



A Gentle Introduction to R

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Prerequisites

- Access to a copy of the ¹ software
 - ▶ i.e., a “binary executable”
 - ▶ Go to *www.r-project.org* to get a copy, or ask your system administrator.
- No previous experience with R or programming required.

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Section 1

Welcome

Pop Quiz

We will review these *at the end*, so you can see how much you have learned.

- What does 'CRAN' stand for?
- Why is it named 'R'?
- How can you use R *interactively*?
- How do you find out what a function does & how to use it?
- How do you store values to re-use later?
- True or False: Warnings can be ignored, but an Error means I made a mistake.
- True or False: Error messages will tell me how to fix the problem.

Answer in the chat:

What emoji best describes your current mood or state of mind?

Introductions

- Name
 - Pronouns
 - Job title, role
 - *optional*: a hobby or activity you enjoy?
-
- Have you used R before?
 - Have you used a programming language before?

Icebreaker activity

What is this?

1–3 word description, for example:

- “This is grey”
- “This looks uncomfortable”

OR caption this image?

On your turn:


- 1 Previous person's name
- 2 Their answer to the question
- 3 Your name
- 4 Your answer
- 5 Name of the person to go next



Figure 1: Caption this image.

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Learning Objectives

- Get familiar with the  *interface*
- Use technical *terms* for R concepts
- Enter *commands*
 - ▶ use R interactively: understand input & output
 - ▶ use some common *functions*
- Get familiar with 'R objects'
 - ▶ store & retrieve values
- Understand *Errors*, *Warnings*, and *Messages*
- How to get Help

Why is it named 'R'?

- 1 R started as an *open-source* implementation of the S statistical computing language (S-PLUS)²
 - ▶ S was created at Bell Laboratories in 1976³
 - ▶ R was based on the S syntax (mostly v3), but works very differently “under the hood”.
- 2 R was created by Ross Ihaka and Robert Gentleman — aka “R & R”⁴ — at the University of Auckland in the early 1990s.

*Read more about the history of R on Wikipedia*⁵

²<https://www.r-project.org/about.html>

³[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/S_\(programming_language\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/S_(programming_language))

⁴<https://www.r-project.org/contributors.html>

⁵[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/R_\(programming_language\)#History](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/R_(programming_language)#History)

Section 2

Interacting with R (Interface)

The Interface

- ‘base R’ has a slightly different interface for each **O**perating **S**ystem (OS)
 - ▶ GUI = **G**raphical **U**ser **I**nterface
- R can also run inside of a terminal (no GUI) or other software (different GUI).

Integrated **D**evelopment **E**nvironment (IDE)

- An IDE is like an extra interface layer on top of ‘base R’
- IDEs often add convenient tools to make writing code easier (e.g., syntax highlighting), and for developing larger projects with multiple files.
- **RStudio** is one of the most popular cross-platform IDEs for R.
 - ▶ RStudio is available in open source (free/libre) and commercial^a editions.

^afor organizations not able to use software licensed with AGPL

A quick tour of the 'base R GUI'

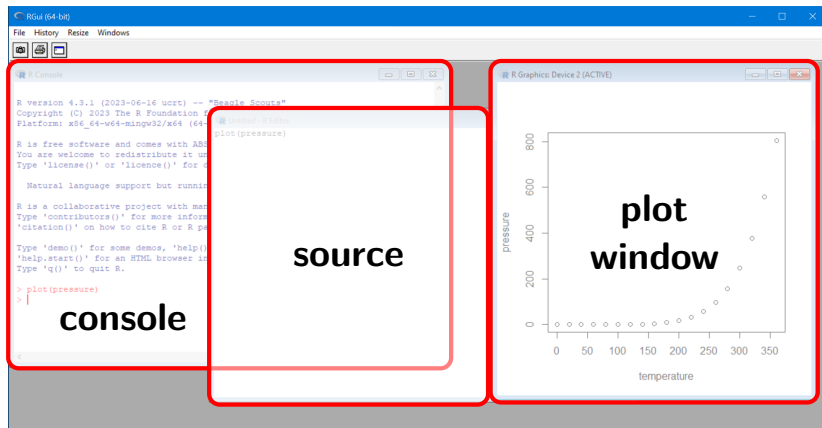


Figure 2: Screenshot of the R GUI in Windows.

A quick tour of RStudio

The RStudio GUI has 4 ‘panes’ that contain ‘tabs’.

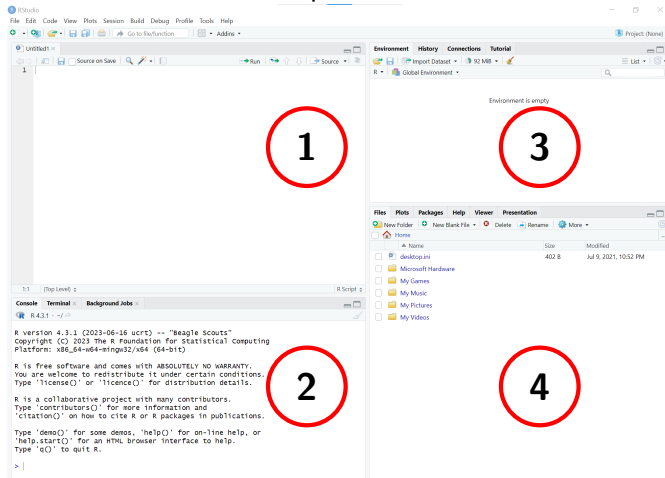


Figure 3: Screenshot of RStudio (default layout).

left:

- 1 top: **Source**^a
- 2 bottom: **Console, Terminal, ...**

right:

- 3 top: **Environment, History, ...**
- 4 bottom: **Files, Plots, Help, ...**

^aempty until you create or open a file

- Regardless of the GUI, you interact with R primarily using a *command line*
 - ▶ aka a *command line interface* (cli)
 - ▶ the command line is usually in the *console*
- “Question-and-Answer Model”
 - ▶ You ask R to do something (a *command*), and R tells you the answer (*result*).
- Instructions are given to R using the *R language*.

The *console* is a window or pane where you will find:

- The *command line*
 - ▶ where you will enter commands for R to run
- Results of commands and other output
- Messages, *Warnings*, and **Errors**

The command-line

- The command *prompt* normally looks like this:

```
>
```

(the colour varies depending on the interface)

- ▶ This is R's way of saying "I am ready to accept new commands".
 - ▶ Type a new command on the line after this prompt (i.e., *input*).
- Press **return/enter** to *run* the current *command*
 - If you can still edit the command next to the prompt, then it has not been submitted to R to execute (it is still waiting for input).
 - If the last prompt is not empty (i.e., there is text beside it) *and* you cannot edit what is beside the prompt, it means R is still running the last command and is not ready to accept a new command yet.

The R command-line (continued)

- If the prompt looks like this:

```
+
```

it means the last command was *incomplete* and R is waiting for more input.

R will not do anything until the command is completed or cancelled.

- ▶ This usually means you forgot a closing
quote `"`, parenthesis `(`, bracket `[`, or brace `{`
- You can *cancel* the current command at any time by pressing escape
(`esc`)

Section 3

Warming up: some early commands

Input & Output

In this presentation,

- *commands* that can be entered in the *command-line* look like this:

```
Input (commands)
```

▶ You can try these yourself!

- Expected output (results) look like this:

```
Output (results)
```

R offers suggestions

Read the opening message carefully.

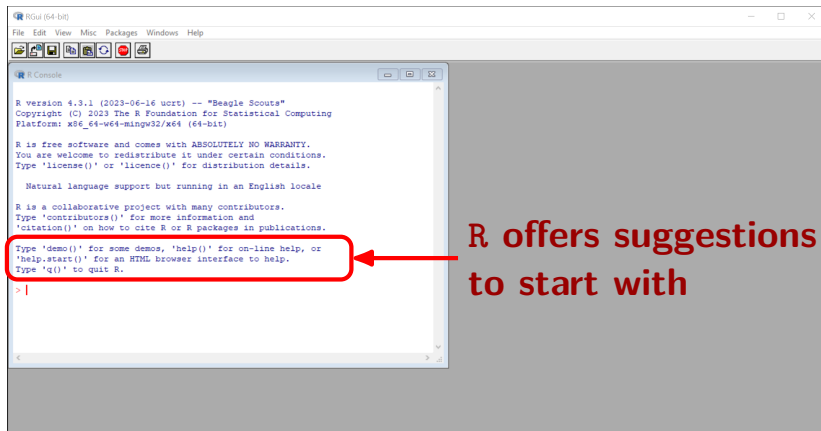


Figure 4: R offers suggestions of commands to **Type** in the console when it starts.

`demo(graphics)`

- some plots and graphs that can be made with R

`demo(image)`

- image-like graphics and maps that can be produced with R

`demo(lm.glm)`

- a demonstration of linear modelling & GLMs

`demo()`

- a list of available demos

`help.start()`

- ← A great place to start, especially if you are comfortable reading documentation for a programming language. More on this later.
-

Note

R will not only show the output, but also *the code used to produce it*.

is a show-off (alt)

`demo(graphics)`

`demo(image)`

`demo(lm.glm)`

`demo()`

`help.start()`

- some plots and graphs that can be made with R
- image-like graphics and maps that can be made with R
- a demonstration of linear modelling & GLMs
- a list of available demos



A great place to start, especially if you are comfortable reading documentation for a programming language. More on this later.

Note

R will not only show the output, but also *the code used to produce it.*

```
1 + 1
```

```
[1] 2
```

```
2 * 2
```

```
[1] 4
```

```
2 ^ 3
```

```
[1] 8
```

```
10 - 1
```

```
[1] 9
```

```
8 / 2
```

```
[1] 4
```

```
sqrt(9)
```

```
[1] 3
```

- These are *expressions*
- *Expressions* are *evaluated*, and the *value* (result) is *returned* (sometimes *invisibly*)

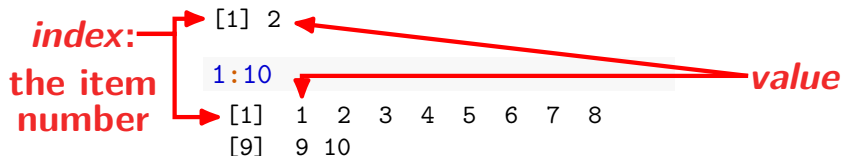
- With the cursor next to the empty prompt (`>`), use the up & down **arrow keys** (`↑↓`) to re-produce previous commands.
- This lets you “scroll through your *command history*”.
- Press **up** (`↑`) once, and you get the last command you entered without having to copy & paste.

Section 4

Simple R objects

Vectors

- The most basic kind of *object* in R is a *vector*
- Think of a vector as a list of related values (data), which are *all the same type*
- A single value is an “*atomic vector*” (a vector with a length of 1)



Using vectors

- Vectors can be used in calculations
- Operations are applied to each item (*element-wise*)

```
sum( c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5) )  
1:10 + 2  
1:5 * 5:1
```

- Vectors can be used to plot data in a graph

```
plot( rnorm(1000) )  
hist( rnorm(1000) )
```

Some data types (of *atomic vectors*)

numeric

- Includes *integers*, *real* (decimal / *double*), and *complex* numbers.
- 1.23

character (*string*)

- in single ' or double " quotes.
- 'hello world'
- "1.23"

logical

- TRUE or FALSE

```
class(1.23)
class('hello')
class("1.23")
class(FALSE)
```

```
typeof(1.23)
typeof(1:10)
```

```
as.character(c(1,2,NA,4))
```

↑
as.*(): converting from one type to another = *coercion*

Section 5

Storing & retrieving values

Symbolic variables

- You can store values (*objects*) in symbolic variables (*names*) using an *assignment operator*:

`<-` assign the *value* on the **right** to the *name* on the **left**

- Names can include:

letters	a-z A-Z
numbers	0-9
periods	.
underscores	_

```
A <- 10
B <- 10 * 10
A_log <- log(A)
B.seq <- 1:B

assign('x', 3)
```

- Names *should begin with a letter*.

Retrieve values

When a variable *name* is evaluated, it returns the stored *value*.

```
A
```

```
[1] 10
```

```
B
```

```
[1] 100
```

```
A_log
```

```
[1] 2.303
```

```
x
```

```
[1] 3
```

```
B.seq
```

```
[1] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
[14] 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26
[27] 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39
[40] 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52
[53] 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65
[66] 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78
[79] 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91
[92] 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100
```

Built-in variables

Some words and letters already have values in R
and should **never be used as variable names**.

```
pi
```

```
[1] 3.142
```

```
version
```

```
... information about  
this version of R ...
```

```
letters
```

```
[1] "a" "b" "c" "d" "e" "f" "g" "h" "i" "j" "k" "l" "m" "n"  
[15] "o" "p" "q" "r" "s" "t" "u" "v" "w" "x" "y" "z"
```

```
LETTERS
```

```
[1] "A" "B" "C" "D" "E" "F" "G" "H" "I" "J" "K" "L" "M" "N"  
[15] "O" "P" "Q" "R" "S" "T" "U" "V" "W" "X" "Y" "Z"
```

Reserved words

Some words and letters already have special meaning in the R language (*keywords*) and should **never be used as variable names**.

NA	“Not Available”	placeholder for unknown or missing values
NaN	“Not a Number”	placeholder for <i>undefined</i> numeric values
NULL	<i>a special object</i>	placeholder for missing <i>objects</i>
Inf	Infiniti	
TRUE	Logical value	
FALSE	Logical value	
T	short for TRUE	
F	short for FALSE	
c, q, t, C, D, I	R functions	
diff, df, pt	R functions	

R is case-sensitive

R.version	a variable	pi
-----------	------------	----

R.Version()	a <i>function</i>	<i>PI</i>
-------------	-------------------	-----------

letters	a-z	NA
---------	-----	----

LETTERS	A-Z	<i>na</i>
---------	-----	-----------

Use variables in calculations

```
A + 5
```

```
[1] 15
```

```
B/A
```

```
[1] 10
```

```
Weight <- c(60 , 72 , 57 , 90 , 95 , 72 )
```

```
Height <- c(1.7, 1.8, 1.6, 1.9, 1.7, 1.9)
```

```
BMI <- Weight / Height^2
```

```
BMI
```

```
[1] 20.76 22.22 22.27 24.93 32.87 19.94
```

```
plot(Height, Weight)
```

Housekeeping

`ls()`

List all variables you have created

`rm(x)`

Remove the variable 'x' from memory

`rm(list=ls())`

Remove *all variables* from memory
(clear memory)

```
pi
pi <- "pie"
pi
rm(pi)
pi
```

Section 6

Operators

Operators

Operators are special symbols that go between two values, to perform an *operation* on both values (the *operands*) and return the *result*.

- For example: `2 * 3` is a way of saying “*multiply* 2 and 3 together”
- Operations are evaluated one pair at a time, according to precedence (*order of operations*).

Arithmetic Operators

The usual math symbols:

`+`, `-`, `*`, `/`, `^`, etc.

Assignment Operators

Assign values to symbolic variables:

`<-`, `->`, `=`, etc.

Comparison (*Relational*) Operators

For comparing two values:

`==`, `!=`, `>`, `<`, etc.

Boolean Operators

Combining logical values

(`TRUE`, `FALSE`): `!`, `&`, `|`, etc.

Comparisons

Comparison of 2 values results in *logical values*: **TRUE** or **FALSE**

==	“equal” — Note the two equals signs. Not to be confused with a single equals sign (used to <i>assign</i> values).
!=	“not equal”
>	“greater than”
<	“less than”
>=	“greater than or equal to”
<=	“less than or equal to”

Comparisons: examples

```
1 == 2
```

```
[1] FALSE
```

```
1 <= 2
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

```
1 < "a"
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

```
1 < 2
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

```
1 != "foo"
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

```
0 == FALSE
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

Comparing decimals ('floating point' arithmetic)

Computers can't represent *all* values accurately, and there is often some rounding that occurs (even at 50+ decimal places). As a result, 'floating point' values may not be *reliably equal*.^{6 7}

This is a common source of confusion, but it is a fact of how computers handle floating point arithmetic, and not specific to R.

Two common solutions:

- 1 `round()` decimal values when comparing them
- 2 use a function with a tolerance for small differences, such as `all.equal()`

```
a <- sqrt(2)
a * a == 2 # should be TRUE
[1] FALSE
```

```
a * a - 2
[1] 4.441e-16
```

```
round(a * a, 8) == 2
[1] TRUE
```

```
all.equal(a * a, 2)
[1] TRUE
```

⁶R FAQ: "Why doesn't R think these numbers are equal?"

⁷See Stackoverflow: "Why are these numbers not equal?" for other solutions

Section 7

Functions

Section 8

Messages, Warnings, and Errors

Section 9

Help & documentation

Section 10

Installing packages

Section 11

Saving code (files)

Saving code (files)

Section 12

Backmatter

Quiz Review



References & More Information

`help.start()`

Accessible from the screen above (offline):

- An Introduction to R
- The R Language Definition

Online:

- RStudio Education (education.rstudio.com)
 - ▶ tutorials, workshop materials, and other resources.
-  Manuals (<https://cran.r-project.org/manuals.html>)
-  Contributed Documentation
 - ▶ e.g., <http://cran.r-project.org/doc/contrib/usingR.pdf>
- Internet search
 - ▶ Stack Overflow (stackoverflow.com)
 - ▶ Cookbook for R (www.cookbook-r.com)