

Intro to R

Introduction

Welcome to class!

1. Introductions
2. Class overview
3. Getting R up and running



[Photo by [Belinda Fewings](#) on [Unsplash](#)]

Before we start ..

Poll: How are you feeling right now?

About Us

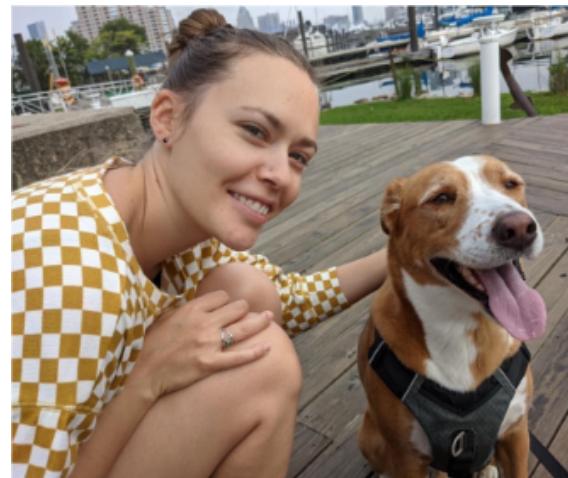
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About Us

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About Us

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About Us - TAs

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About Us - TAs

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About you!

Please introduce yourself on Slack!

[Slack Workspace](#)

The Learning Curve

Learning a programming language can be very intense and sometimes overwhelming.

We recommend fully diving in and minimizing other commitments to get the most out of this course.

Like learning a spoken language, programming takes **practice**.



The Learning Curve

Learning R has been career changing for all of us, and we want to share that!

We want you to succeed – We will get through this together!



What is R?

- R is a language and environment for statistical computing and graphics developed in 1991
- R is the open source implementation of the [S language](#), which was developed by [Bell laboratories](#) in the 70s.
- The aim of the S language, as expressed by John Chambers, is “to turn ideas into software, quickly and faithfully”



[source: <http://www.r-project.org/>, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/S_\(programming_language\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/S_(programming_language)),
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bell_Labs)]

What is R?

- Ross Ihaka and Robert Gentleman at the University of Auckland, New Zealand developed R
- R is both open source and open development



[source: <http://www.r-project.org/>, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/R_\(programming_language\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/R_(programming_language))]

Why R?

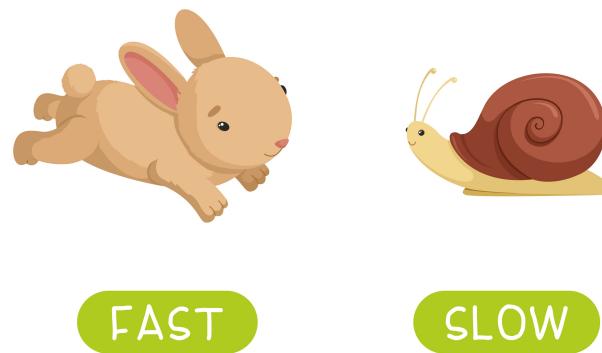
- Free (open source)
- High level language designed for statistical computing
- Powerful and flexible - especially for data wrangling and visualization
- Extensive add-on software (packages)
- Strong community



[source: https://github.com/r-ladies/meetup-presentations_baltimore]

Why not R?

- Little centralized support, relies on online community and package developers
- Annoying to update
- Slower, and more memory intensive, than the more traditional programming languages (C, Perl, Python)



[[source -School vector created by nizovatina - www.freepik.com](#)]

Introductions

What do you hope to get out of the class?

Why do you want to use R?



[Photo by [Nick Fewings](#) on [Unsplash](#)]

Course Website

http://jhudatascience.org/intro_to_r

Materials will be uploaded the night before class. We are constantly trying to improve content! Please refresh/download materials before class.



Learning Objectives

- Understanding basic programming syntax
- Reading data into R
- Recoding and manipulating data
- Using add-on packages (more on what this is soon!)
- Making exploratory plots
- Performing basic statistical tests
- Writing R functions
- **Building intuition**

Course Format

- Lecture with slides, interactive
- Lab/Practical experience
- Two 10 min breaks each day - timing may vary
- January 8-12 and 16-19, 2024 1:30 p.m. - 4:50 p.m. ET on Zoom
- In recognition of [Martin Luther King Jr. Day](#), there will be **no class on Monday January 15th, 2024.**
- Final classes will focus on final project

CoursePlus

<https://courseplus.jhu.edu/core/index.cfm/go/syl:syl.public.view/coid/20749/>

- Upload homework

Surveys

- End of class Survey from JHU: <https://courseevaluations.jhsph.edu/>.
- Daily survey / pulse check



[source - Banner vector created by pch.vector - www.freepik.com]

Grading

1. Attendance/Participation: 20% - this can be asynchronous - just some sort of interaction with the instructors/TAs (turning in assignments, emailing etc.)
2. Homework: 3 x 15%
3. Final "Project": 35%

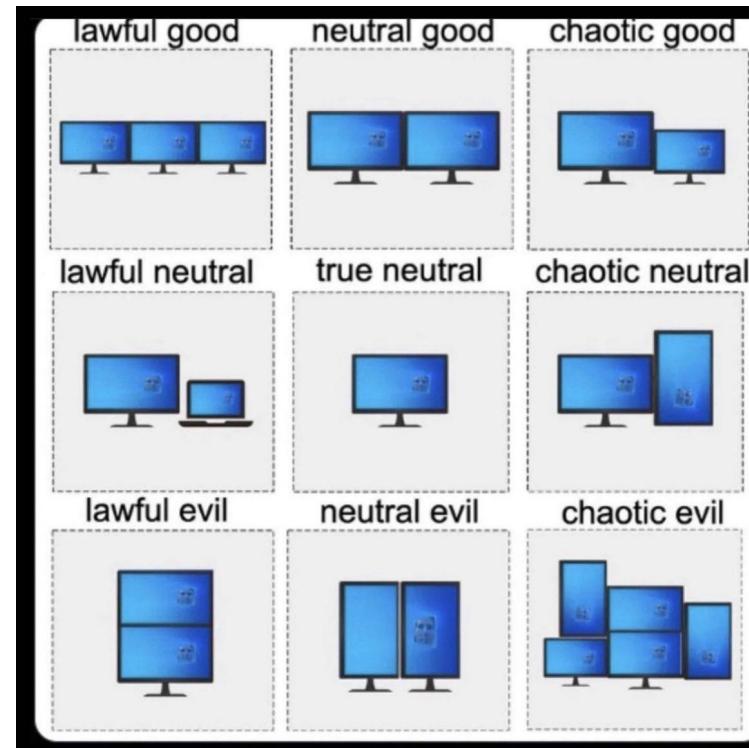
Homework and Final Project due by **January 24th at 11:59pm ET.**

If you turn homework in earlier this can allow us to potentially give you feedback earlier.

Note: Only people taking the course for credit must turn in the assignments. However, we will evaluate all submitted assignments in case others would like feedback on their work.

Your Setup

If you can, we suggest working virtually with a **large monitor or two screens**. This setup allows you to follow along on Zoom while also doing the hands-on coding.



[[source - reddit.com](#)]

Installing R

- Install the [latest R version](#) (4.3.2 (called 'Eye Holes') as of October 31, 2023)
- [Install RStudio](#)

More detailed instructions [on the website](#).

RStudio is an **integrated development environment** (IDE) that makes it easier to work with R.

More on that soon!

Getting files from downloads

This course will involve moving files around on your computer and downloading files.

If you are new to this - check out these videos.

If you have a PC: <https://youtu.be/we6vwB7DsNU>

If you have a Mac: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ao9e0cDzMrE>

You can find these on the resource page of the website.

Basic terms

Function - a function is a piece of code that allows you to do something in R. You can write your own, use functions that come directly from installing R, or use functions from additional packages.

You can think of a function as **verb** in R.

A function might help you add numbers together, create a plot, or organize your data. More on that soon!

```
sum(1, 20234)
```

```
[1] 20235
```

Basic terms

Argument - what you pass to a function

- can be data like the number 1 or 20234

```
sum(1, 20234)
```

```
[1] 20235
```

- can be options about how you want the function to work such as **digits**

```
round(0.627, digits = 2)
```

```
[1] 0.63
```

```
round(0.627, digits = 1)
```

```
[1] 0.6
```

Basic terms

Object - an object is something that can be worked with or on in R - can be lots of different things! You can think of objects as **nouns** in R.

- a matrix of numbers
 - a plot
 - a function
 - data
- ... many more

Variable and Sample

- **Variable:** something measured or counted that is a characteristic about a sample

examples: temperature, length, count, color, category

- **Sample:** individuals that you have data about -

examples: people, houses, viruses etc.

```
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

Columns and Rows

The diagram shows a 4x5 grid of cells. A red horizontal line labeled "Rows" spans the width of the grid, indicating the vertical dimension. Two green vertical lines labeled "Columns" indicate the horizontal dimension, positioned between the first and second columns and between the third and fourth columns. The grid is composed of 20 cells, with the first two columns having 4 rows each and the last three columns having 3 rows each.

Columns				

[\[source\]](#)

Sample = Row

Variable = Column

Data objects that looks like this is often called a **data frame**.

Fancier versions from the tidyverse are called **tibbles** (more on that soon!).

More on Functions and Packages

- When you download R, it has a “base” set of functions/packages (**base R**)
 - You can install additional packages for your uses from [CRAN](#) or [GitHub](#)
 - These additional packages are written by RStudio or R users/developers (like us)
 - There are also packages for bioinformatics available at [Bioconductor](#)



Using Packages

- Not all packages available on CRAN or GitHub are trustworthy
- Posit makes [many useful packages](#)
- How to [trust](#) an R package
- Many packages have accompanying academic papers published in peer-reviewed journals
- Widely used packages have better documentation (official and in forums) and are more likely free of errors

Tidyverse and Base R: Two Dialects

We will mostly show you how to use tidyverse packages and functions.

This is a newer set of packages designed for data science that can make your code more **intuitive** as compared to the original older Base R.

Tidyverse advantages:

- **consistent structure** - making it easier to learn how to use different packages
- particularly good for **wrangling** (manipulating, cleaning, joining) data
- more flexible for **visualizing** data

Packages for the tidyverse are managed by a team of respected data scientists at Posit.



See this [article](#) for more info.

Package Installation

We will practice this in labs :)

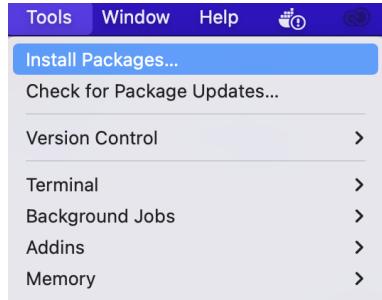
Differs depending on the source (CRAN, GitHub, etc)

Must be done **once** for each installation of R (e.g., version 4.2 >> 4.3).

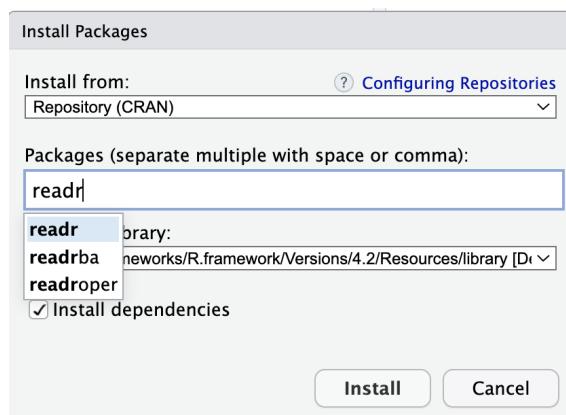
Installing Packages: Dropdown Menu

You can install packages from CRAN using the tool menu in RStudio:

tools > Install Packages



Type in the package name to install.



Installing Packages: Using Code

We use a function called `install.packages()` for CRAN packages.

Here is an example where we “install” the `dplyr` package:

```
install.packages("dplyr")
```

The package name is enclosed in quotation marks.

Loading packages

After installing packages, you will need to “load” them into memory so that you can use them.

This must be done **every time** you start R.

We use a function called **library** to load packages.

Here is an example where we “load” the **dplyr** package:

```
library(dplyr)
```

Quotation marks are optional.

Installing + Loading packages

Install package

Once per R version

Can go in the console

```
install.packages("dplyr")
```

Load package

Every R session

At the top of your code

```
library(dplyr)
```

vs

Installing + Loading packages



Images sourced from <https://www.wikihow.com/Change-a-Light-Bulb>

Useful (+ mostly Free) Resources

Found on our website under the Resources tab:

https://jhudatascience.org/intro_to_r/resources.html

- videos from previous offerings of the class
- cheatsheets for each class

Help!!!

Error messages can be scary!

- Check out the FAQ/Help page on the website:
https://jhudatascience.org/intro_to_r/help.html
- Ask questions in Slack! Copy+pasting your error messages is really helpful!
- Leverage our awesome TA time for 1:1 troubleshooting

We will also dedicate time today to debug any installation issues



Summary

- R is a powerful data visualization and analysis software language.
- Add-on **packages** like the **tidyverse** can help make R more intuitive.
- **Functions** (like verbs) perform specific tasks in R and are found within packages.
- **Arguments** within functions specify how to perform a function.
- **Objects** (like nouns) are data or variables.
- We will be both installing and loading packages.
- Materials will be updated frequently as we improve it. Please use the **surveys** available on CoursePlus so you can provide feedback!
- Lots of **resources** can be found on the website.

[Class Website](#)

Website tour!

[Class Website](#)



Image by [Gerd Altmann](#) from [Pixabay](#)