

Getting Started with R

3 September 2021
Molly Lewis
Lab

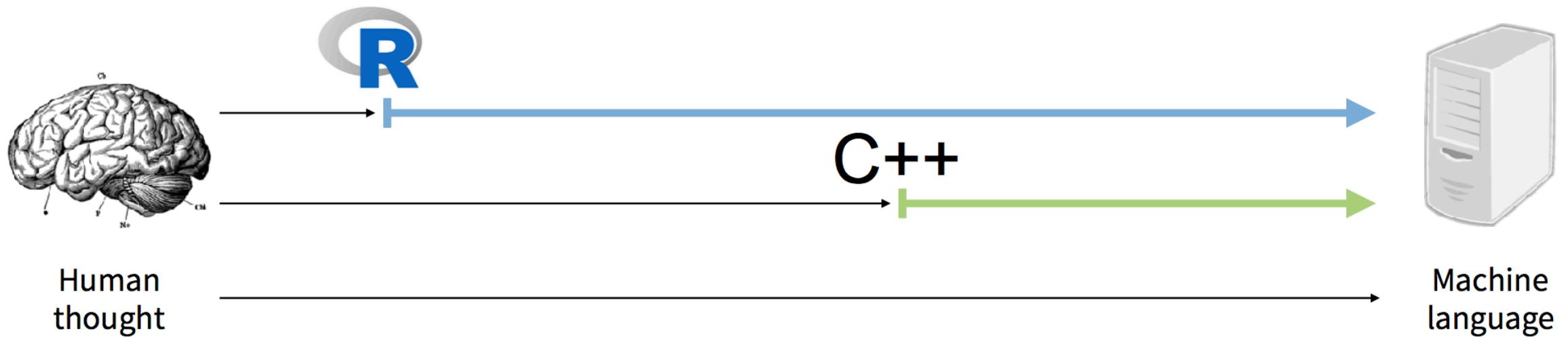


Artwork by @allison_horst

Why R for working with data

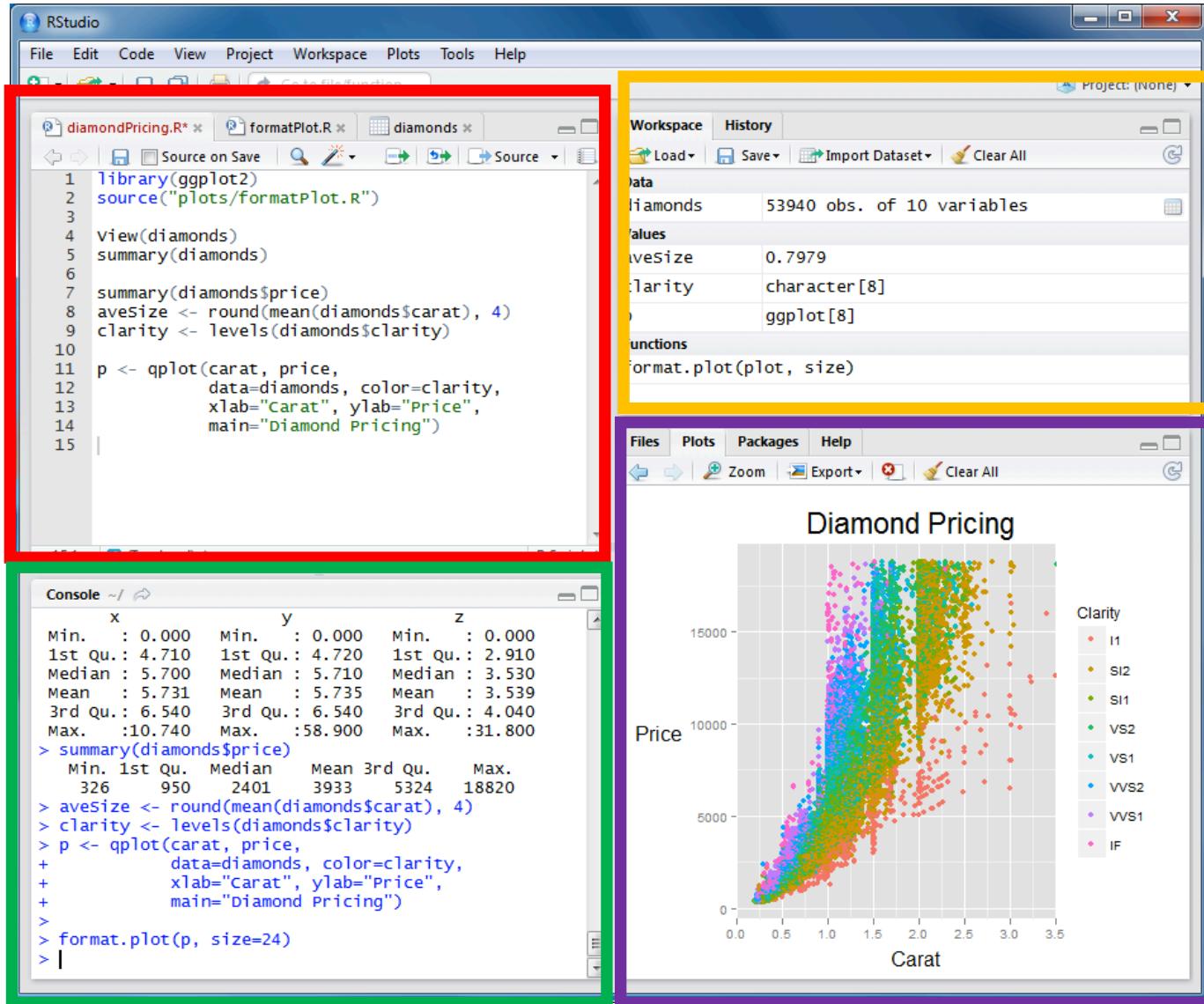
- Free and open-source
- Programming language (not point-and-click)
- Excellent graphics
- Easy to generate with reproducible reports
- Easy to integrate with other tools

R - A computer language for scientists



Rstudio Integrated Development Environment (IDE)

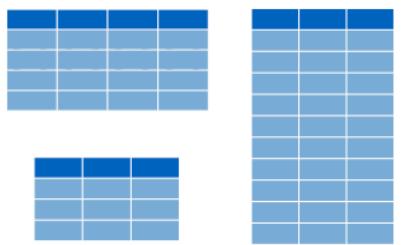
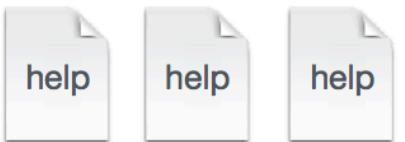
Source: edit file that you can run again later.



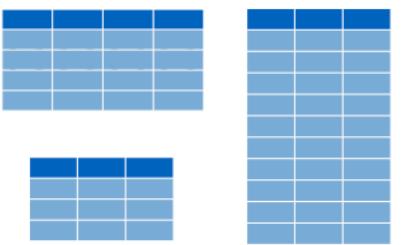
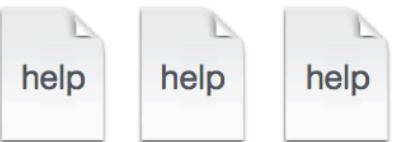
Console: type/paste commands to get output from R

Workspace/History: see list of variables and previous commands

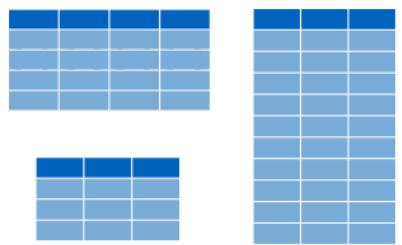
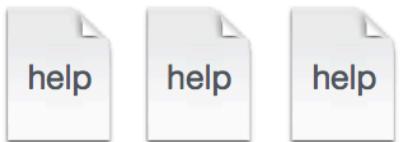
Files/Plots/Package s/Help



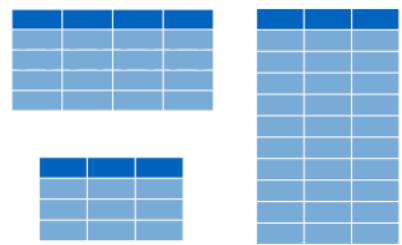
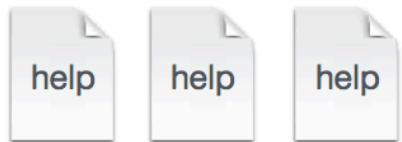
function1()
function2()
function3()
function4()



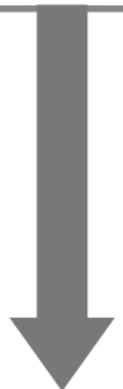
function5()
function6()
function7()
function8()



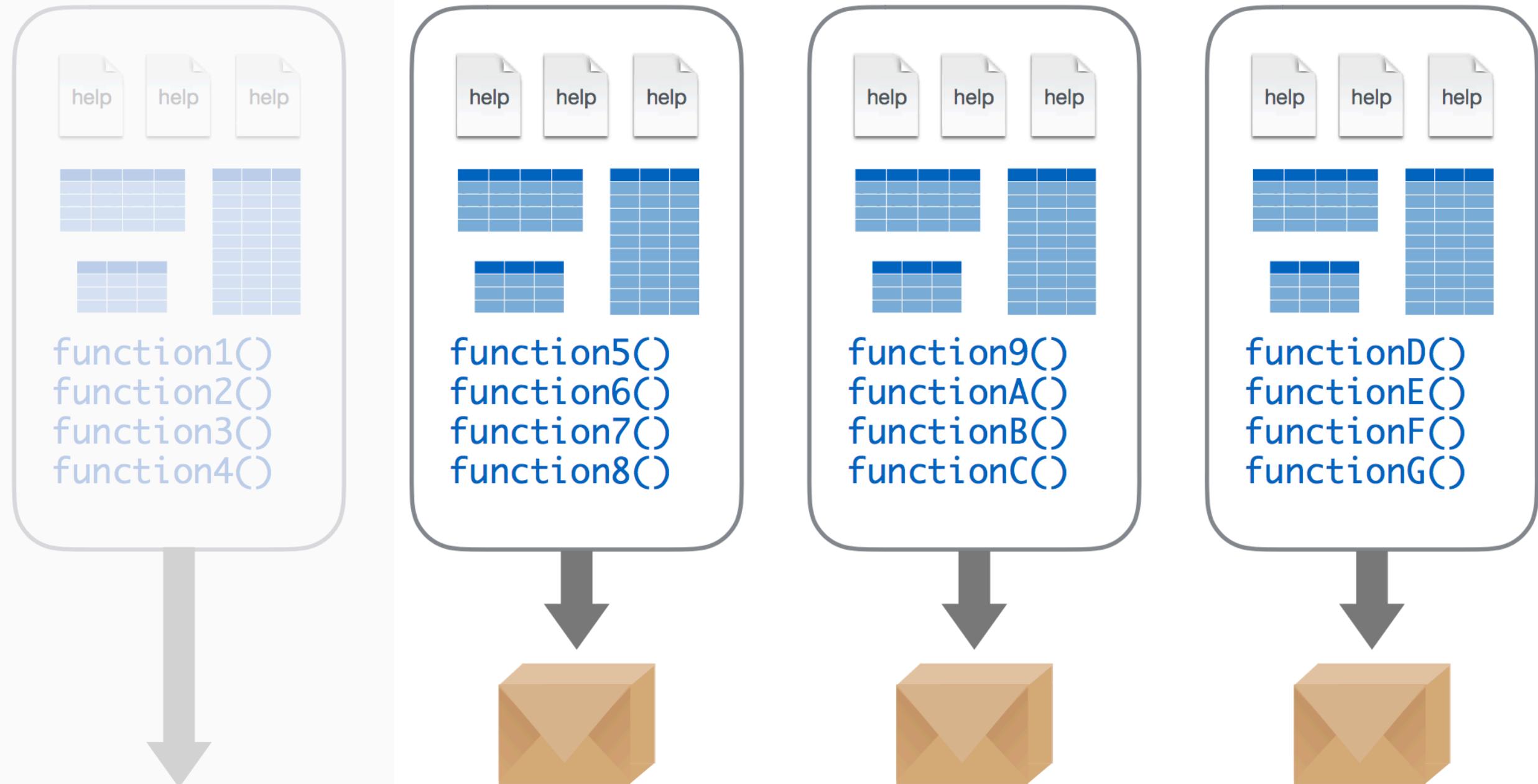
function9()
functionA()
functionB()
functionC()



functionD()
functionE()
functionF()
functionG()

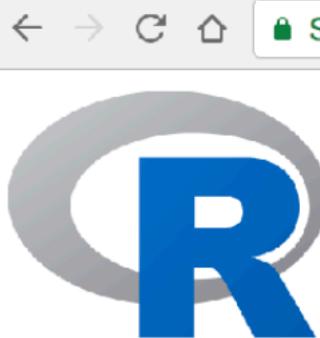


Base R



Base R

R Packages



[CRAN
Mirrors](#)
[What's new?](#)
[Task Views](#)
[Search](#)

[About R](#)
[R Homepage](#)
[The R Journal](#)

[Software](#)
[R Sources](#)
[R Binaries](#)
[Packages](#)
[Other](#)

[Documentation](#)
[Manuals](#)
[FAQs](#)
[Contributed](#)

Available CRAN Packages By Name

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

A3	Accurate, Adaptable, and Accessible Error Metrics for Predictive Models
abbyyR	Access to Abbyy Optical Character Recognition (OCR) API
abc	Tools for Approximate Bayesian Computation (ABC)
ABCAnalysis	Computed ABC Analysis
abc.data	Data Only: Tools for Approximate Bayesian Computation (ABC)
abcdeFBA	ABCDE_FBA: A-Biologist-Can-Do-Everything of Flux Balance Analysis with this package
ABCOptim	Implementation of Artificial Bee Colony (ABC) Optimization
ABCp2	Approximate Bayesian Computational Model for Estimating P2
ABC.RAP	Array Based CpG Region Analysis Pipeline
abcrf	Approximate Bayesian Computation via Random Forests
abctools	Tools for ABC Analyses
abd	The Analysis of Biological Data
abf2	Load Gap-Free Axon ABF2 Files
ABHgenotypeR	Easy Visualization of ABH Genotypes
abind	Combine Multidimensional Arrays
abjutils	Useful Tools for Jurimetical Analysis Used by the Brazilian Jurimetrics Association
abn	Modelling Multivariate Data with Additive Bayesian Networks
abodOutlier	Angle-Based Outlier Detection

Using packages

1

```
install.packages("foo")
```

Downloads files to computer

1 x per computer

2

```
library("foo")
```

Loads package

1 x per R Session

Tidyverse



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



tidyverse

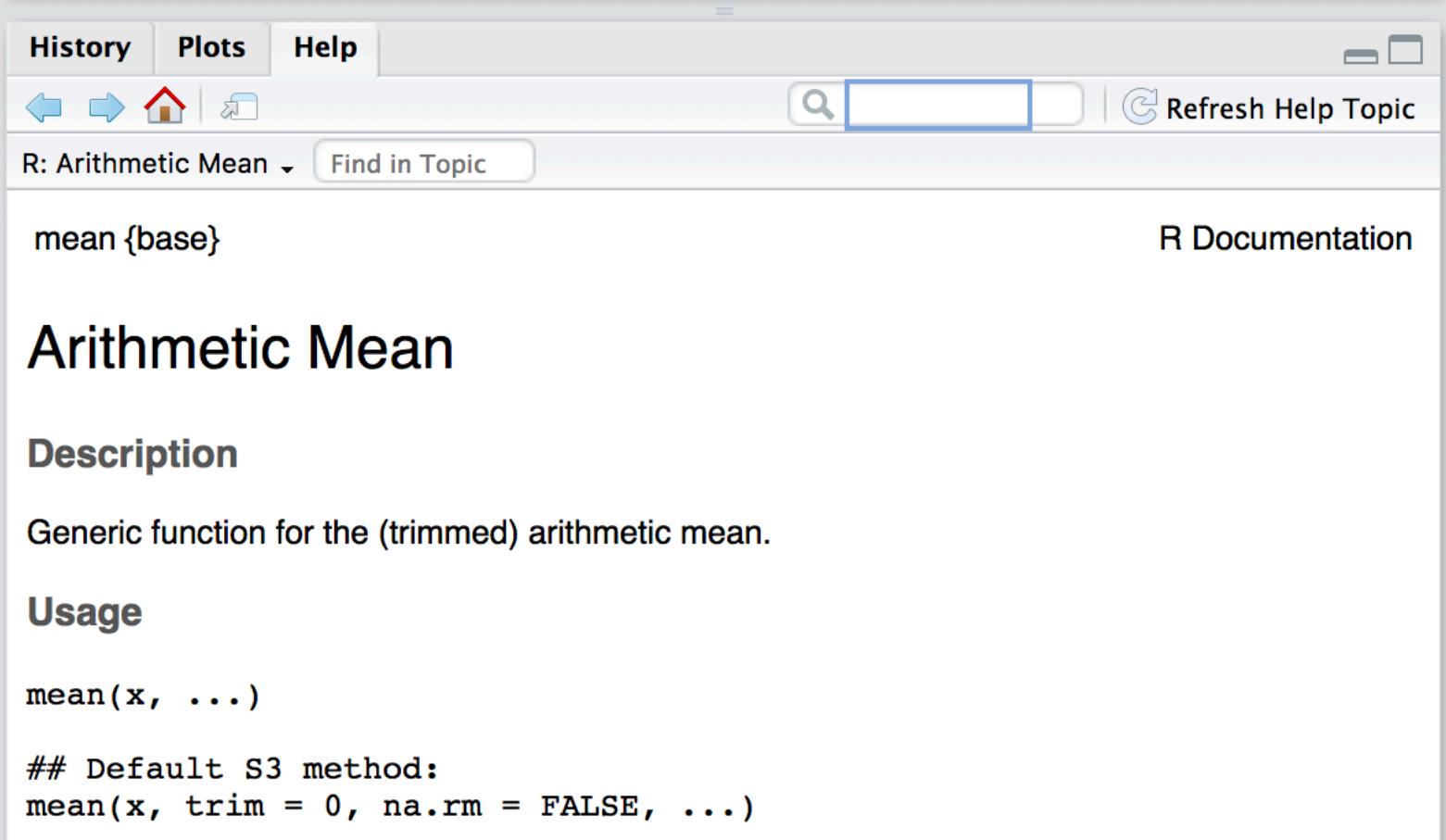


An R package that serves as a short cut for installing and loading the components of the tidyverse.

```
library("tidyverse")
```

Getting help

1. R help files



The screenshot shows the R Help interface with the following details:

- Toolbar:** History, Plots, Help (selected), back, forward, home, search, refresh.
- Search Bar:** R: Arithmetic Mean, Find in Topic.
- Topic:** mean {base}
- Title:** Arithmetic Mean
- Description:** Generic function for the (trimmed) arithmetic mean.
- Usage:**

```
mean(x, ...)  
  
## Default S3 method:  
mean(x, trim = 0, na.rm = FALSE, ...)
```
- Right Panel:** R Documentation

Anatomy of an R help file

Two ways to access:

1. Peruse in Help pane
2. ?<name> in console

The name of the function, and the library it is in.

Description

What it does.

Usage

```
mean(x, ...)
```

Default S3 method:
mean(x, trim = 0, na.rm = FALSE, ...)

Arguments

- x An R object. Currently there are methods for numeric/logical vectors and [date](#), [date-time](#) and [time interval](#) objects. Complex vectors are allowed for `trim = 0`, only.
- trim the fraction (0 to 0.5) of observations to be trimmed from each end of `x` before the mean is computed. Values of `trim` outside that range are taken as the nearest endpoint.
- na.rm a logical value indicating whether NA values should be stripped before the computation proceeds.
- ... further arguments passed to or from other methods.

The ellipsis allows other arguments to be passed to and from the function.

Value

If `trim` is zero (the default), the arithmetic mean of the values in `x` is computed, as a numeric or complex vector of length one. If `x` is not logical (coerced to numeric), numeric (including integer) or complex, `NA_real_` is returned, with a warning.
If `trim` is non-zero, a symmetrically trimmed mean is computed with a fraction of `trim` observations deleted from each end before the mean is computed.

References

Becker, R. A., Chambers, J. M. and Wilks, A. R. (1988) *The New S Language*. Wadsworth & Brooks/Cole.

See Also

[weighted.mean](#), [mean.POSIXct](#), [colMeans](#) for row and column means.

Other related functions

Examples

```
x <- c(0:10, 50)
xm <- mean(x)
c(xm, mean(x, trim = 0.10))
```

Self-contained examples that you can run at the console. These may use built-in datasets or other R functions.

R Documentation

Arithmetic Mean

[Package `base` version 3.4.3 [Index](#)]

Visit the package's Index page to look for Demos and Vignettes detailing how it works.

Getting help

1. R help files
2. Cheatsheets
(<https://rstudio.cloud/learn/cheat-sheets>)
3. Google!

Data visualization with ggplot2 :: CHEAT SHEET



The cheat sheet is organized into several sections:

- Basics**: Explains the grammar of graphics, showing how data, geom, and coordinate system components combine to form a plot.
- GRAPHICAL PRIMITIVES**: Lists primitives like `a + geom_blank()`, `b + geom_curve()`, `c + geom_rect()`, etc.
- Geoms**: A large section detailing various geom functions for different data types and distributions.
- TWO VARIABLES**: Focuses on continuous variables, showing how to map two variables to x and y axes.
- one discrete, one continuous**: Shows how to map a categorical variable to the x-axis and a continuous variable to the y-axis.
- continuous bivariate distribution**: Shows how to map two continuous variables to both x and y axes.
- continuous function**: Shows how to map a continuous variable to the y-axis.
- visualizing error**: Shows how to add error bars to plots.

Google

 X Microphone icon

Google Search

I'm Feeling Lucky

Today

1. Make sure you have R, Rstudio and tidyverse installed on your laptop
2. Work through online tutorial on R programming basics: <https://rstudio.cloud/learn/primers/1.2>
3. (complete readings for today)

Acknowledgements

Slide 2 adapted from

<https://www.andrew.cmu.edu/user/achoulde/94842/>

by CC license

Slides 3-11, adapted from

<https://github.com/rstudio-education/remaster-the-tidyverse/>

By CC license

Slide 10 adapted from

<https://education.rstudio.com/blog/2020/07/teaching-the-tidyverse-in-2020-part-1-getting-started/> by CC license