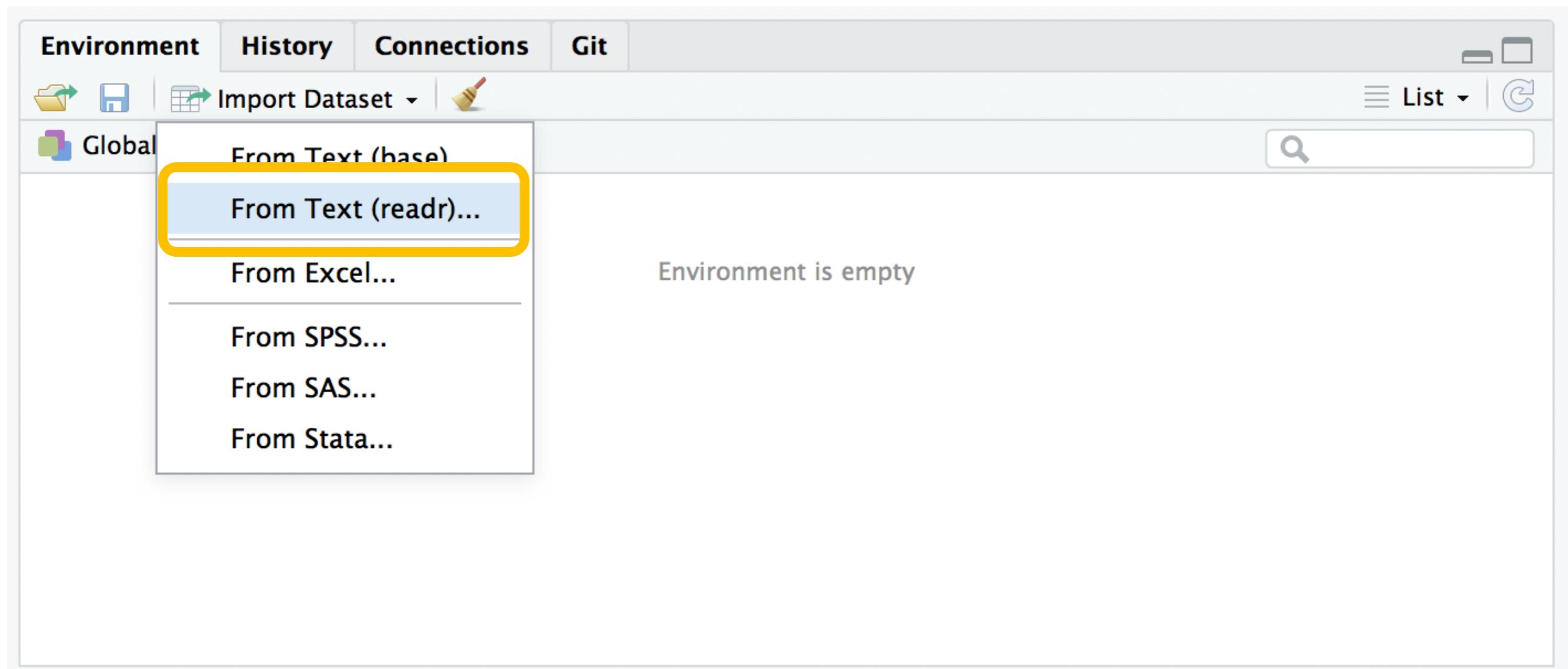


Dados em arquivos de texto (“flat” files)

- Formato mais comum: Comma-separated values (CSV)
- Delimiter-separated values (also stored as CSV)
- Delimitadores mais comuns:
 - comma ,
 - semicolon ;
 - tab \t

```
1 mpg;cyl;disp;hp;drat;wt;qsec;v
2 21;6;160;110;3.9;2.62;16.46;0;
3 21;6;160;110;3.9;2.875;17.02;0
4 22.8;4;108;93;3.85;2.32;18.61;
5 21.4;6;258;110;3.08;3.215;19.4
6 18.7;8;360;175;3.15;3.44;17.02
7 18.1;6;225;105;2.76;3.46;20.22
8 14.3;8;360;245;3.21;3.57;15.84
9 24.4;4;146.7;62;3.69;3.19;20;1
10 22.8;4;140.8;95;3.92;3.15;22.9
11 19.2;6;167.6;123;3.92;3.44;18.
12 17.8;6;167.6;123;3.92;3.44;18.
13 16.4;8;275.8;180;3.07;4.07;17.
14 17.3;8;275.8;180;3.07;3.73;17.
15 15.2;8;275.8;180;3.07;3.78;18;
16 10.4;8;472;205;2.93;5.25;17.98
17 10.4;8;460;215;3;5.424;17.82;0
18 14.7;8;440;230;3.23;5.345;17.4
19 32.4;4;78.7;66;4.08;2.2;19.47;
20 30.4;4;75.7;52;4.93;1.615;18.5
21 33.9;4;71.1;65;4.22;1.835;19.9
22 21.5;4;120.1;97;3.7;2.465;20.0
23 17.5;8;312;153;3.75;3.53;16.25
```

Carregando dados pelo RStudio



Carregando dados pelo RStudio

Import Text Data

File/Url:

~/surfdrive/Projects/presentations/workshops/introduction-to-R-and-data-github/data/iris.csv Browse...

Data Preview:

| Sepal.Length
(double) ▾ | Sepal.Width
(double) ▾ | Petal.Length
(double) ▾ | Petal.Width
(double) ▾ | Species
(character) ▾ |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 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 |

Previewing first 50 entries.

Import Options:

Name: First Row as Names Delimiter: Comma Escape: None Comment: Default NA: Default

Skip: Trim Spaces Quotes: Default Locale: Configure...

Open Data Viewer

Code Preview:

```
library(readr)
iris <- read_csv("~/surfdrive/Projects/presentations/workshops/introduction-to-R-and-data-github/data/iris.csv")
View(iris)
```

Import Cancel

Lendo arquivos de texto

```
> library(readr)  
> data_iris <- read_delim("data/iris.csv", delim=', ')
```

Lendo arquivos de texto

```
> library(readr)
> data_iris <- read_delim("data/iris.csv", delim=',')
Parsed with column specification:
cols(
  Sepal.Length = col_double(),
  Sepal.Width = col_double(),
  Petal.Length = col_double(),
  Petal.Width = col_double(),
  Species = col_character()
)
```

Lendo arquivos de texto

```
> library(readr)
> data_iris <- read_csv("data/iris.csv")
Parsed with column specification:
cols(
  Sepal.Length = col_double(),
  Sepal.Width = col_double(),
  Petal.Length = col_double(),
  Petal.Width = col_double(),
  Species = col_character()
)
```

Dataset do exercício

- Dados de GPS de 39 garças durante a migração de outono de 2017
- Dados: longitude, latitude, velocidade, status to GPS...
- Cortesia de Sasha Pekarsky da Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel
- Disponível no diretório “data”



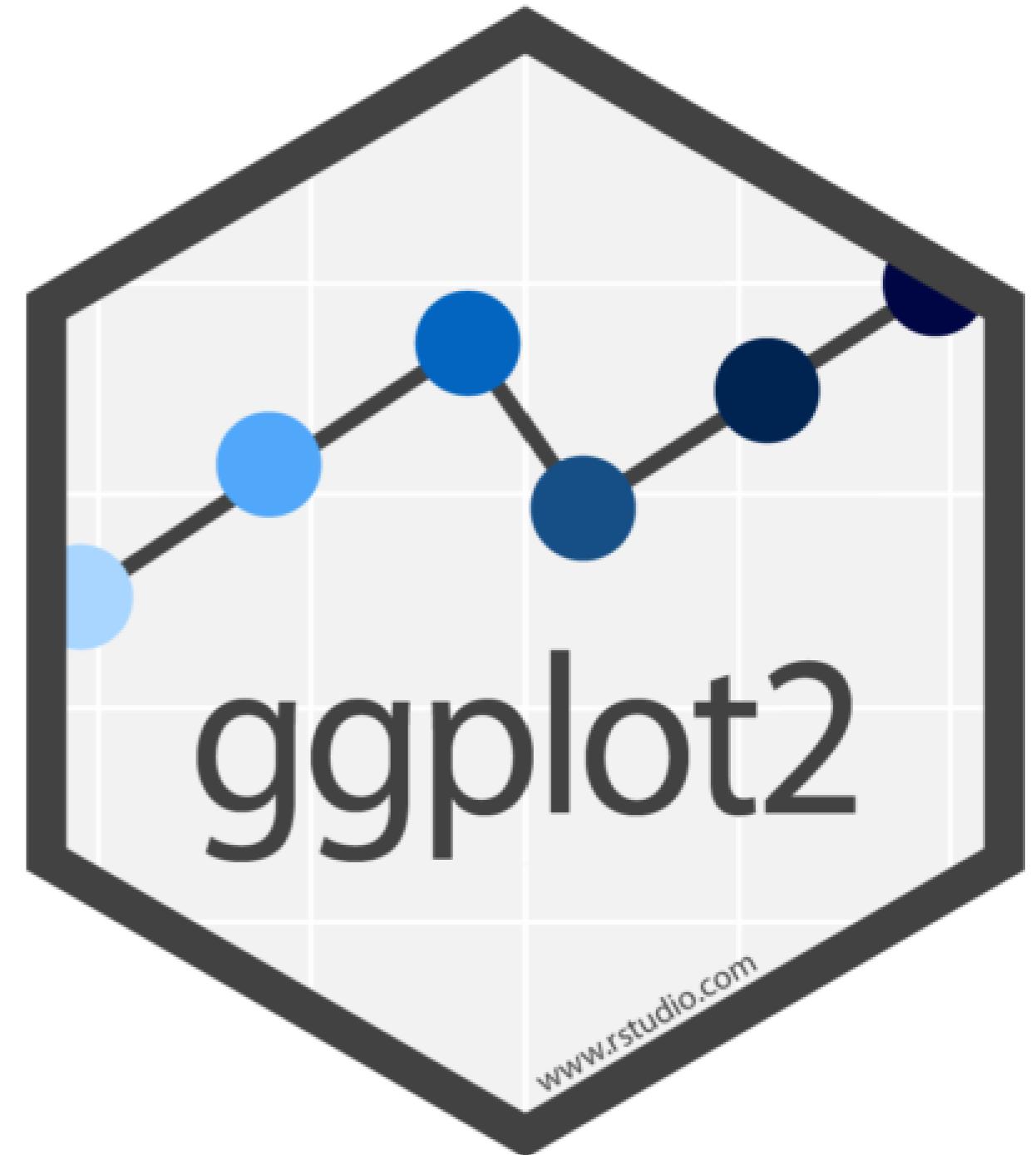
Exercício prático

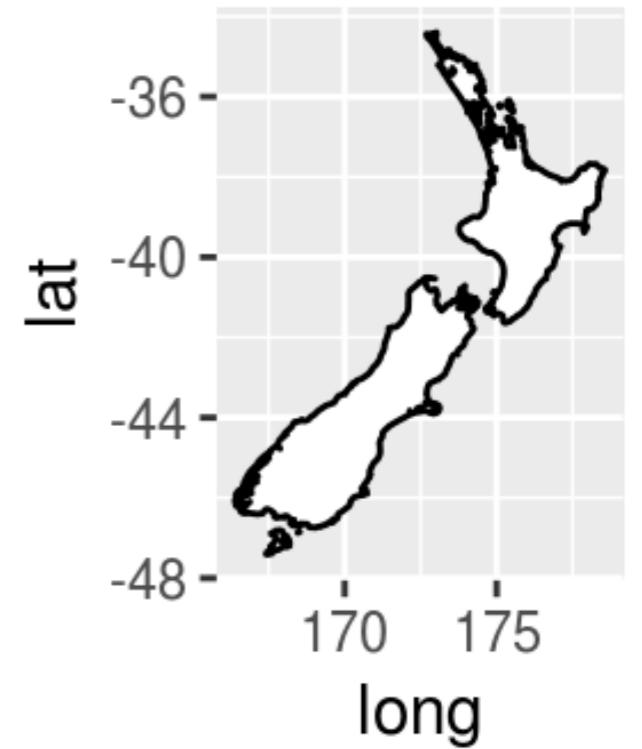
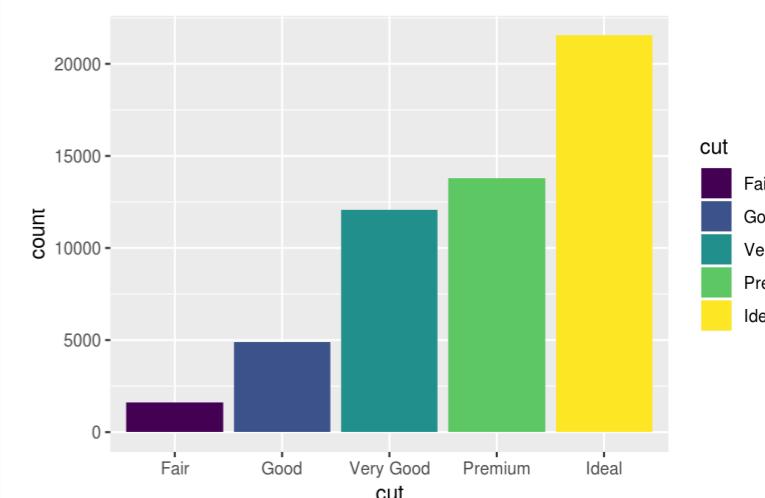
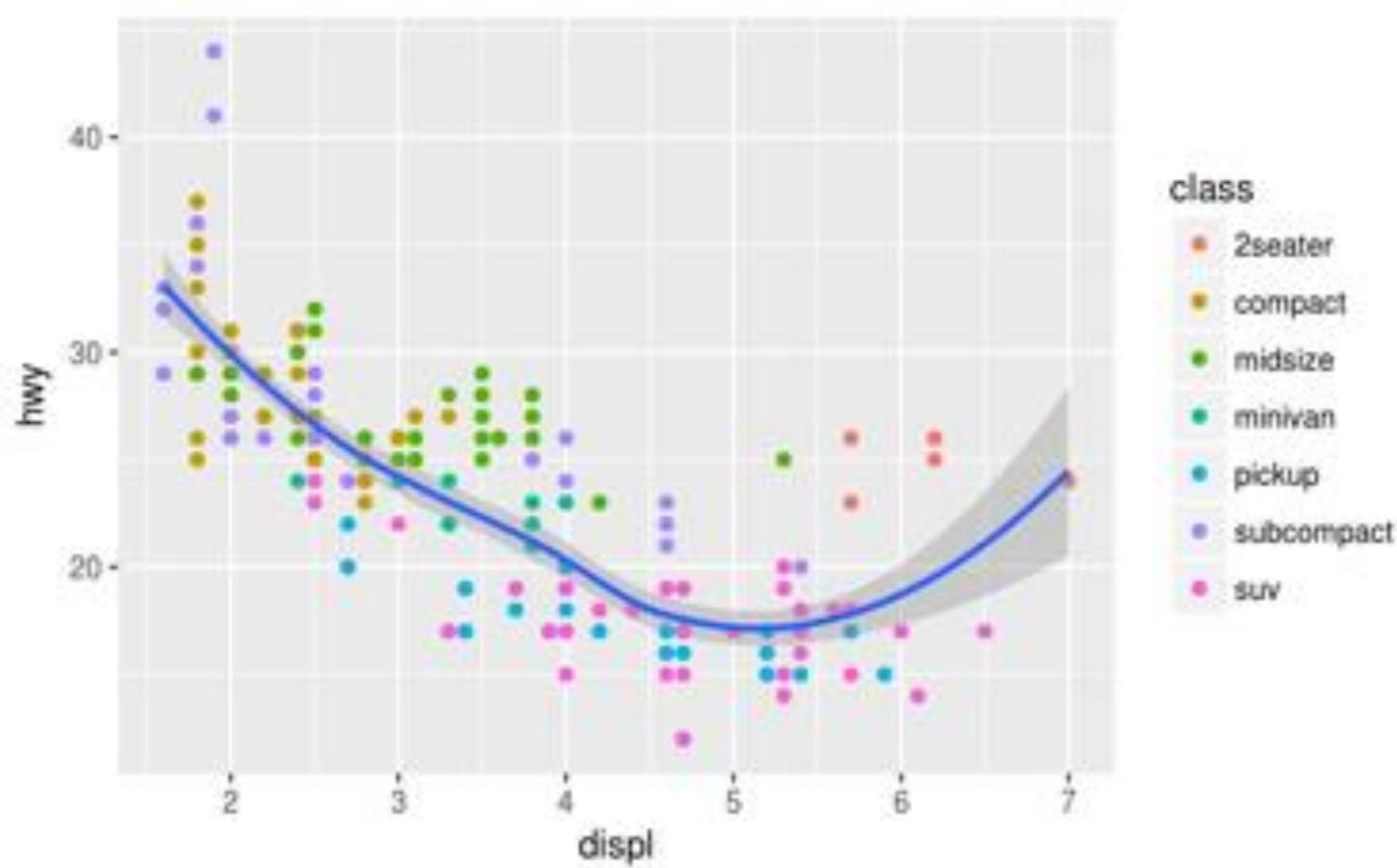
Fazer os exercícios 1-I e 1-II.

Caso tenha tempo, tente fazer um exercício opcional, ou explore a leitura recomendada

Visualização de dados

Fundamentos do ggplot2



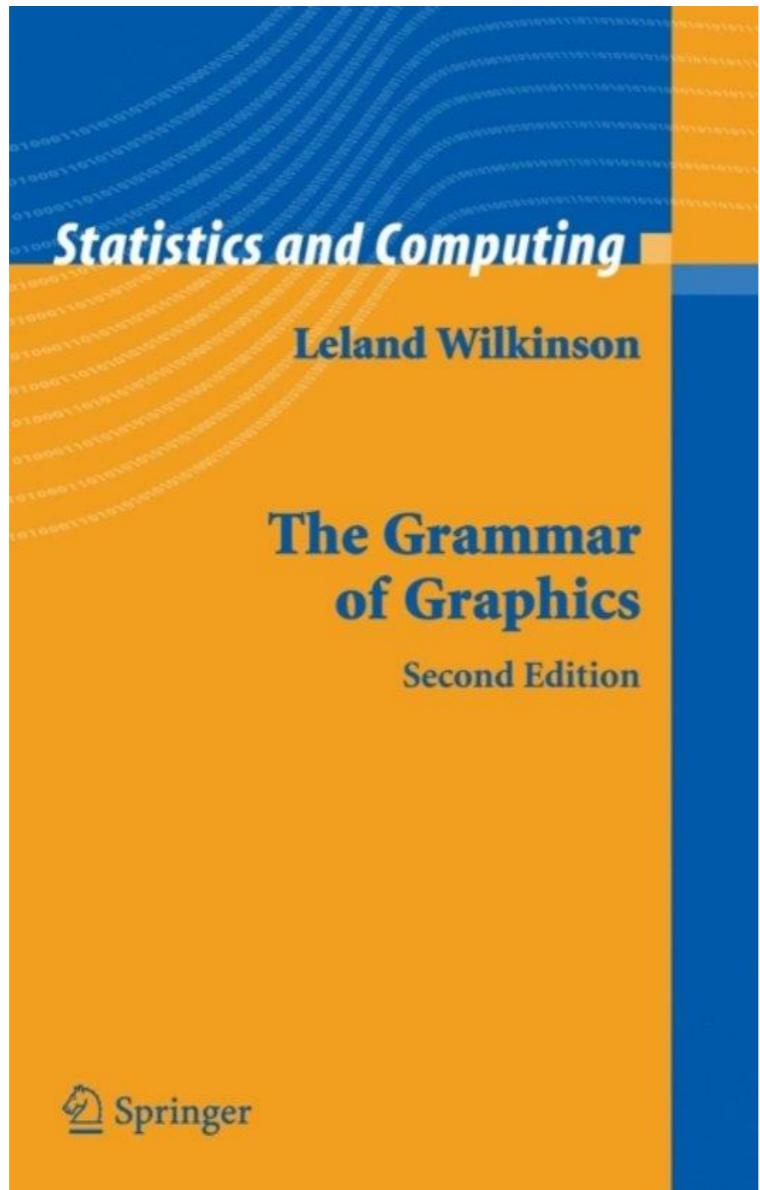


Exemplos de visualização gráfica usando o ggplot2

Visualização de dados com o ggplot2

- **ggplot2** é um pacote de visualização muito útil disponível no R
- Sintaxe simples, fácil de aprender e gráficos que podem ser usados em publicações
- Desenvolvido e mantido por Hadley Wickham
- Baseado no livro: The Grammar of Graphics (Wilkinson, 2005)

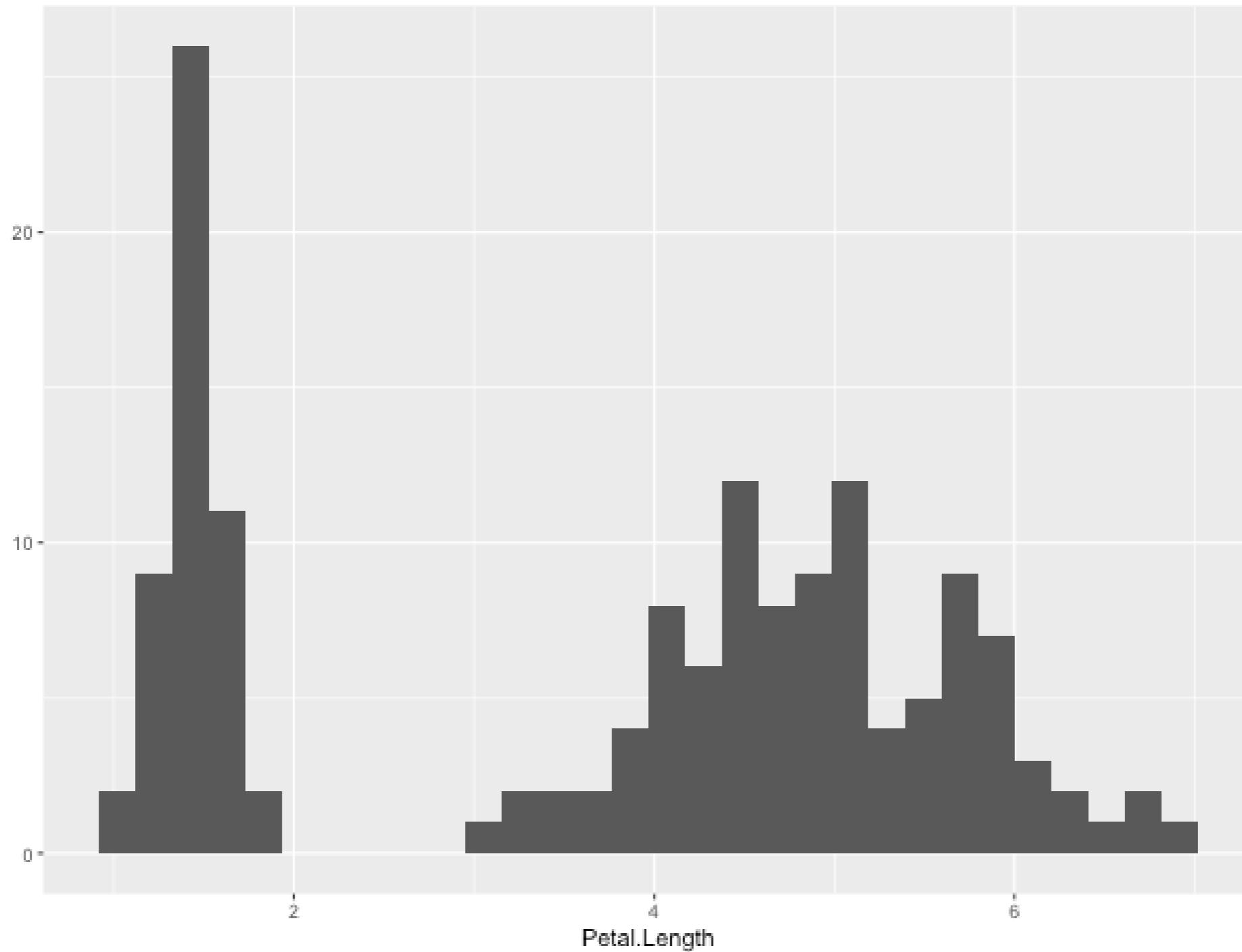
“Gramática dos gráficos”



| | |
|------------|---|
| Data | Variáveis em um tibble ou data.frame |
| Aesthetics | Eixos x e y, cores, tamanho dos pontos, transparência, formas |
| Geometries | Tipo de gráfico: ponto, linha, barra, histograma |

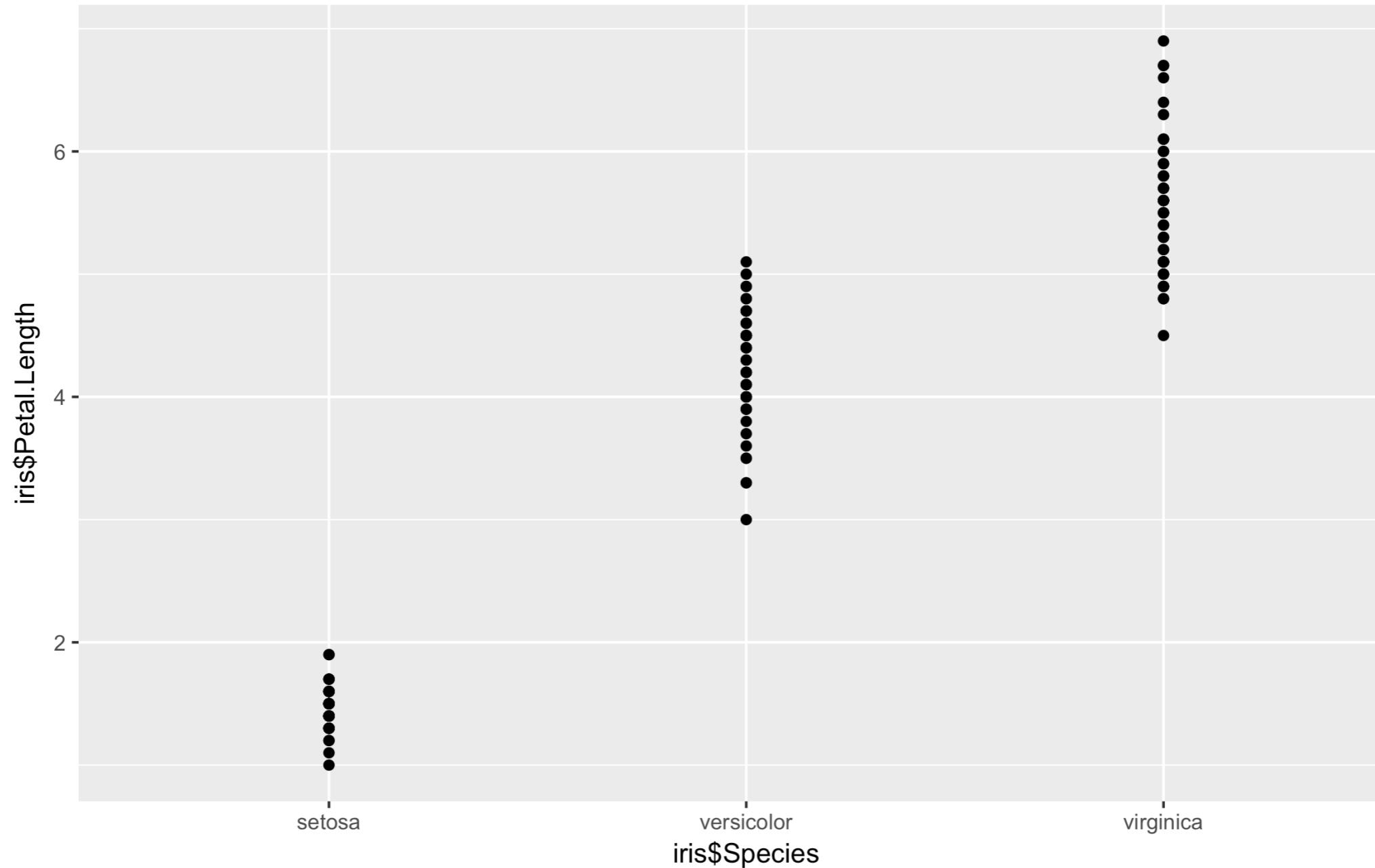
Alguns gráficos rápidos

```
> qplot(Petal.Length, data = iris)
```



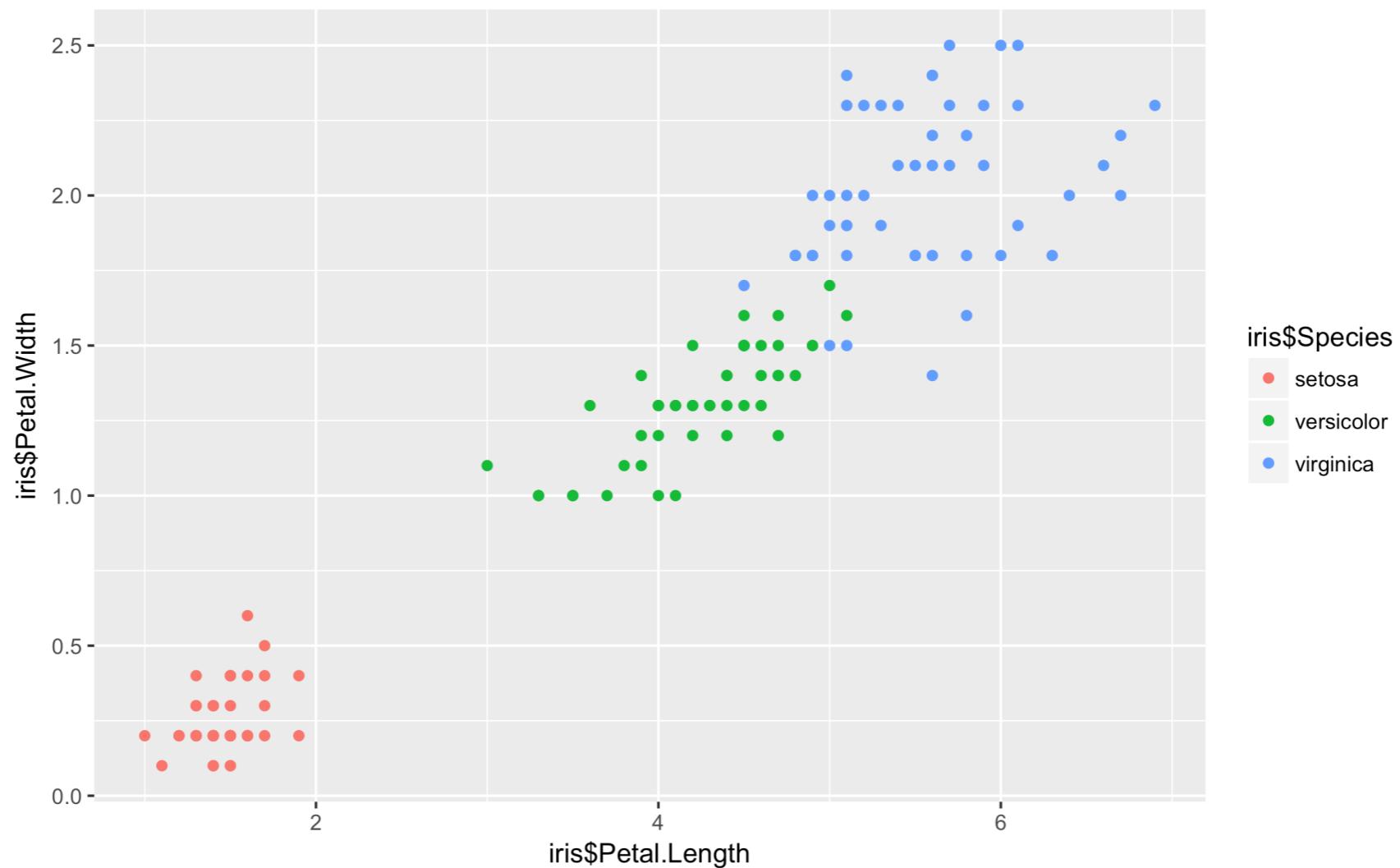
Alguns gráficos rápidos

```
> qplot(Petal.Length, data = iris)  
> qplot(Species, Petal.Length, data = iris)
```



Alguns gráficos rápidos

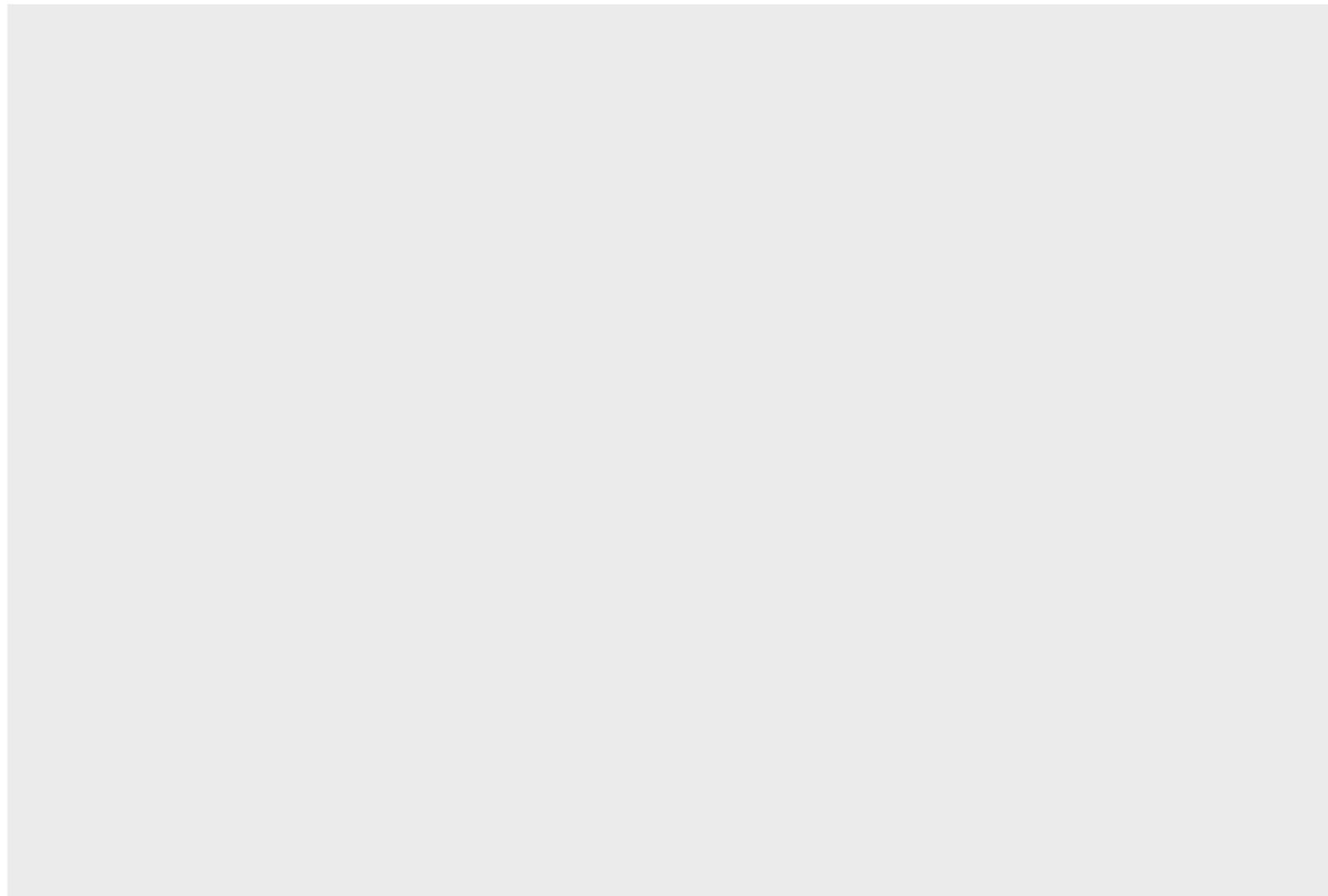
```
> qplot(Petal.Length, data = iris)
> qplot(Species, Petal.Length, data = iris)
> qplot(Petal.Length, Petal.Width, data = iris, colour=Species)
```



ggplot (grammar of graphics)

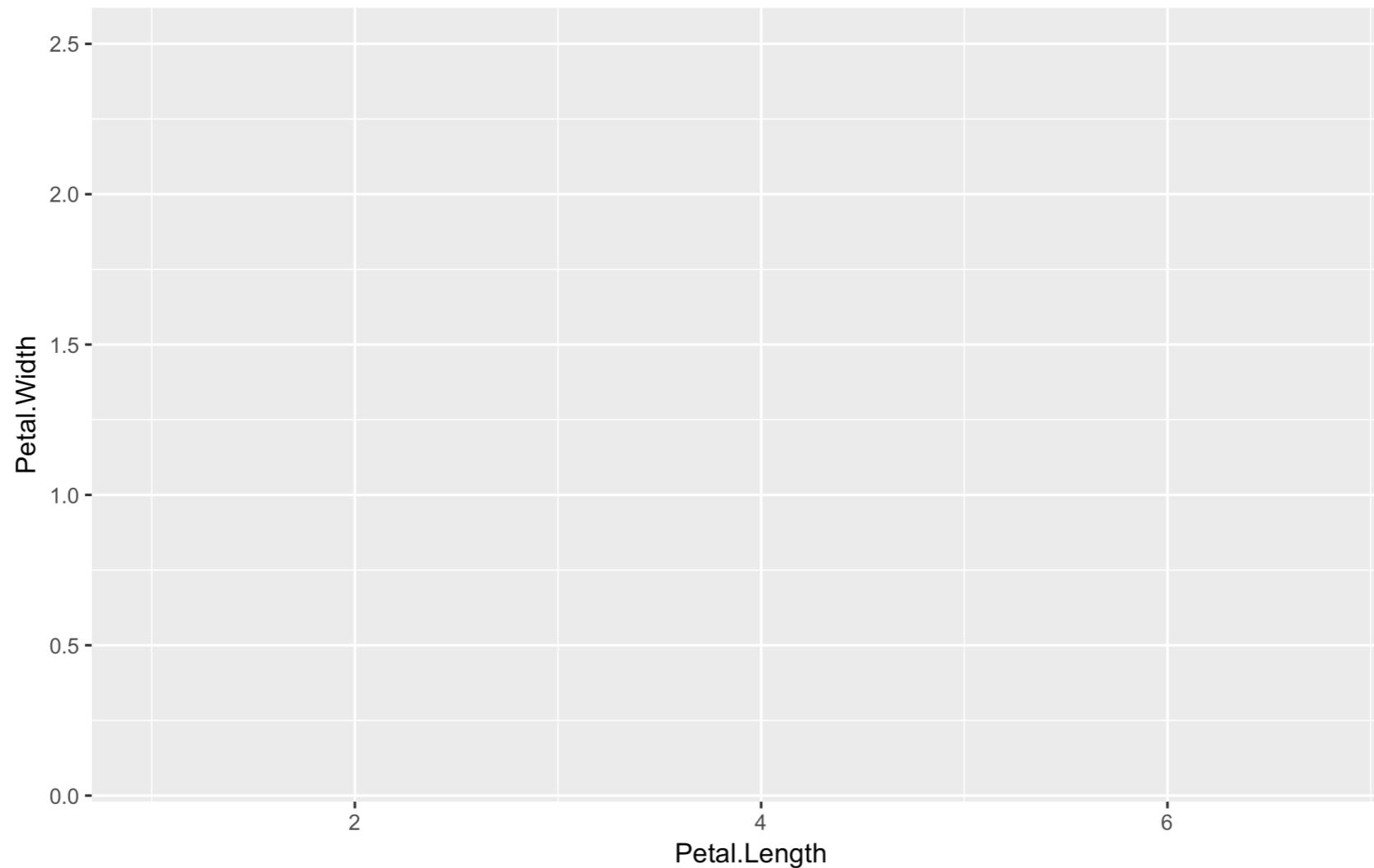
ggplot: Data, aesthetics, geometrics

```
> ggplot(iris)
```



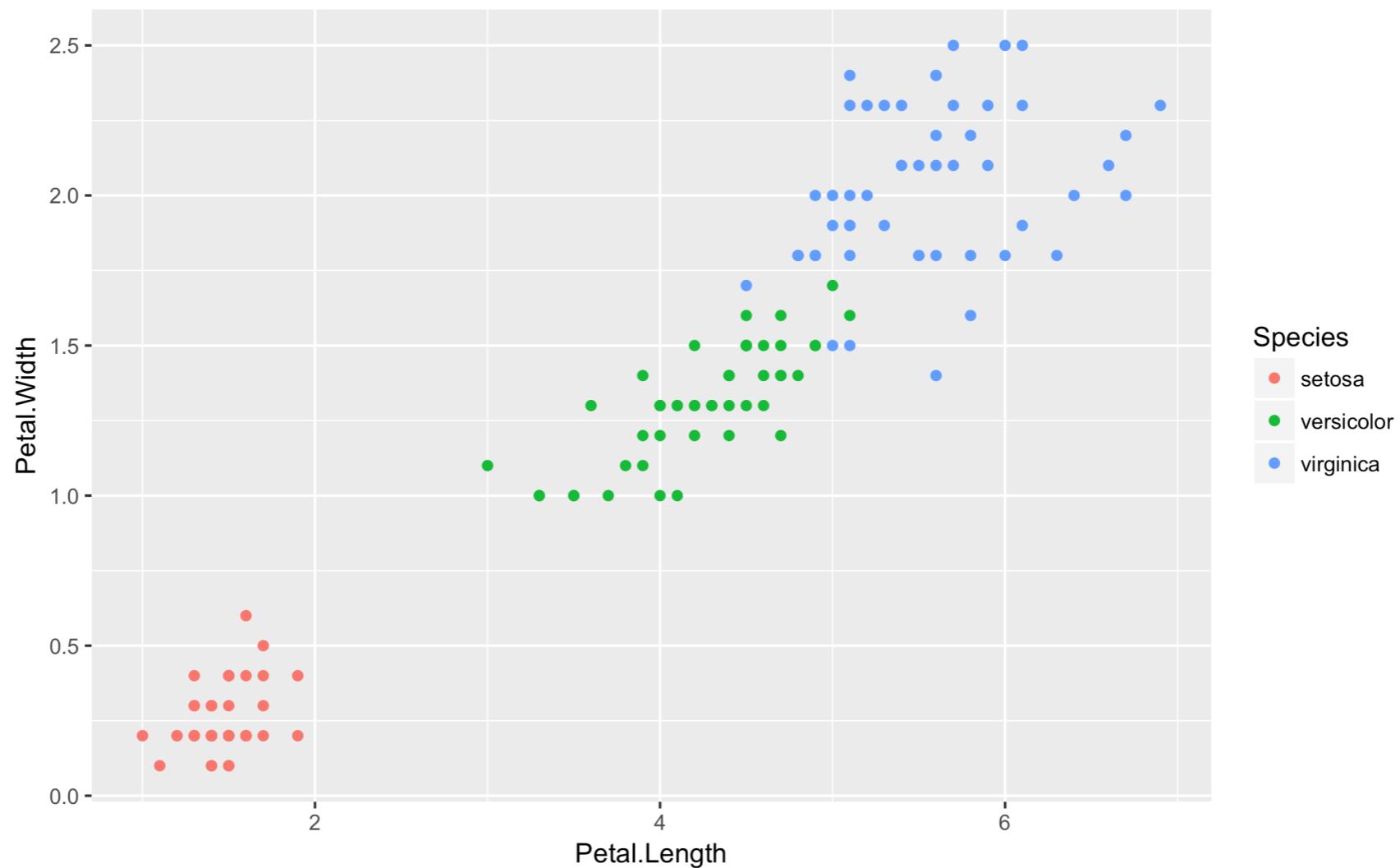
ggplot: Data, aesthetics, geometrics

```
> ggplot(iris)  
> ggplot(iris, aes(x = Petal.Length, y = Petal.Width, colour=Species))
```



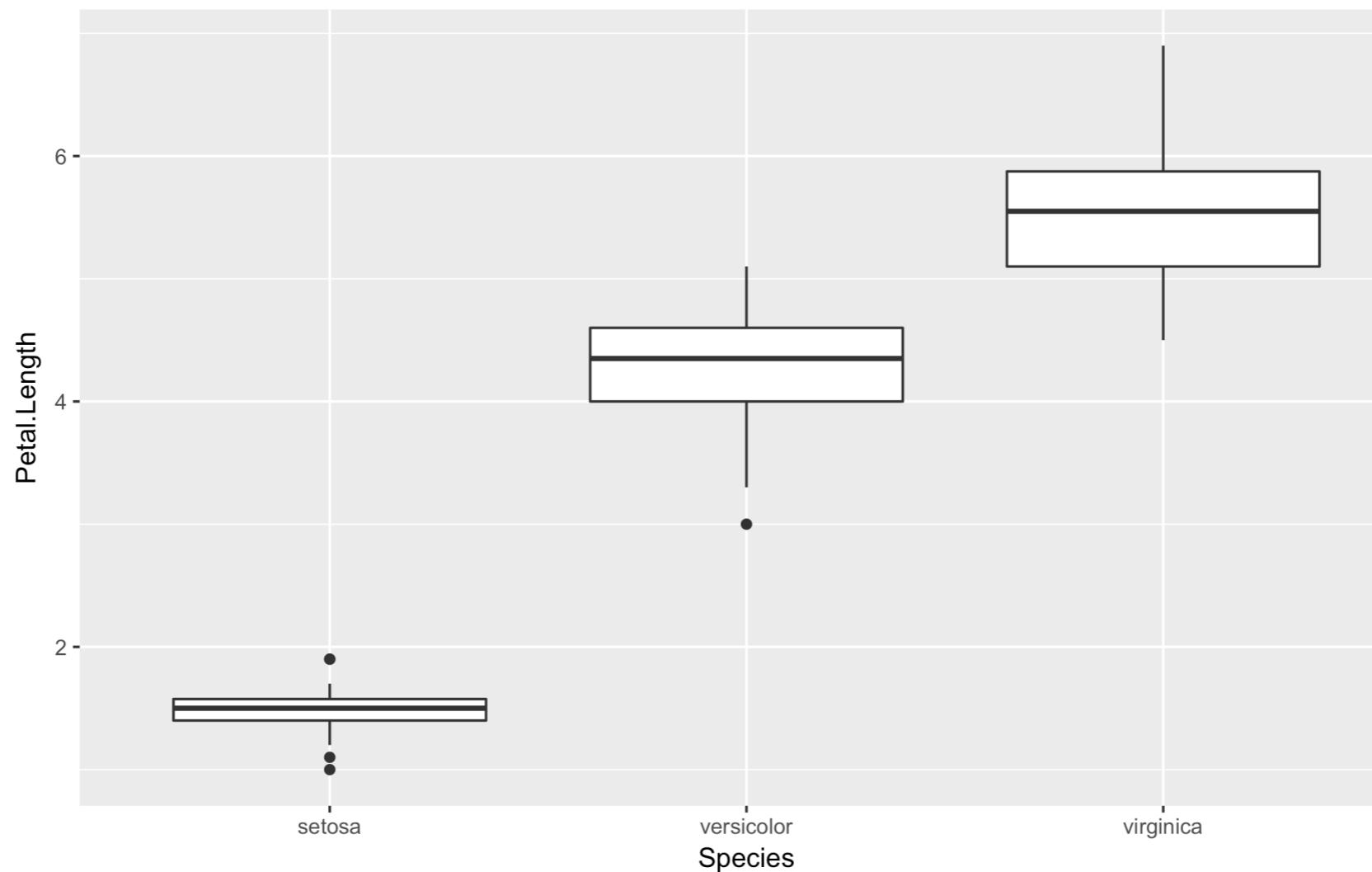
ggplot: Data, aesthetics, geometrics

```
> ggplot(iris)  
> ggplot(iris, aes(x = Petal.Length, y = Petal.Width, colour=Species))  
> ggplot(iris, aes(x = Petal.Length, y = Petal.Width, colour=Species)) +  
  geom_point()
```



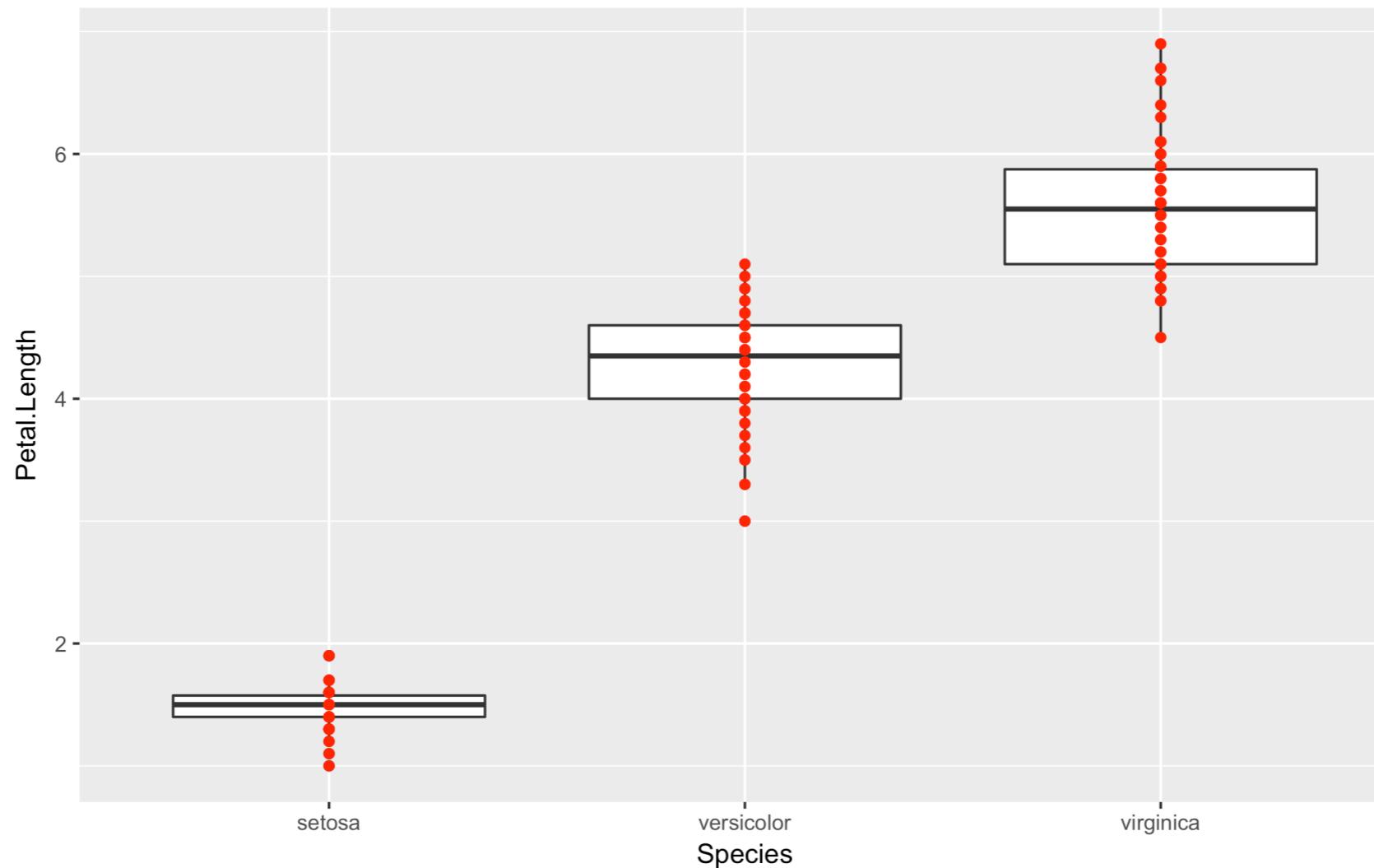
ggplot: Várias camadas

```
> ggplot(iris, aes(x = Species, y = Petal.Length)) +  
  geom_boxplot()
```



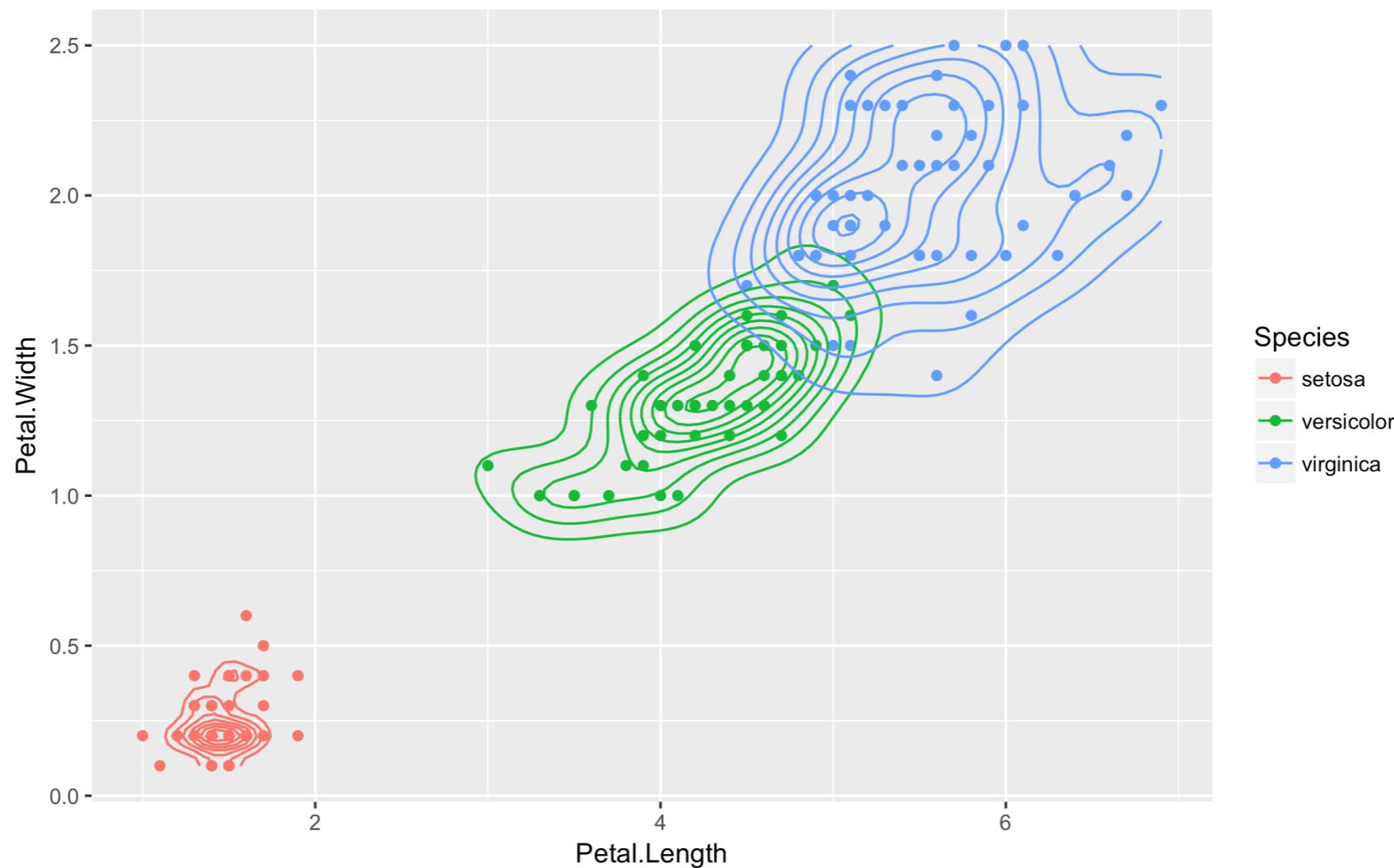
ggplot: Multiple geometric layers

```
> ggplot(iris, aes(x = Species, y = Petal.Length)) +  
  geom_boxplot() +  
  geom_point(colour='red')
```



ggplot: Camadas estatísticas

```
> ggplot(iris, aes(x = Petal.Length, y = Petal.Width, colour=Species)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  stat_density_2d()
```



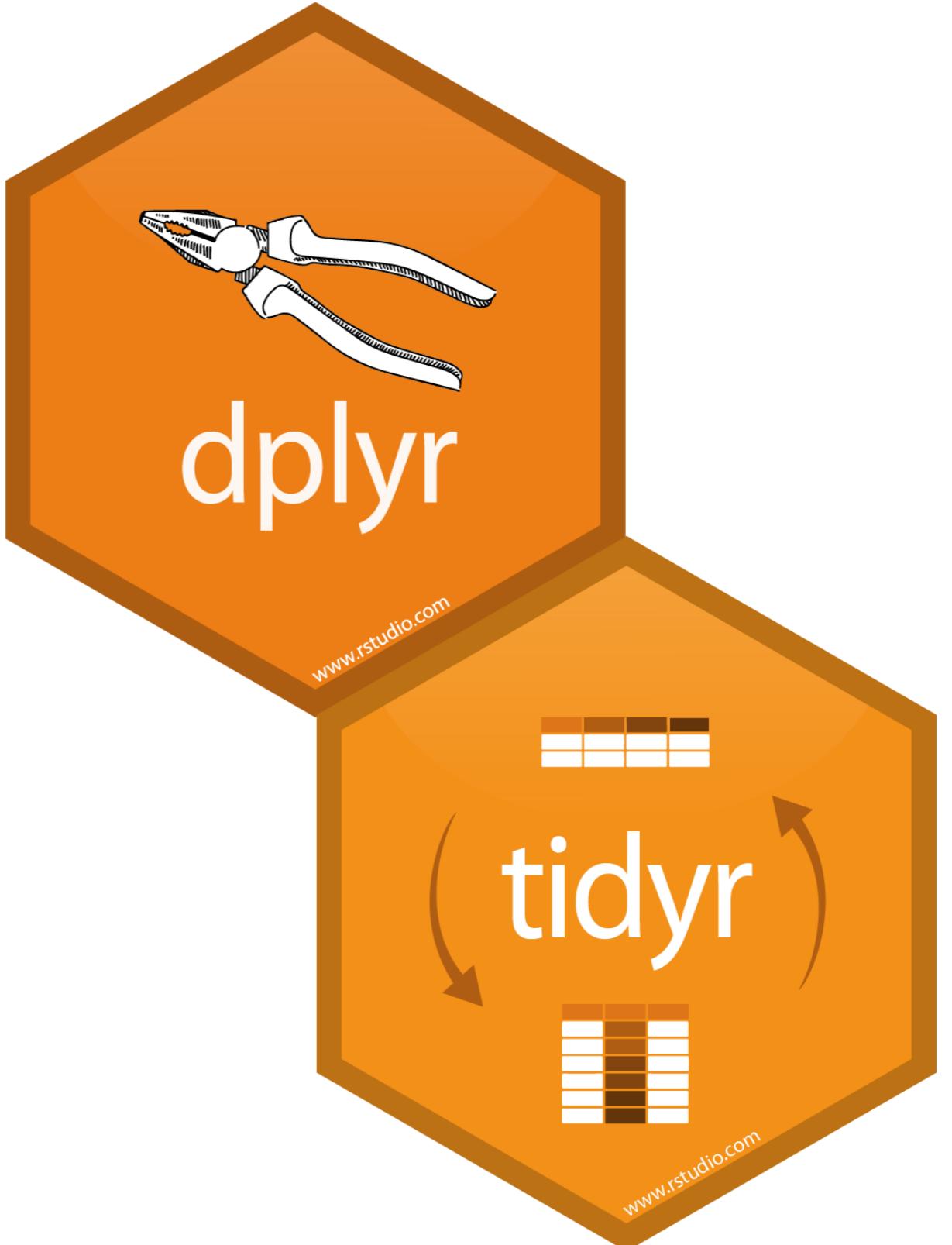
Exercício prático

Fazer os exercícios 2-I e 2-II.

Caso tenha tempo, tente fazer um exercício opcional, ou explore a leitura recomendada

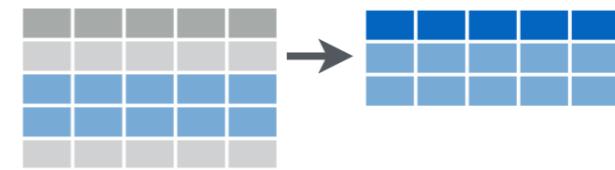
Manipulação de dados

Fundamentos do **dplyr** e **tidyr**



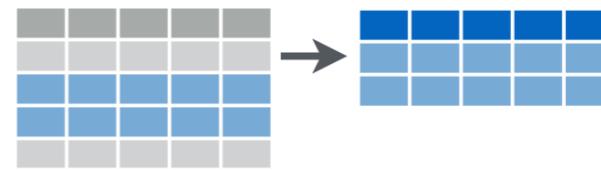
Subset Observations (Rows)

Função: filter()



```
> filter(iris, Species=="virginica")
```

Subset Observations (Rows)



Função: filter()

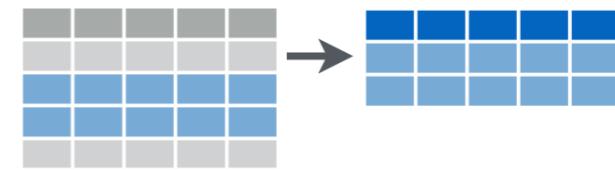
```
> filter(iris, Species=="virginica")
```

```
# A tibble: 50 x 5
```

| | Sepal.Length | Sepal.Width | Petal.Length | Petal.Width | Species |
|-------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| | <dbl> | <dbl> | <dbl> | <dbl> | <dbl> <fct> |
| 1 | 6.30 | 3.30 | 6.00 | 2.50 | virginica |
| 2 | 5.80 | 2.70 | 5.10 | 1.90 | virginica |
| 3 | 7.10 | 3.00 | 5.90 | 2.10 | virginica |
| 4 | 6.30 | 2.90 | 5.60 | 1.80 | virginica |
| 5 | 6.50 | 3.00 | 5.80 | 2.20 | virginica |
| 6 | 7.60 | 3.00 | 6.60 | 2.10 | virginica |
| 7 | 4.90 | 2.50 | 4.50 | 1.70 | virginica |
| 8 | 7.30 | 2.90 | 6.30 | 1.80 | virginica |
| 9 | 6.70 | 2.50 | 5.80 | 1.80 | virginica |
| 10 | 7.20 | 3.60 | 6.10 | 2.50 | virginica |
| # ... with 40 more rows | | | | | |

Subset Observations (Rows)

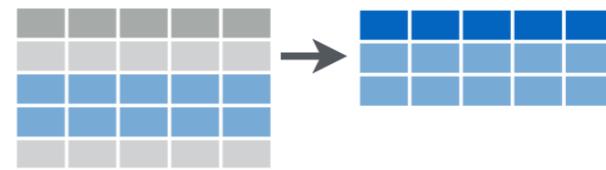
Função: filter()



```
> filter(iris, Species=="virginica", Sepal.Length>= 7.5)
```

Subset Observations (Rows)

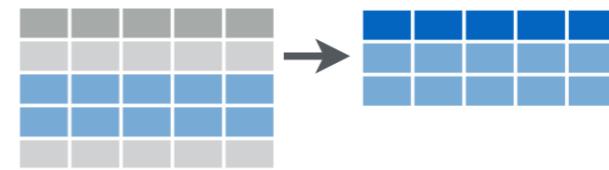
Função: filter()



```
> filter(iris, Species=="virginica", Sepal.Length>= 7.5)
# A tibble: 6 x 5
  Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width Species
        <dbl>       <dbl>      <dbl>      <dbl>   <fct>
1       7.60       3.00      6.60      2.10 virginica
2       7.70       3.80      6.70      2.20 virginica
3       7.70       2.60      6.90      2.30 virginica
4       7.70       2.80      6.70      2.00 virginica
5       7.90       3.80      6.40      2.00 virginica
6       7.70       3.00      6.10      2.30 virginica
```

Subset Observations (Rows)

Função: filter()

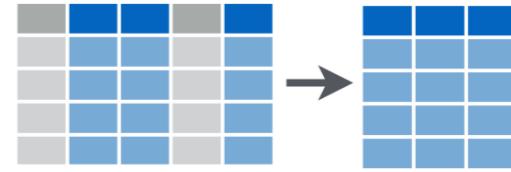


```
> filter(iris, Species=="virginica", Sepal.Length>= 7.5)
# A tibble: 6 x 5
  Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width Species
        <dbl>       <dbl>      <dbl>      <dbl>   <fct>
1       7.60       3.00      6.60      2.10 virginica
2       7.70       3.80      6.70      2.20 virginica
3       7.70       2.60      6.90      2.30 virginica
4       7.70       2.80      6.70      2.00 virginica
5       7.90       3.80      6.40      2.00 virginica
6       7.70       3.00      6.10      2.30 virginica
```

Same as:

```
> filter(iris, Species=="virginica" & Sepal.Length>= 7.5)
```

Função: select()



```
> select(iris, Sepal.Length, Sepal.Width, Species)
```

Função: select()



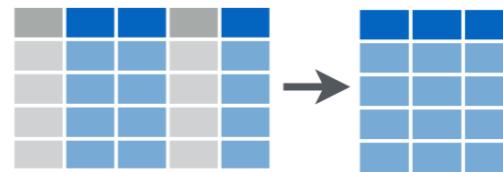
```
> select(iris, Sepal.Length, Sepal.Width, Species)
# A tibble: 150 × 3
  Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Species
        <dbl>      <dbl>   <fct>
1       5.10      3.50  setosa
2       4.90      3.00  setosa
3       4.70      3.20  setosa
4       4.60      3.10  setosa
5       5.00      3.60  setosa
6       5.40      3.90  setosa
7       4.60      3.40  setosa
8       5.00      3.40  setosa
9       4.40      2.90  setosa
10      4.90      3.10  setosa
# ... with 140 more rows
```

Função: select()



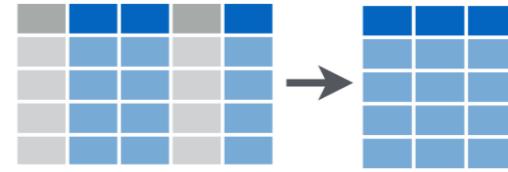
```
> select(iris, Sepal.Length, Sepal.Width, Species)  
> select(iris, starts_with("Sepal"), Species)
```

Função: select()



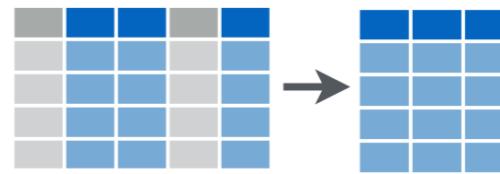
```
> select(iris, Sepal.Length, Sepal.Width, Species)
> select(iris, starts_with("Sepal"), Species)
# A tibble: 150 × 3
  Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Species
        <dbl>      <dbl> <fct>
1         5.10      3.50 setosa
2         4.90      3.00 setosa
3         4.70      3.20 setosa
4         4.60      3.10 setosa
5         5.00      3.60 setosa
6         5.40      3.90 setosa
7         4.60      3.40 setosa
8         5.00      3.40 setosa
9         4.40      2.90 setosa
10        4.90      3.10 setosa
# ... with 140 more rows
```

Função: select()



```
> select(iris, Sepal.Length, Sepal.Width, Species)  
> select(iris, starts_with("Sepal"), Species)  
> select(iris, -starts_with("Petal"))
```

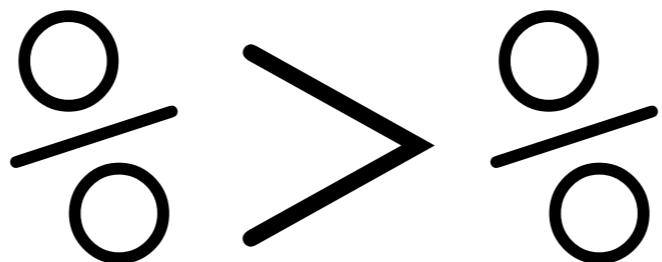
Função: select()



```
> select(iris, Sepal.Length, Sepal.Width, Species)
> select(iris, starts_with("Sepal"), Species)
> select(iris, -starts_with("Petal"))
# A tibble: 150 × 3
```

| | Sepal.Length | Sepal.Width | Species |
|--------------------------|--------------|-------------|---------|
| | <dbl> | <dbl> | <fct> |
| 1 | 5.10 | 3.50 | setosa |
| 2 | 4.90 | 3.00 | setosa |
| 3 | 4.70 | 3.20 | setosa |
| 4 | 4.60 | 3.10 | setosa |
| 5 | 5.00 | 3.60 | setosa |
| 6 | 5.40 | 3.90 | setosa |
| 7 | 4.60 | 3.40 | setosa |
| 8 | 5.00 | 3.40 | setosa |
| 9 | 4.40 | 2.90 | setosa |
| 10 | 4.90 | 3.10 | setosa |
| # ... with 140 more rows | | | |

Combinando funções: *piping*

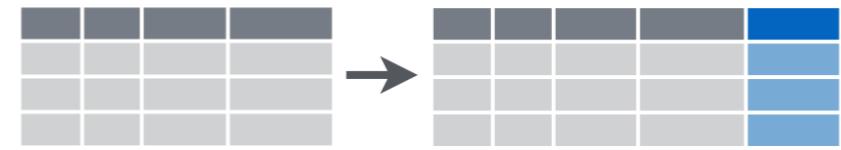


```
iris %>% filter(Species=="setosa") %>%
  select(starts_with("Sepal"), Species) %>%
  head()
```

| | Sepal.Length | Sepal.Width | Species |
|---|--------------|-------------|---------|
| 1 | 5.1 | 3.5 | setosa |
| 2 | 4.9 | 3.0 | setosa |
| 3 | 4.7 | 3.2 | setosa |
| 4 | 4.6 | 3.1 | setosa |
| 5 | 5.0 | 3.6 | setosa |
| 6 | 5.4 | 3.9 | setosa |

Make New Variables

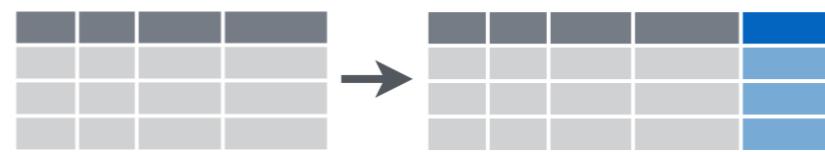
Função: mutate()



```
> mutate(iris,  
        petal_area = pi * Petal.Length/2 * Petal.Width/2)
```

Make New Variables

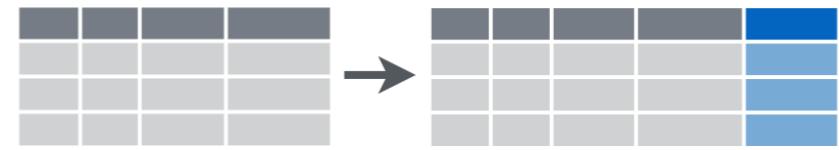
Função: mutate()



```
> mutate(iris,  
        petal_area = pi * Petal.Length/2 * Petal.Width/2)  
# A tibble: 150 x 6  
  Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width Species petal_area  
        <dbl>       <dbl>        <dbl>        <dbl>   <fct>      <dbl>  
1         5.1        3.5         1.4        0.2 setosa     0.220  
2         4.9        3.0         1.4        0.2 setosa     0.220  
3         4.7        3.2         1.3        0.2 setosa     0.204  
4         4.6        3.1         1.5        0.2 setosa     0.236  
5         5.0        3.6         1.4        0.2 setosa     0.220  
6         5.4        3.9         1.7        0.4 setosa     0.534  
7         4.6        3.4         1.4        0.3 setosa     0.330  
8         5.0        3.4         1.5        0.2 setosa     0.236  
9         4.4        2.9         1.4        0.2 setosa     0.220  
10        4.9        3.1         1.5        0.1 setosa     0.118  
# ... with 140 more rows
```

Make New Variables

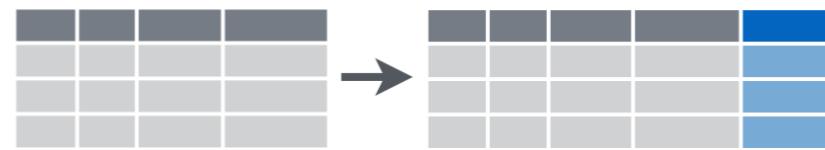
Função: mutate()



```
> mutate(iris,  
        # compute the area of a single petal  
        petal_area = pi * Petal.Length/2 * Petal.Width/2,  
        # abbreviate the name of the species  
        Species_abbr = substring(Species, 1, 3)  
)
```

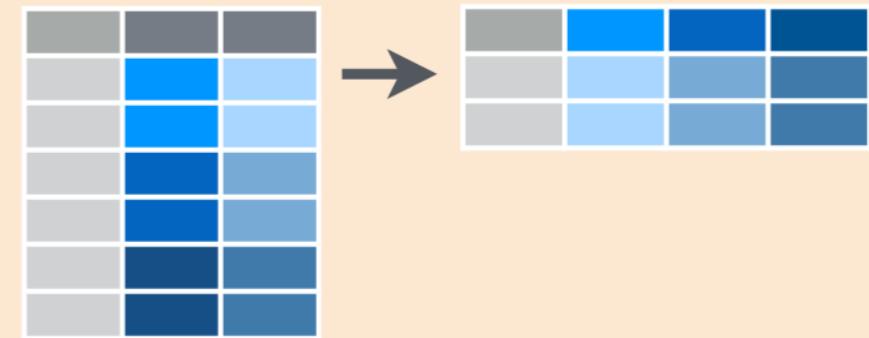
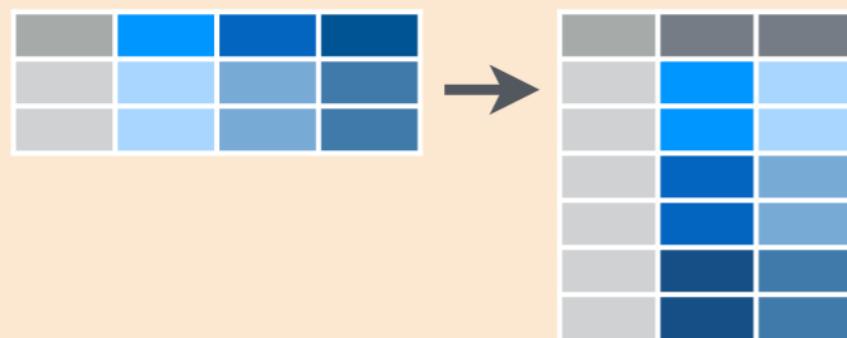
Make New Variables

Função: mutate()



```
> mutate(iris,  
        # compute the area of a single petal  
        petal_area = pi * Petal.Length/2 * Petal.Width/2,  
        # abbreviate the name of the species  
        Species_abbr = substring(Species, 1, 3))  
  
)  
  
# A tibble: 150 x 7  
#>   Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width Species petal_area Species_abbr  
#>       <dbl>      <dbl>       <dbl>       <dbl>   <fct>     <dbl>      <chr>  
#> 1       5.1        3.5        1.4        0.2  setosa    0.220     set  
#> 2       4.9        3.0        1.4        0.2  setosa    0.220     set  
#> 3       4.7        3.2        1.3        0.2  setosa    0.204     set  
#> 4       4.6        3.1        1.5        0.2  setosa    0.236     set  
#> 5       5.0        3.6        1.4        0.2  setosa    0.220     set  
#> 6       5.4        3.9        1.7        0.4  setosa    0.534     set  
#> 7       4.6        3.4        1.4        0.3  setosa    0.330     set  
#> 8       5.0        3.4        1.5        0.2  setosa    0.236     set  
#> 9       4.4        2.9        1.4        0.2  setosa    0.220     set  
#> 10      4.9        3.1        1.5        0.1  setosa    0.118     set  
# ... with 140 more rows
```

gather() e spread()



`tidyverse::gather(cases, "year", "n", 2:4)`

Gather columns into rows.

`tidyverse::spread(pollution, size, amount)`

Spread rows into columns.

- Wide to long: **gather**
- Long to wide: **spread**

Wide and long data

```
# A tibble: 150 x 6
  Species observation Petal.Length Petal.Width Sepal.Length Sepal.Width
  <chr>     <int>        <dbl>      <dbl>       <dbl>      <dbl>
1 setosa      1         1.40     0.200       5.10      3.50
2 setosa      2         1.40     0.200       4.90      3.00
3 setosa      3         1.30     0.200       4.70      3.20
4 setosa      4         1.50     0.200       4.60      3.10
5 setosa      5         1.40     0.200       5.00      3.60
6 setosa      6         1.70     0.400       5.40      3.90
7 setosa      7         1.40     0.300       4.60      3.40
8 setosa      8         1.50     0.200       5.00      3.40
9 setosa      9         1.40     0.200       4.40      2.90
10 setosa     10        1.50     0.100      4.90      3.10
# ... with 140 more rows
# A tibble: 600 x 4
  Species observation measurement value
  <chr>     <int>      <chr>      <dbl>
1 setosa      1 Sepal.Length 5.10
2 setosa      1 Sepal.Width  3.50
3 setosa      1 Petal.Length 1.40
4 setosa      1 Petal.Width  0.200
5 setosa      2 Sepal.Length 4.90
6 setosa      2 Sepal.Width  3.00
7 setosa      2 Petal.Length 1.40
8 setosa      2 Petal.Width  0.200
9 setosa      3 Sepal.Length 4.70
10 setosa     3 Sepal.Width  3.20
# ... with 590 more rows
```

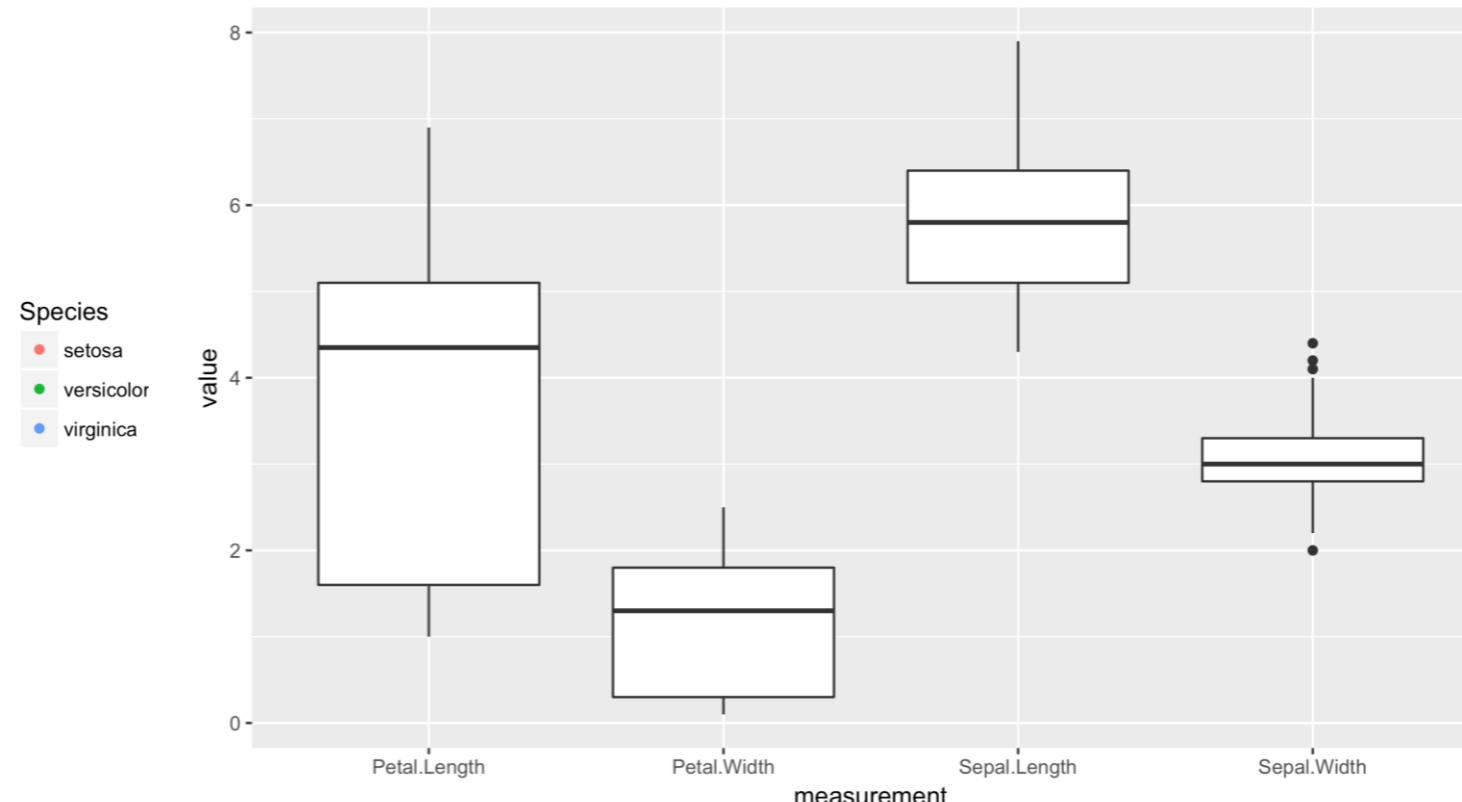
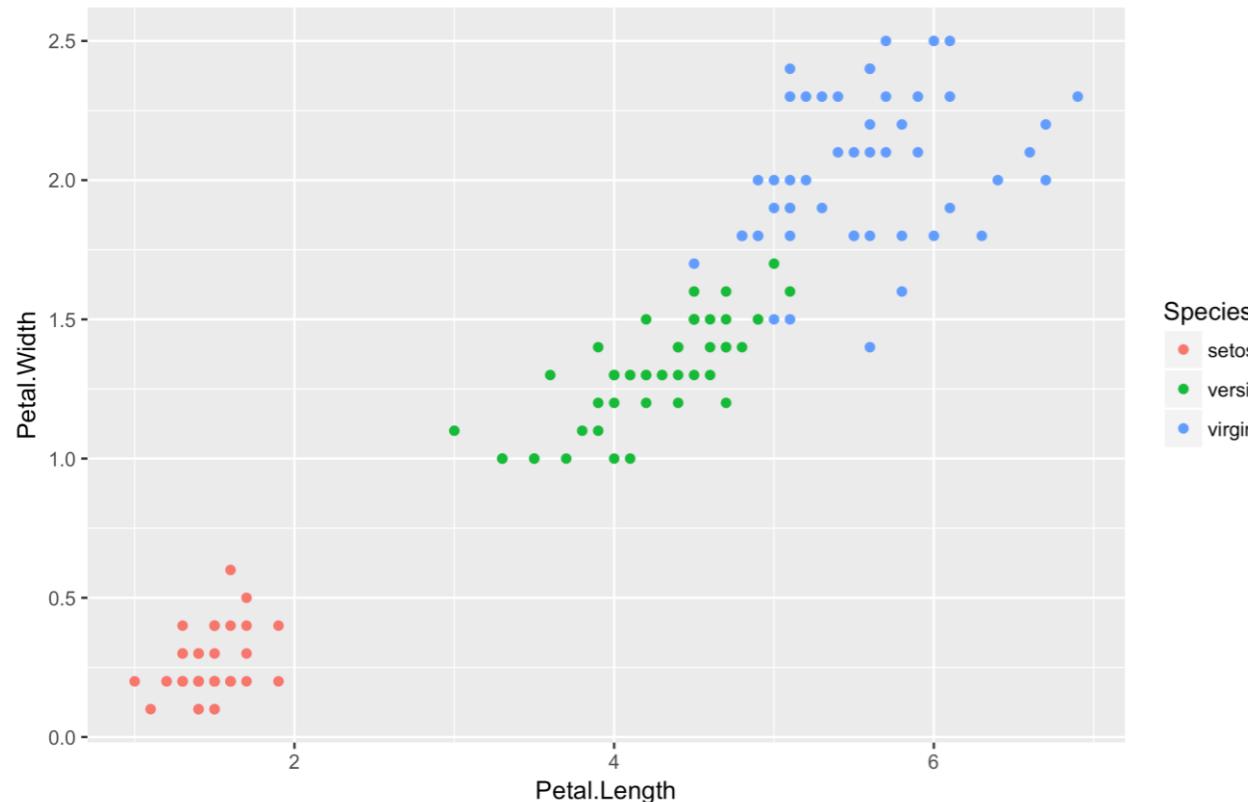
- Mais informações por observação
- Medidas de cada indivíduo
- Formato necessário no caso de plotar medidas relacionadas

- Mais informações por colunas
- Sem valores nas colunas (tidy)
- Uma única observação por linha (tidy)
- Necessário para plotar muitos dados em um único gráfico

Wide

VS.

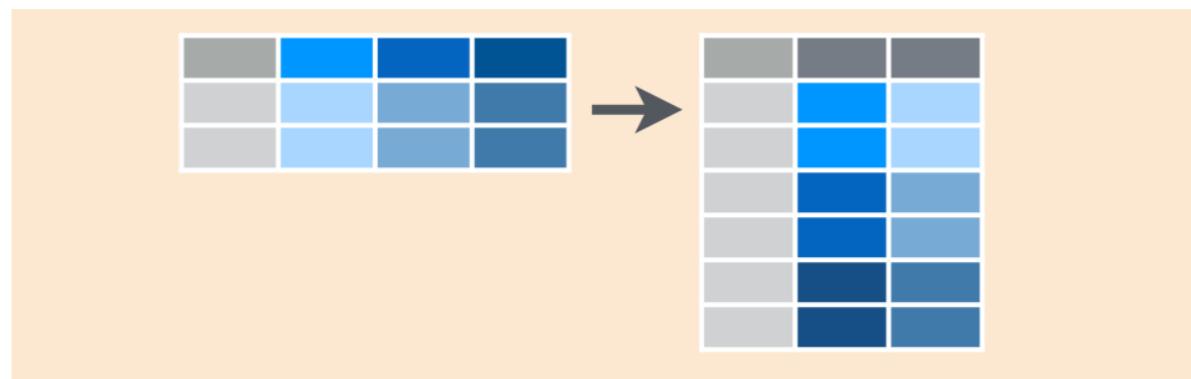
Long



- Mais informações por observação
- Medidas de cada indivíduo
- Formato necessário no caso de plotar medidas relacionadas

- Mais informações por colunas
- Sem valores nas colunas (tidy)
- Uma única observação por linha (tidy)
- Necessário para plotar muitos dados em um único gráfico

Função: gather()



```
> iris_obs <- mutate(iris, observation = 1:n())
```

```
> iris_obs
```

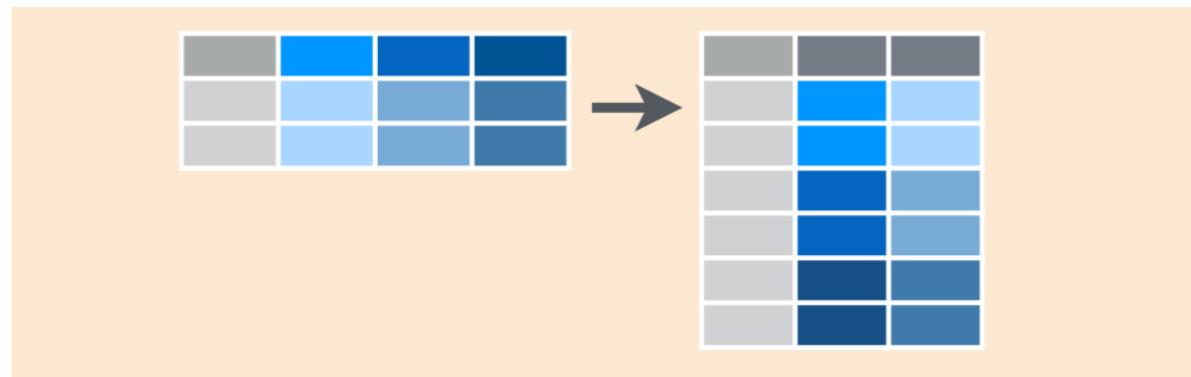
```
# A tibble: 150 x 6
```

| | Sepal.Length | Sepal.Width | Petal.Length | Petal.Width | Species | observation |
|--------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| | <dbl> | <dbl> | <dbl> | <dbl> | <chr> | <int> |
| 1 | 5.10 | 3.50 | 1.40 | 0.200 | setosa | 1 |
| 2 | 4.90 | 3.00 | 1.40 | 0.200 | setosa | 2 |
| 3 | 4.70 | 3.20 | 1.30 | 0.200 | setosa | 3 |
| 4 | 4.60 | 3.10 | 1.50 | 0.200 | setosa | 4 |
| 5 | 5.00 | 3.60 | 1.40 | 0.200 | setosa | 5 |
| 6 | 5.40 | 3.90 | 1.70 | 0.400 | setosa | 6 |
| 7 | 4.60 | 3.40 | 1.40 | 0.300 | setosa | 7 |
| 8 | 5.00 | 3.40 | 1.50 | 0.200 | setosa | 8 |
| 9 | 4.40 | 2.90 | 1.40 | 0.200 | setosa | 9 |
| 10 | 4.90 | 3.10 | 1.50 | 0.100 | setosa | 10 |
| # ... with 140 more rows | | | | | | |

headers

content

Função: gather()



```
> iris_obs <- mutate(iris, observation = 1:n())
> iris_obs
> iris_long <- gather(iris_obs, measurement, value,
Sepal.Width, Petal.Length, Petal.Width)
```

```
> iris_long
```

```
# A tibble: 600 x 4
```

| | Species | observation | measurement | value |
|----|---------|-------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| | <chr> | <int> | <chr> | <dbl> |
| 1 | setosa | 1 | Sepal.Length | 5.10 |
| 2 | setosa | 1 | Sepal.Width | 3.50 |
| 3 | setosa | 1 | Petal.Length | 1.40 |
| 4 | setosa | 1 | Petal.Width | 0.200 |
| 5 | setosa | 2 | Sepal.Length | 4.90 |
| 6 | setosa | 2 | Sepal.Width | 3.00 |
| 7 | setosa | 2 | Petal.Length | 1.40 |
| 8 | setosa | 2 | Petal.Width | 0.200 |
| 9 | setosa | 3 | Sepal.Length | 4.70 |
| 10 | setosa | 3 | Sepal.Width | 3.20 |
| | | | | # ... with 590 more rows |



Função: `spread()`

```
> iris_wide <- spread(iris_long, measurement, value)
```

Função: spread()

column to
headers



column to be split

```
> iris_wide <- spread(iris_long, measurement, value)
```

```
> iris_wide
```

```
# A tibble: 150 × 6
```

| | Species | observation | Petal.Length | Petal.Width | Sepal.Length | Sepal.Width |
|--------------------------|---------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | | | <dbl> | <dbl> | <dbl> | <dbl> |
| 1 | setosa | 1 | 1.40 | 0.200 | 5.10 | 3.50 |
| 2 | setosa | 2 | 1.40 | 0.200 | 4.90 | 3.00 |
| 3 | setosa | 3 | 1.30 | 0.200 | 4.70 | 3.20 |
| 4 | setosa | 4 | 1.50 | 0.200 | 4.60 | 3.10 |
| 5 | setosa | 5 | 1.40 | 0.200 | 5.00 | 3.60 |
| 6 | setosa | 6 | 1.70 | 0.400 | 5.40 | 3.90 |
| 7 | setosa | 7 | 1.40 | 0.300 | 4.60 | 3.40 |
| 8 | setosa | 8 | 1.50 | 0.200 | 5.00 | 3.40 |
| 9 | setosa | 9 | 1.40 | 0.200 | 4.40 | 2.90 |
| 10 | setosa | 10 | 1.50 | 0.100 | 4.90 | 3.10 |
| # ... with 140 more rows | | | | | | |

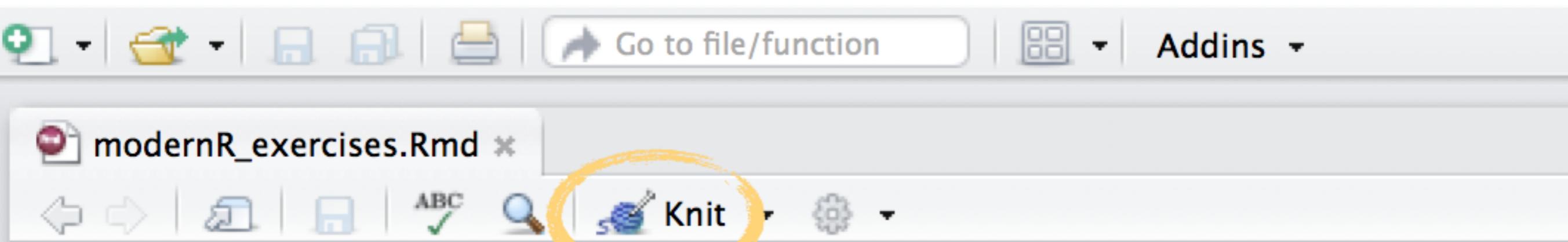
necessary for grouping!

Exercício prático

Fazer os exercícios 3-I e 3-II.

Caso tenha tempo, tente fazer um exercício opcional, ou explore a leitura recomendada

Quando finalizar, use o botão “Knit” novamente



The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with the following details:

- Toolbar:** Includes standard icons for file operations (New, Open, Save, Print), a "Go to file/function" search bar, and an "Addins" dropdown.
- File Tab:** Shows the file name "modernR_exercises.Rmd" with an asterisk indicating it's open.
- Toolbar Buttons:** Includes back/forward navigation, a document icon, ABC/Checkmark, a magnifying glass, and the "Knit" button, which is highlighted with a yellow circle.
- Code Editor:** Displays the R Markdown code. The code includes a YAML front matter block defining the title, author, and output type (HTML document with a table of contents). It also contains a note about the workshop and two sections: "# Introduction" and "In this document, we explore Crane migration, through the GPS dat data was kindly provided for this course by Sasha Pekarsky at the".

```
1 ---  
2 title: "Modern R with tidyverse"  
3 author: "[Insert your name]"  
4 output:  
5   html_document:  
6     toc: true  
7 ---  
8  
9 *This document is part of the workshop **Introduction to R & Data  
10  
11 # Introduction  
12  
13 In this document, we explore Crane migration, through the GPS dat data was kindly provided for this course by Sasha Pekarsky at the
```

```
useR <- function() {  
  print("Good luck and see you!")  
}  
useR()
```