

jinha

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# Table of contents

	<b>4</b>
.....	4
.....	4
, .....	5
books .....	6
<b>I I. R</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>1 R &amp; R studio</b>	<b>8</b>
1.1 Rstudio Cloud .....	8
1.2 R and R studio on Window system .....	10
1.2.1 R studio install .....	10
1.2.2 R studio project .....	10
1.3 R and R studio on Ubuntu .....	11
<b>2 R</b>	<b>12</b>
2.1 vector matirx list .....	12
2.1.1 objects .....	12
2.1.2 (Vectors), (factors) .....	12
2.1.3 (Matrix), (data frame), (list) .....	14
2.2 .....	17
2.3 .....	23
2.4 .....	25
2.5 , vectorization, functionals .....	27
2.5.1 for loop .....	27
2.5.2 vectorization apply .....	28
2.6 iris data apply .....	29
<b>3</b>	<b>34</b>
3.1 .....	34
3.2 .....	35
3.2.1 CSV .....	35
3.2.2 excel .....	35
3.2.3 stata, sas, spss .....	36

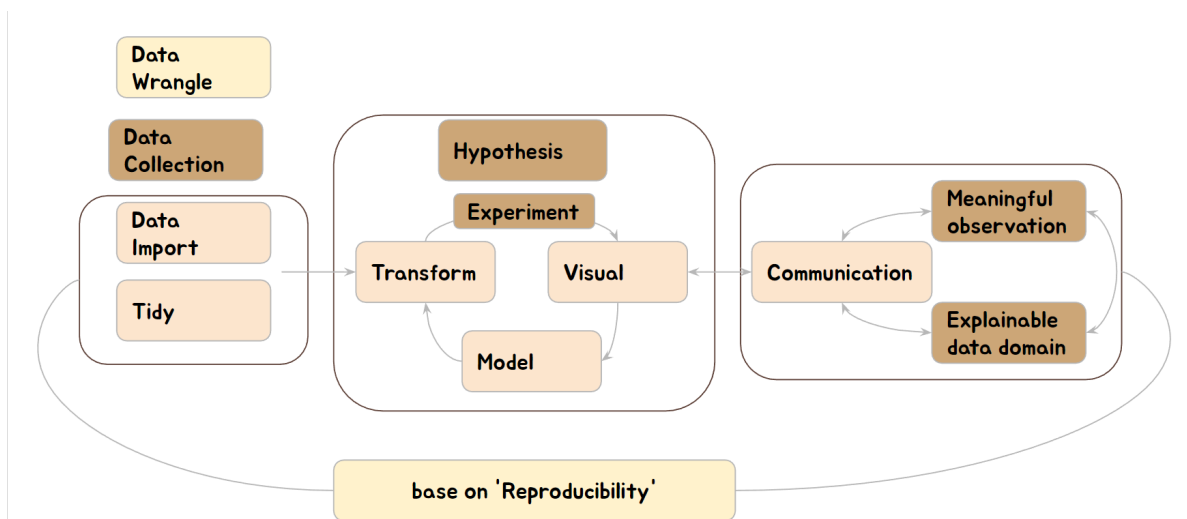
## **4 Summary**

**38**

**39**



- :  
— , ,
- :  
— , ,
- :  
— , ,
- :  
—
- :  
— ,
- :  
— ,
- :  
—



R, Rstudio, markdown, Shiny server, PostgreSQL github . R ,  
 . Rafael A. Irizarry Hadley Wickham . .

## books

title	authors	url
Introduction to Data Science with R	Rafael A. Irizarry	<a href="https://rafalab.github.io/dsbook/">https://rafalab.github.io/dsbook/</a>
R for Data Science	Garrett Grolemund, Hadley Wickham	<a href="https://r4ds.had.co.nz/index.html">https://r4ds.had.co.nz/index.html</a>

- I hope you will get valuable experience with me.

..!!! **jinha**

## **Part I**

### **I. R**

# 1 R & R studio

R R studio . rstudio cloud .

## 1.1 Rstudio Cloud

R studio cloud R R studio . , .

- Rstudio cloud
  - RStudio Cloud .
  - .
  - New Project .
  - .



R Studio Cloud

Your Workspace / myfirst

Spaces

- Your Workspace
- New Space

Learn

- Guide
- What's New
- Primers
- Cheat Sheets

Help

- Current System Status
- RStudio Community

Info

- Plans & Pricing
- Terms and Conditions

File Edit Code View Plots Session Build Debug Profile Tools Help

datastep.R x

```

1 x = 1:10
2 y = 1:10
3 plot(x, y)

```

Environment History Connections Tutor

R - Global Environment - 172 MiB

Values

x	int [1:10]	1	2	3	4
y	int [1:10]	1	2	3	4

Files Plots Packages Help Viewer

10

step1.R x

```

1 1+1
2 x = 1:10
3 y = 10:1
4 df = data.frame(x, y)
5 write.csv(df, "db/df.csv")
6
7 plot(x, y)
8
9 mod1 = lm(y ~x)
10 summary(mod1)
11

```

9:16 (Top Level) R Script

Environment History Connections Tutorial

R - Global Environment - 202 MiB

Data

- df 10 obs. of 2 variables
- mod1 List of 12

Values

x	int [1:10]	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
y	int [1:10]	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

Files Plots Packages Help Viewer Presentation

Cloud > project

Name	Size	Modified
..		
.Rhistory	0 B	Aug 9
data		
db		
project.Rproj	205 B	Aug 9
results		
rscript		

Console

```

R 4.3.1 . /cloud/project/
error in lm(y ~ x) : could not find function 'lm'
> lm(y ~x)

Call:
lm(formula = y ~ x)

Coefficients:
(Intercept)          x
          11          -1

> mod1 = lm(y ~x)
> summary(mod1)

```

## 1.2 R and R studio on Window system

Windows R R

1. R cran

•

2. R

3. Windows R

4. Base → Install R for the first Time

5. Download R \* for Windows

Google search for "cran install" results in "The Comprehensive R Archive Network".

The Comprehensive R Archive Network page shows "Download and Install R" with "Download R for Windows" highlighted.

The "Download R 4.1.1 for Windows" page shows "Download R 4.1.1 for Windows" highlighted.

The "Previous Releases of R for Windows" page shows "R 4.0.5 (March 2021)" highlighted.

The "Index of /bin/windows/base/old/4.0." page shows "R-4.0.5-win.exe" highlighted.

Download → Yes

Figure 1.1: R

### 1.2.1 R studio install

R Rstudio

https://posit.co/download/rstudio-desktop/

R studio

### 1.2.2 R studio project

R

# 1: Install R

RStudio requires R 3.3.0+. Choose a version of R that matches your computer's operating system.

DOWNLOAD AND INSTALL R

# 2: Install RStudio

DOWNLOAD RSTUDIO DESKTOP FOR WINDOWS

Size: 212.77 MB | [SHA-256: A8325AD5](#) | Version: 2023.06.1+524  
| Released: 2023-07-07

All Installers and Tarballs

Figure 1.2: R

Windows  
, R

## 1.3 R and R studio on Ubuntu

R , docs

Google Doc Google Doc Download

## 2 R

### 2.1 vector matirx list

#### 2.1.1 objects

(value) (variable) . .

```
a <-1
b <-2
c <- -1

a*b+c
```

```
[1] 1
```

. (numeric), (character), (logical) .

```
student_a_age <- 43
student_a_name <- ' '
student_a_pass <- FALSE
```

, 0 .

#### 2.1.2 (Vectors), (factors)

. c() c concatenate C . (missing value) NA NAN .  
, my\_vector[i] i .

```
student_all_age <- c(24, 31, 40, 16)
student_all_age
```

```
[1] 24 31 40 16
```

```

student_all_age[1]
student_all_age[1:2]
student_all_age[c(1, 3)]
student_all_age[-4]

```

```

. max(), min(), range(), length(), sum(), mean(), prod(),
sd(), var(), sort() .

```

```

max(student_all_age)

```

```

[1] 40

```

```

length(student_all_age)

```

```

[1] 4

```

```

student_all_name <- c(' ', ' ', ' ', ' ')
summary(student_all_name)

```

```

Length      Class      Mode
      4 character character

```

```

student_all_class <- c('group1','group2', 'group1', 'group2' )
summary(student_all_class)

```

```

Length      Class      Mode
      4 character character

```

```

student_all_class  group 1 2      .      .      sutdent_all_class
.

```

```

student_all_group <-factor(c('group1','group2', 'group1', 'group2' ))
summary(student_all_group)

```

```
group1 group2
      2      2
```

```
group
```

```
tapply(student_all_age, student_all_group, mean)
```

```
group1 group2
32.0    23.5
```

```
*apply      , 1      2
```

### 2.1.3 (Matrix), (data frame), (list)

```
(row) (column)
```

```
A1 = matrix(
  c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8), #
  nrow=2,                    #
  ncol=4,                    #
  byrow = TRUE)              #
```

```
A1 #
```

```
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8
```

```
 [,1] [,2]
[1,]  1  2
[2,]  3  4
[3,]  5  6
[4,]  7  8
```

```
(column)
```

```
dspub_class <- data.frame(
  'name' = student_all_name,
  'age' = student_all_age,
  'group' = student_all_group
)
dspub_class
```

```

  name age  group
1    24 group1
2    31 group2
3    40 group1
4    16 group2

```

```

tidyverse . %>% pipe . mutate
.

```

```

#install.packages("tidyverse")
library(tidyverse)

```

```

dspub_class %>%
  group_by(group) %>%
  summarize(avg = mean(age))

```

```

# A tibble: 2 x 2
  group    avg
<fct> <dbl>
1 group1    32
2 group2   23.5

```

```

. DSpub group1 group2 . / , / .

```

```

homework1 <- dspub_class %>%
  group_by(group) %>%
  mutate(avg_age = mean(age))
homework2 <- dspub_class %>%
  group_by(group) %>%
  mutate(max_age = max(age))

```

```

homework1

```

```

# A tibble: 4 x 4
# Groups:   group [2]
  name    age group avg_age
<chr> <dbl> <fct>   <dbl>
1     24 group1    32
2     31 group2   23.5
3     40 group1    32
4     16 group2   23.5

```

## homework2

```
# A tibble: 4 x 4
# Groups:   group [2]
  name    age group max_age
  <chr> <dbl> <fct>   <dbl>
1     24 group1     40
2     31 group2     31
3     40 group1     40
4     16 group2     31
```

```
, list .
```

```
second_week_dspub <-
  list(
    student_all_age,
    student_all_class,
    student_all_group,
    student_all_name,
    dspub_class,
    homework1,
    homework2
  )
second_week_dspub
```

```
[[1]]
```

```
[1] 24 31 40 16
```

```
[[2]]
```

```
[1] "group1" "group2" "group1" "group2"
```

```
[[3]]
```

```
[1] group1 group2 group1 group2
```

```
Levels: group1 group2
```

```
[[4]]
```

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

```
[[5]]
```

```
  name age  group
1    24 group1
```



```

2    31 group2
3    40 group1
4    16 group2

```

```

[[6]]
# A tibble: 4 x 4
# Groups:   group [2]
  name    age group avg_age
  <chr> <dbl> <fct>   <dbl>
1     24 group1     32
2     31 group2    23.5
3     40 group1     32
4     16 group2    23.5

```

```

[[7]]
# A tibble: 4 x 4
# Groups:   group [2]
  name    age group max_age
  <chr> <dbl> <fct>   <dbl>
1     24 group1     40
2     31 group2     31
3     40 group1     40
4     16 group2     31

```

```

, list      . list

```

```

second_week_dspub[[7]]

```

```

# A tibble: 4 x 4
# Groups:   group [2]
  name    age group max_age
  <chr> <dbl> <fct>   <dbl>
1     24 group1     40
2     31 group2     31
3     40 group1     40
4     16 group2     31

```

## 2.2

```

. 1+2 , log2(10) . Rsutdio

```

```
3+4;4-3;4/3;3*4
log2(10)
abs(-4)
sqrt(4)
```

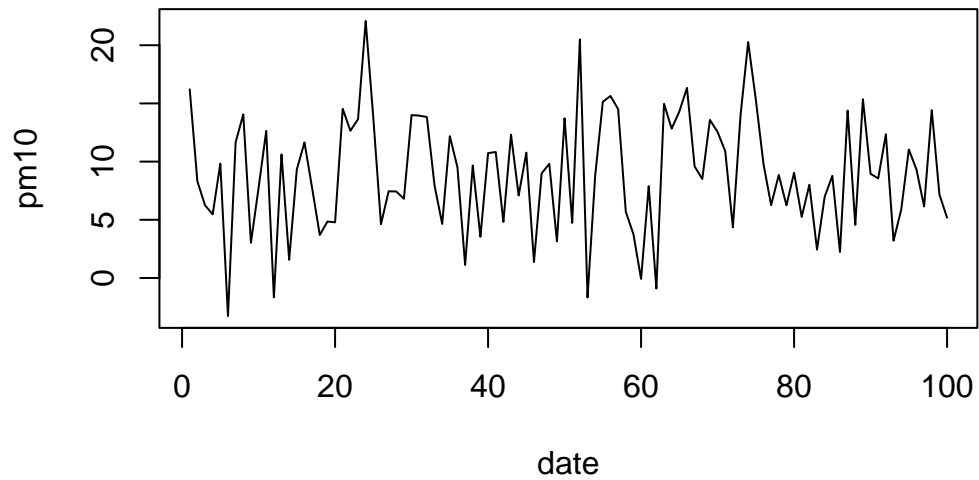
Operator	Description
+	addition
-	subtraction
*	multiplication
/	division
^ or **	exponentiation
x %% y	modulus (x mod y) 5%%2 is 1
x %/% y	integer division 5%/2 is 2

Operator	Description
<	less than
<=	less than or equal to
>	greater than
>=	greater than or equal to
==	exactly equal to
!=	not equal to
!x	Not x
x	y
x & y	x AND y
isTRUE(x)	test if X is TRUE

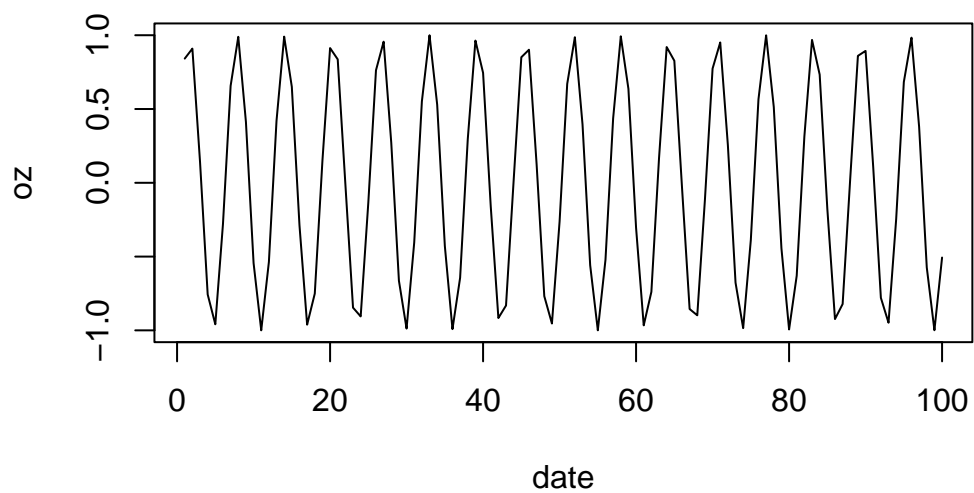
Operator	Description
Logarithms and exponentials	log2(x), log10(x), exp(x)
Trigonometric functions	cos(x), sin(x), tan(x), acos(x), asin(x), atan(x)
Others	abs(x): absolute value; sqrt(x): square root.

```
pm10 = rnorm(n=100, mean = 10, sd = 5) # 10 5 100 pm10
date= rep(1:100) # 1 100
```

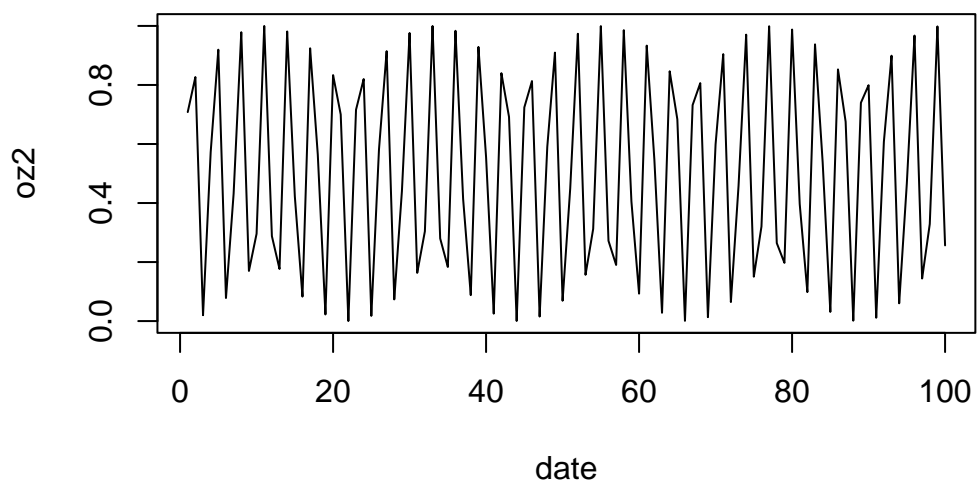
```
plot(x=date, y=pm10, type = "l") # "l" line .
```



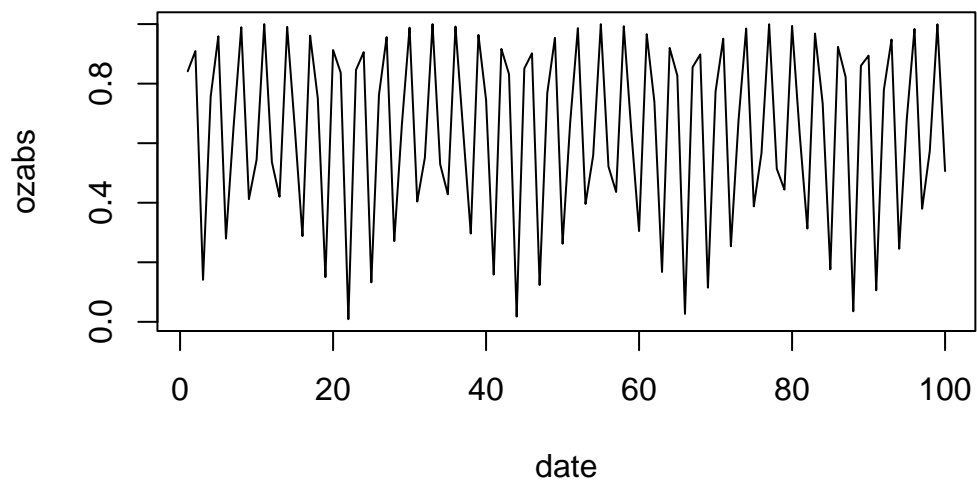
```
oz = sin(date) # . sine  
plot(x=date, y = oz, type = "l") #
```



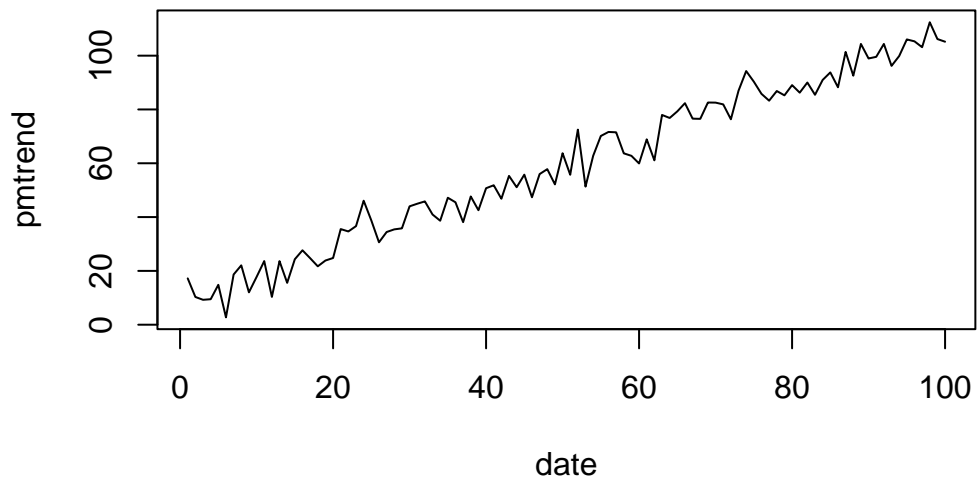
```
oz2 = oz**2 # -
plot(x=date, y = oz2, type = "l") #
```



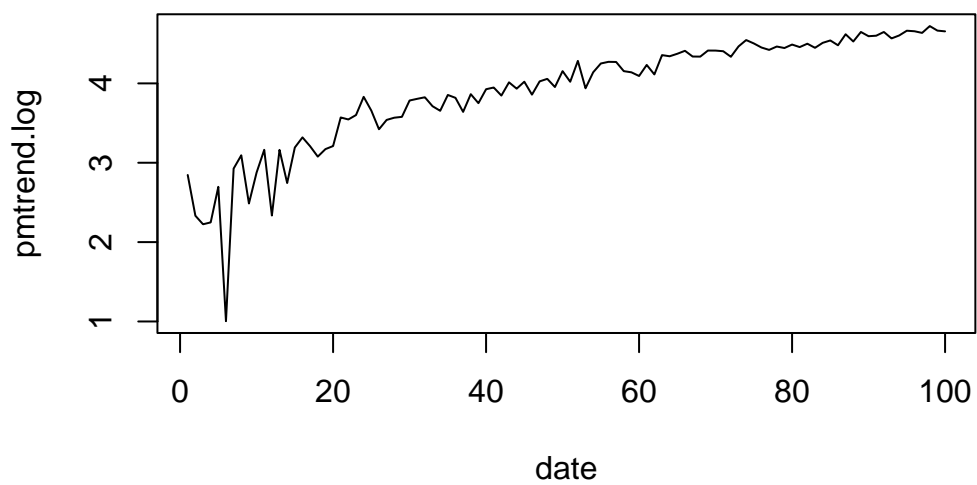
```
ozabs = abs(oz) # ?
plot(x=date, y = ozabs, type = "l") #
```



```
pmtrend = pm10 + date # pm10
plot(x=date, y = pmtrend, type="l")
```



```
pmtrend.log = log(pmtrend) #  
plot(x=date, y = pmtrend.log, type="l") #
```



## 2.3

if-else . 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 5 A B .

```
nums<- 1
if (nums <5) {
  chars = 'A'
} else{
  chars = 'B'
}
chars
```

[1] "A"

```
nums <- 6
if (nums <5) {
  chars = 'A'
} else{
  chars = 'B'
}
chars
```

[1] "B"

```
a<-round(rnorm(10)*10)
a
```

[1] -13 6 -17 -3 -5 10 10 -4 7 1

```
tab <- ifelse(a>0, ' ', ' ')
tab
```

[1] "

```
data.frame(a, tab)
```

```

      a  tab
1  -13
2    6
3  -17
4   -3
5   -5
6   10
7   10
8   -4
9    7
10   1

```

```

any() all() . any() TRUE TRUE , all() TRUE TRUE .

```

```

new.var <- c(1, 2, NA)
is.na(new.var)

```

```

[1] FALSE FALSE TRUE

```

```

any(is.na(new.var))

```

```

[1] TRUE

```

```

all(is.na(new.var))

```

```

[1] FALSE

```

```

index      IF ( Where)      . iris      Sepal.Length      , Sepal.Length
Species      .      ?

```

```

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

```



```
table(iris$Species)
```

```
      setosa versicolor virginica  
      50         50         50
```

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

```
[1] 7.9
```

```
max.length <- which.max(iris$Sepal.Length)  
iris$Species[max.length]
```

```
[1] virginica  
Levels: setosa versicolor virginica
```

```
iris  Sepal.Length      , Sepal.Length      Species      .
```

```
min(iris$Sepal.Length)
```

```
[1] 4.3
```

```
min.length <- which.min(iris$Sepal.Length)  
iris$Species[min.length]
```

```
[1] setosa  
Levels: setosa versicolor virginica
```

## 2.4

R . , , , . 2

```
additive.function = function(x, y ){  
  x + y
```

```
}
```

```
addtive.function(100, 2)
```

```
[1] 102
```

```
2          abs . #-#          .
```

```
abs.function= function(x, y ){  
  #--#  
}
```

```
avg      . length      ,      .
```

```
my_vector<- 1:50  
avg <- function(x){  
  sum(x)/length(x)  
}  
avg(my_vector)
```

```
[1] 25.5
```

```
, , ,      .
```

```
tabs <- function(x){  
  data.frame( ' '      = mean(x),  
              ' '      = length(x),  
              ' '      = max(x),  
              ' '      = min(x)  
            )  
}
```

```
tabs(my_vector)
```

```
1 25.5      50      50      1
```

```
,
```

```
avg <- function(x, arithmetic = TRUE){
  n <- length(x)
  ifelse(arithmetic, sum(x)/n, prod(x)^(1/n))
}
```

## 2.5 , vectorization, functionals

### 2.5.1 for loop

1a, 2a, 3a, 4a, 5a, 6a, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10a , ?

```
c('1a', '2a', '10a') #
```

```
[1] "1a" "2a" "10a"
```

, .

```
for (i in 1:10){
  print(paste0(i, 'a'))
}
```

```
[1] "1a"
```

```
[1] "2a"
```

```
[1] "3a"
```

```
[1] "4a"
```

```
[1] "5a"
```

```
[1] "6a"
```

```
[1] "7a"
```

```
[1] "8a"
```

```
[1] "9a"
```

```
[1] "10a"
```

, .

```
paste0(1:10, "a")
```

```
[1] "1a" "2a" "3a" "4a" "5a" "6a" "7a" "8a" "9a" "10a"
```

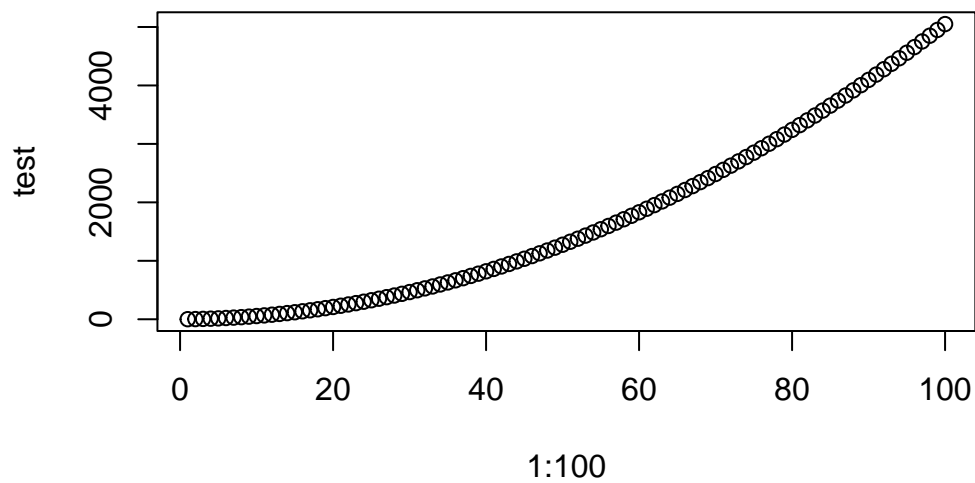
1:n , 1 100

```
compute <- function(n){ sum(1:n)}
compute(10)
```

[1] 55

```
test <-c()
for (n in 1:100){
  test[n] <- compute(n)
}

plot(1:100, test)
```



## 2.5.2 vectorization apply

ifelse . ifesl 10 1 . apply .  
past0(1:10,"a") . 2 3 . for if . .

```
n2 <- c(1:9*2)
n3 <- c(1:9*3)
n2*n3
```

```
[1] 6 24 54 96 150 216 294 384 486
```

```
2 3
```

```
new.function<-function(n2){  
  c(1:9*2) * c(1:9*n2)  
}  
  
new.function( 4)
```

```
[1] 8 32 72 128 200 288 392 512 648
```

```
3 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
```

```
sapply(1:9, new.function)
```

	[,1]	[,2]	[,3]	[,4]	[,5]	[,6]	[,7]	[,8]	[,9]
[1,]	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18
[2,]	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72
[3,]	18	36	54	72	90	108	126	144	162
[4,]	32	64	96	128	160	192	224	256	288
[5,]	50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450
[6,]	72	144	216	288	360	432	504	576	648
[7,]	98	196	294	392	490	588	686	784	882
[8,]	128	256	384	512	640	768	896	1024	1152
[9,]	162	324	486	648	810	972	1134	1296	1458

ifelse      for      . apply      . tidyverse      apply, lapply, sapply

## 2.6 iris data apply

R      .      .      iris      .

```
data("iris")
```

iris      .      3      150      .      :

- Sepal.Length (      )

- Sepal.Width ( )
  - Petal.Length ( )
  - Petal.Width ( )
  - Species ( ):
- 'setosa'( ), 'versicolor'( ), 'virginica'( ) 3 .

```
library(tidyverse)
iris %>% head()
```

	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

Species , . , , .

apply . apply .

```
iris_num=iris[, c(1:4)] # Species
iris_num=iris %>% select(1:4) # tidyverse
# , sd .
iris_num %>% pull(Sepal.Length) %>% mean()
```

[1] 5.843333

```
iris_num %>% pull(Sepal.Width) %>% mean()
```

[1] 3.057333

```
iris_num %>% pull(Petal.Length) %>% mean()
```

[1] 3.758

```
iris_num %>% pull(Petal.Width) %>% mean()
```

[1] 1.199333

```
iris_num %>% pull(Sepal.Length) %>% sd()
```

```
[1] 0.8280661
```

```
iris_num %>% pull(Sepal.Width) %>% sd()
```

```
[1] 0.4358663
```

```
iris_num %>% pull(Petal.Length) %>% sd()
```

```
[1] 1.765298
```

```
iris_num %>% pull(Petal.Width) %>% sd()
```

```
[1] 0.7622377
```

```
median      . ,      . ,      . apply      . apply  
, lapply    list      . sapply lapply      .
```

```
apply(iris_num, 2, mean)
```

```
Sepal.Length  Sepal.Width Petal.Length  Petal.Width  
5.843333      3.057333      3.758000      1.199333
```

```
lapply(iris_num, mean)
```

```
$Sepal.Length  
[1] 5.843333
```

```
$Sepal.Width  
[1] 3.057333
```

```
$Petal.Length  
[1] 3.758
```

```
$Petal.Width  
[1] 1.199333
```

```
sapply(iris_num, mean)
```

```
Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width
5.843333      3.057333      3.758000      1.199333
```

```
, , . stat_smry
```

```
stat_smry = function(x){
  list(
    mean =mean(x),
    median=median(x),
    std = sd(x)
  )
}
```

```
sapply .
```

```
sapply(iris_num, stat_smry)
```

```
      Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width
mean  5.843333      3.057333      3.758      1.199333
median 5.8         3          4.35         1.3
std    0.8280661    0.4358663    1.765298    0.7622377
```

```
lapply .
. lapply tt list do.call(rbind, .) .rbind row bind list ,
. , .
```

```
tt = lapply(iris_num, stat_smry)
```

```
names(tt) #
```

```
[1] "Sepal.Length" "Sepal.Width" "Petal.Length" "Petal.Width"
```

```
tt[[1]] # "Sepal.Length"
```



```
$mean  
[1] 5.843333
```

```
$median  
[1] 5.8
```

```
$std  
[1] 0.8280661
```

```
do.call(rbind, tt) #
```

	mean	median	std
Sepal.Length	5.843333	5.8	0.8280661
Sepal.Width	3.057333	3	0.4358663
Petal.Length	3.758	4.35	1.765298
Petal.Width	1.199333	1.3	0.7622377

## 3

### 3.1

rstudio upload

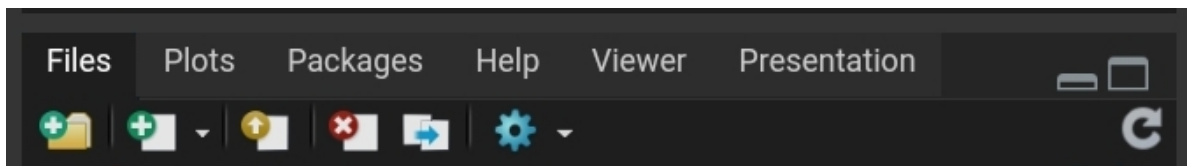


Figure 3.1:

```
. download.file  
,  
  
download.file("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/jinhaslab/opendata/main/kwcs/kwcsData6th.  
  
kwcs = readRDS("data/kwcsData6th.rds")  
#head(kwcs)  
  
download.file("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/jinhaslab/opendata/main/kwcs/pdf3.pdf", "
```

## 3.2

### 3.2.1 CSV

read.csv, write.csv . iris .

```
data(iris)
write.csv(iris, "data/iris.csv")
iris_import = read.csv("data/iris.csv")
```

data(iris) R iris . iris 150 5 ( , , , , ) .  
write.csv(iris, "data/iris.csv") iris CSV . "data/iris.csv"  
data iris.csv . data . write.csv  
CSV . CSV . iris\_import = read.csv("data/iris.csv")  
iris.csv R iris\_import . read.csv . ,  
X . , R iris CSV , R .

### 3.2.2 excel

iris excel

, Excel writexl . xlsx readxl . install.packages  
.

```
install.packages("writexl")
install.packages("readxl")
```

```
library(writexl)
library(readxl)
```

iris Excel . write\_xlsx , , . write\_xlsx writexl  
, (iris) ("data/iris\_saved.xlsx") Excel .

```
# iris Excel
write_xlsx(iris, "data/iris_saved.xlsx")
```

```
iris_xlsx <- readxl::read_xlsx("data/iris_saved.xlsx")
```

readxl::read\_xlsx("iris\_saved.xlsx"), read\_xlsx readxl , Excel R  
. rreadxl:: readxl read\_xlsx .  
.

“data/iris\_saved.xlsx”: Excel . iris\_xlsx: . iris\_xlsx

### 3.2.3 stata, sas, spss

haven SPSS, Stata, SAS R . iris haven ,

```
install.packages("haven")
```

```
library(haven)
```

STATA.dta

```
haven::write_dta(iris, "data/iris_stata.dta")
```

```
error . stata . error . , .
- Sepal.Length Sepal_Length . gsub .
```

```
names(iris) <- gsub("\\.", "_", names(iris))
write_dta(iris, "data/iris_saved.dta")
```

data stata .

SPASS.sav

```
# iris SPSS
write_sav(iris, "data/iris_spss.sav")
```

```
# SPSS
iris_from_spss <- read_sav("data/iris_spss.sav")
```

write\_sav: haven , R SPSS .sav . read\_sav: SPSS .sav R

SAS, sas7bdat

```
# iris SAS
write_sas(iris, "data/iris_sas.sas7bdat")
```

Warning: `write\_sas()` was deprecated in haven 2.5.2.  
i Please use `write\_xpt()` instead.

```
# SAS  
iris_from_sas <- read_sas("data/iris_sas.sas7bdat")
```

## 4 Summary

In summary, this book has no content whatsoever.

`1 + 1`

[1] 2

