



You  ready?

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First Meeting of St.Kate's R Users Group

- Thank you for taking time to come
- The response has been fantastic from a diverse range of R users
- Introductions in a few minutes

Why use R? Some advantages to coding

- 1. Code is Text
 - Copy & Paste
 - Code is read-able
 - It has its own language and syntax
- 2. Code is open
 - Forever free
 - Forever customizable
 - Endless packages and graphical options
 - It is shareable
 - Better suited for collaboration

Your Role

- Who do you want to be?
 - The Tourist
 - Survive and get by with minimal knowledge of language
 - Miss out on a lot of interesting things
 - The Fluent Speaker
 - Understand how to read/write/speak
 - Hold your own in conversation
 - The Native Speaker
 - Knowledge of sentence structures, recognize dialects
 - Takes times to reach
- I am a translator/guide

Icebreaker Activity

- First open this [Google Sheets](#) link
- Catch the globe and state your name/department
- Note where your right index finger is and record in the document:
 - Land (Yes/No)
 - Name of Continent or Ocean
 - Name of Country
 - What year are you starting at St. Kate's?

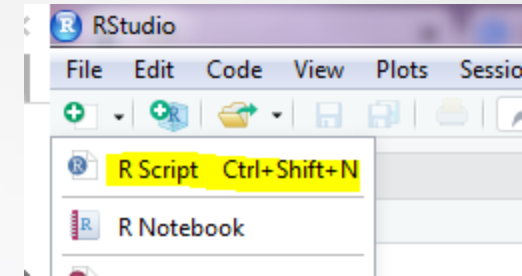
Get Started

- Installation – R
 - <https://www.r-project.org/>
- Installation – RStudio
 - I use RStudio as an environment for R. This means in order to use RStudio, R must first (and always) be installed.
 - <https://www.rstudio.com/>
- No Installation – RStudio Cloud
 - <https://rstudio.cloud/> - Use St. Kate's Google account to sign in

RStudio Layout

- Console
 - Where code gets compiled and tasks are executed
 - As long as you use the correct language, R will understand
- Environment
 - Object-oriented Programming
 - Manage objects (data sets, variables, functions, etc.)
 - Always consider saving the environment if you want to keep objects from a session
- Files/Plots/Packages/Help/Viewer
 - View graphical output
 - Browse help documentation
 - Install/load customized packages

Bonus tip!



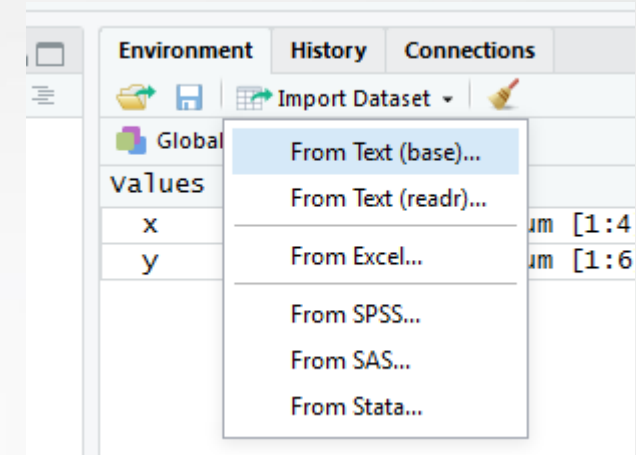
- Console can only handle one line of command at a time.
- R programmers like to write multiple lines of code to edit, check for bugs, or be more efficient.
- Use the green plus symbol in the upper left hand corner to open an R Script. This allows you to write code and run it when you want.
- A new window opens to type in. To run code through the console, highlight as much as you want and click the “Run” button at the top of the script.
- The biggest advantage of a script is the ability to save your work.

Basic Idea

- R is an object oriented programming language
 - Save numbers, variables, data sets as named objects to refer to and use later
 - Use the *assign* notation "<-" to name and save objects
 - Ex. Type: `x <- 5` in the console and hit enter
- Objects can be used by simply referring to their name
 - See some of the tutorials at the end of the slides to dive deeper into using objects

Importing Data

- Easiest way...
 - Put data in an Excel File (or CSV file)
 - Environment window > Import Dataset > Choose file type
 - Typically any data collection/management tool (Qualtrics, REDCap, etc.) will let you export data as a .csv file
- Big Data
 - 10,000+ rows you may want to consider importing a different way (I can help)
 - I'd still try it the easy way first, no harm will be done



Using Data

- There are basic statistical functions loaded into R to use with data
 - Need to know the proper syntax to use it
 - Luckily, it is usually intuitive
 - Cheat sheets are available on the R User Group website
- Functions have the following format:
function_name(arguments)
- Let's try some!

Globe Example

- Export the shared Google Sheet with our results to your computer. (Make sure to note the file location so you can find it)
- Try to import the data into RStudio
 - Notice the object name in the environment is the name of the downloaded file. This is your dataset name.
- In order to use the variables in `Globe_Activity`, we need to attach the data
 - `attach(Globe_Activity)`

- We can now use `Land` or `Years` for any function that will take the appropriate categorical or quantitative variable.
 - Ex. `table(Land)`
 - Ex. `mean(Years)`
- Sometimes a function can have another function inside it.
 - Ex. `barplot(table(Continent_Ocean_Name))`
 - In the previous example, to make a bar chart we first need the category counts from the table. Everything inside of parentheses happens first

- More complex functions have multiple arguments and parameters.
 - Check the help documentation to see what is required for a function
 - Use '?' before the function name
 - Ex. `?prop.test`
- Let's test whether two-thirds of the planet is covered with water.
 - First make a new object for the number of land and water observations.
`land_counts <- table(Land)`
 - Now use `land_counts` as an argument in the proportion test function, along with our null hypothesis value of $p = 0.67$
`prop.test(land_counts, p = 0.67)`

Motivation to Learn more...

- Tourist

```
boxplot(Years ~ Land)
```

- Fluent

```
boxplot(Years ~ Land, main = "Side by Side Boxplots", xlab =  
"Land", ylab = "Years at St. Kates", col=c("blue", "red"))
```

- Native

```
ggplot(Globe_Activity, aes(Land, Years)) +  
  geom_violin(scale = "area", aes(fill = Land)) +  
  ggtitle("Violin Plot of Land vs. Years at St. Kate's")
```

A Glimpse

- A short presentation of examples won't make you an expert
 - I hope it helps by making you a little more familiar and a little more curious to dive into the tutorials
- You will have errors in your code
 - I have errors in my code (rarely do I write it correctly the first time)
 - Don't be afraid to search the web for examples of what you are trying to do.

Helpful resources

- <https://stackoverflow.com/>
- Swirl, <http://swirlstats.com/students.html>
- DataCamp, <https://www.datacamp.com>
- *R for data science*, Wickham & Grolemund
 - Free here: <http://r4ds.had.co.nz/>
- YouTube, Google

iNZight

- Consider this software as a point and click option to use with R
<https://www.stat.auckland.ac.nz/~wild/iNZight/>
- Warning: this program is relatively new, I haven't had much time to test it out, but my first impression is that it is a nice way to do some exploratory data analysis for basic datasets.

R Tutoring

- We will have a student hold weekly office hours (TBD) in the Statistical Collaborative Center, Library 108.
- Drop in for help troubleshooting R
- Also considering “office calls” for those who can’t make the hours held in the Library
- I am available to answer questions and help.

Next Meeting

- Do you want a next meeting?
- When should it be?

Questions and Help

- I am happy to help troubleshoot and answer questions individually right now.
- Anyone who has experience in R is welcome to help their neighbor out as well.



Thank you for coming!!!

- Spread the word to your colleagues!
- I will be in touch shortly with follow-up information