

Day 2

(Very rough) time plan

Friday Nov 15

13:15-14:00

- Introduction to R and RStudio
- Set up and get going
- Do Exercise 1

14:15 - 16:00

- Go through Exercise 1
- R packages and the Tidyverse
- Rectangular and tidy data
- Working with files
- Exercise 2
- Go through Exercise 2

Thursday Nov 21

09:15 - 10:30

- Manipulating data with dplyr
- Exercise 3

10:45 - 12:30

- Go through Exercise 3
- Basic plotting
- Exercise 4
- Go through exercise 4 together

13:00 - 17:00

- Programming basics
 - For loops + Ex 5 (13:00 - 14:15)
 - Ex 5 + If statements + Ex 6 (14:30 - 15:30)
 - Go through exercise 6 (15:45 - 16:15)
- Wrap-up

Friday Nov 22

09:15 – 12:00

- R scripts
 - Running R on the command line
 - Command line arguments
- Plotting with ggplot2 (not curriculum – brief demo + exercise)

Learning goals

Manipulate data frames (tibbles) with dplyr

Plotting data using base R functions

Understand the for loop

Understand if-else statements

Manipulating rectangular data with the dplyr package

The dplyr package

The **dplyr** package of the tidyverse has functions for doing some of the most common operations when working with data frames. For example:

```
mutate() # adds new variables (columns) by manipulating existing variables
select() # picks variables based on their names.
filter() # picks cases (rows) based on their values.
summarise() # reduces multiple values down to a single summary.
arrange() # changes the ordering of the rows based on variable values.
group_by() # perform operations "by group" (e.g., state).
```

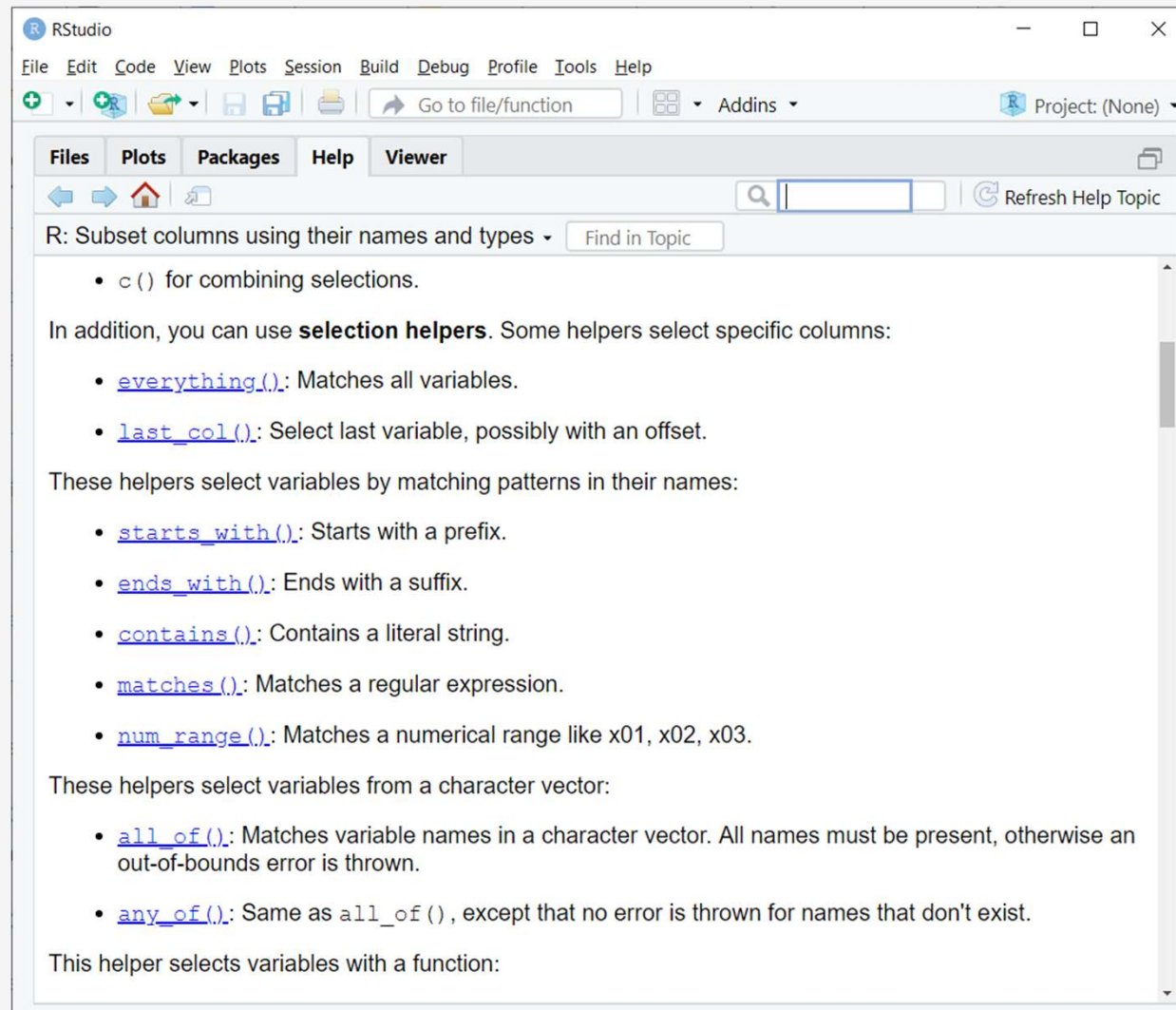
Selecting columns with **select()**

`select()` allows you to select different columns (variables) based on a wide range of different criteria. Check the cheat sheet or the help pages for all the options.

```
> murders <- as_tibble(murders)

> new_table <- select(murders, state, population,
total)
> new_table
# A tibble: 51 x 3
  state                population total
  <chr>                <dbl> <dbl>
1 Alabama              4779736   135
2 Alaska               710231    19
3 Arizona             6392017   232
4 Arkansas            2915918    93
5 California          37253956  1257
6 Colorado            5029196    65
7 Connecticut         3574097    97
8 Delaware            897934    38
9 District of Columbia 601723    99
10 Florida            19687653   669
# ... with 41 more rows
```

Selecting columns with **select()**



Adding columns with **mutate()**

total and *population* are columns in the data. *rate* is created by `mutate()`

`mutate()` allows to add a column by doing operations on other columns in the data frame.

```
> murders <- mutate(murders, rate = total / population * 100000)
> murders
# A tibble: 51 x 6
  state      abb region population total  rate
  <chr>    <chr> <fct>      <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
1 Alabama  AL      South    4779736  135  2.82
2 Alaska   AK      West      710231   19  2.68
3 Arizona  AZ      West    6392017  232  3.63
4 Arkansas AR      South    2915918   93  3.19
5 California CA      West   37253956 1257  3.37
6 Colorado CO      West    5029196   65  1.29
7 Connecticut CT      Northeast 3574097   97  2.71
8 Delaware DE      South     897934   38  4.23
9 District of Columbia DC      South     601723   99 16.5
10 Florida  FL      South   19687653  669  3.40
# ... with 41 more rows
```


Subsetting rows with **filter()**

`filter()` allows to select rows based on various criteria. E.g. select states with murder rate below or equal to 0.7.

```
> filter(murders, rate <= 0.7)
# A tibble: 5 x 6
  state      abb region      population total  rate
  <chr>      <chr> <fct>          <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
1 Hawaii    HI      West           1360301     7 0.515
2 Iowa      IA      North Central  3046355    21 0.689
3 New Hampshire NH      Northeast     1316470     5 0.380
4 North Dakota ND      North Central   672591     4 0.595
5 Vermont   VT      Northeast      625741     2 0.320
```

The “pipe”

NB2! Since 4.1.0 there is also a pipe in base R (“|>”). “|>” is largely similar to “%>%”.

NB! The “pipe” is not part of base R, but needs to be activated by loading a package (e.g. library(tidyverse)).

Just like “|” in unix/bash, the %>% (NB: look for the RStudio shortcut) symbol allows you to chain operations together. The pipe is particularly useful when using “tidyverse-style” functions (you will learn about that soon).

%>% “inserts” (you can’t see it) the left-hand side argument (e.g., the murders object) as the first argument of the function (e.g., mutate) on the right-hand side.

```
> murders %>% mutate(rate = total / population * 100000) %>%  
  filter(rate <= 0.7)  
# A tibble: 5 x 6  
  state      abb region      population total    rate  
  <chr>    <chr> <fct>          <dbl>    <dbl> <dbl>  
1 Hawaii    HI      West           1360301      7 0.515  
2 Iowa      IA      North Central  3046355     21 0.689  
3 New Hampshire NH      Northeast     1316470      5 0.380  
4 New Hampshire NH      North Central  672591      4 0.595  
5 Vermont   VT      Northeast     625741      2 0.320
```

The diagram illustrates the data flow in the R code. A curved arrow points from the 'murders' object to the first '%>%' pipe symbol. A straight arrow points from the first '%>%' pipe symbol to the 'mutate' function. Another straight arrow points from the second '%>%' pipe symbol to the 'filter' function. This shows how the 'murders' object is passed as the first argument to both 'mutate' and 'filter' through the pipe.

Notice how the data object (murders) is no longer the first argument in the mutate() and filter() functions.

group_by()

group_by() allows you to split the data into groups and perform operations on each group.

```
> murders %>% group_by(region)
# A tibble: 51 x 5
# Groups:   region [4]
  state      abb region population total
  <chr>    <chr> <fct>         <dbl> <dbl>
1 Alabama  AL    South      4779736  135
2 Alaska   AK    West       710231   19
3 Arizona  AZ    West      6392017  232
4 Arkansas AR    South      2915918   93
5 California CA    West     37253956 1257
6 Colorado CO    West      5029196   65
7 Connecticut CT    Northeast  3574097   97
8 Delaware DE    South      897934   38
9 District of Columbia DC    South      601723   99
10 Florida FL    South     19687653  669
# ... with 41 more rows
```

Notice the new Groups information

group_by(), then summarize

The function `summarize()` works particularly well on grouped data frames. Summarize can be used to quickly generate descriptive statistics.

```
> murders %>% group_by(region) %>%  
  summarize(count = n())  
# A tibble: 4 x 2  
  region      count  
* <fct>      <int>  
1 Northeast      9  
2 South          17  
3 North Central  12  
4 West           13
```

group_by(), then summarize

The function `summarize()` works particularly well on grouped data frames. Summarize can be used to quickly generate descriptive statistics.

```
> murders %>% mutate(rate = total / population * 100000)
%>% group_by(region) %>% summarize(median_rate =
median(rate)) %>% filter(median_rate < 2.0)
# A tibble: 3 x 2
  region      median_rate
  <fct>         <dbl>
1 Northeast      1.80
2 North Central  1.97
3 West           1.29
```

Do Exercise 3
(we'll go through it together)

Basic plotting

The dollar (\$) operator

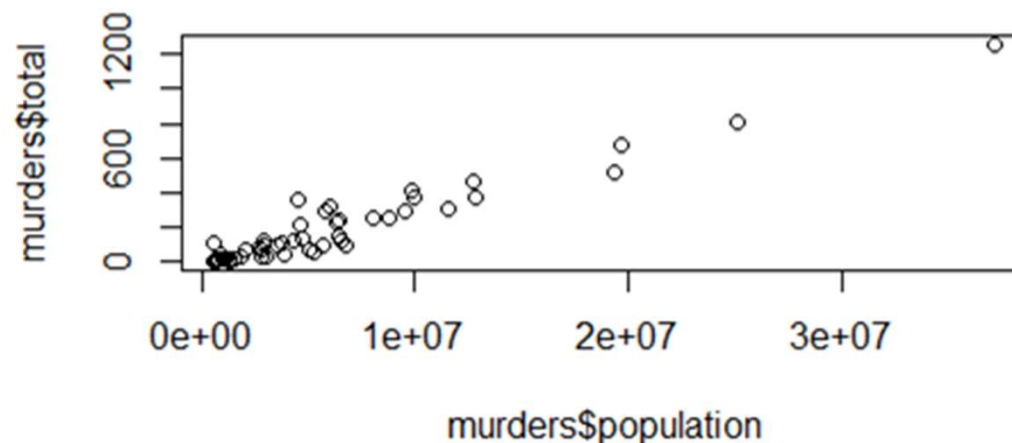
In base R, the dollar (\$) symbol (or operator/accessor) is used to access *variables* (e.g. columns) in datasets. The difference to *select()* is that using \$ gives you the *content* of the column and not a new dataset. In tidyverse, the *pull()* function does the same (e.g., *murders %>% pull(population)*).

```
> murders$population
 [1]  4779736   710231  6392017  2915918 37253956
5029196  3574097   897934   601723 19687653
9920000  1360301
[13]  1567582 12830632  6483802  3046355  2853118
4339367  4533372  1328361  5773552  6547629
9883640  5303925
```


Basic plotting in R - scatterplot

R has several functions for making plots to quickly visualize your data. The **plot()** function can plot two variables against each other. `plot()` takes two arguments, `x =` and `y =`.

```
> plot(x = murders$population, y = murders$total)
```

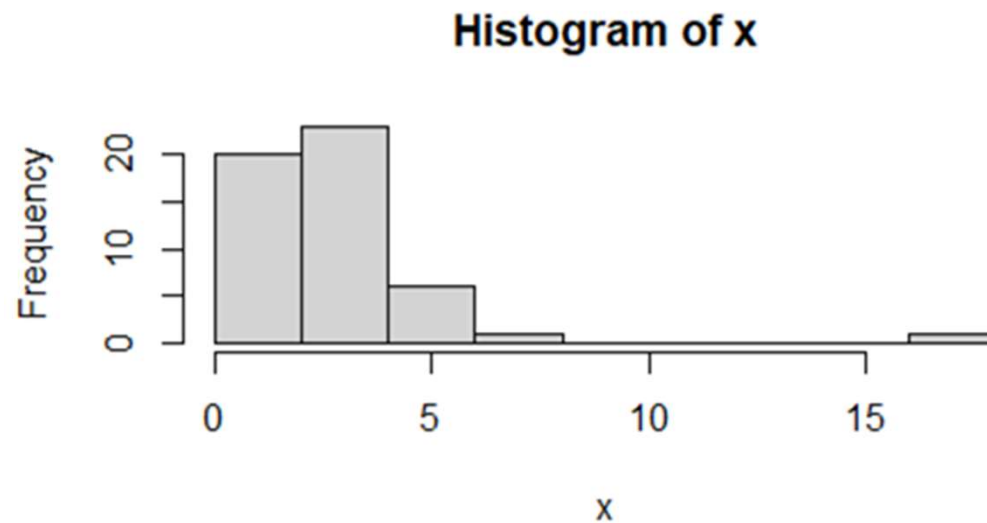


The "\$" gives access to the different variables (columns) in data frames in base-R language.

Basic plotting in R - histogram

The **hist()** function is a quick method to get a summary of your data.

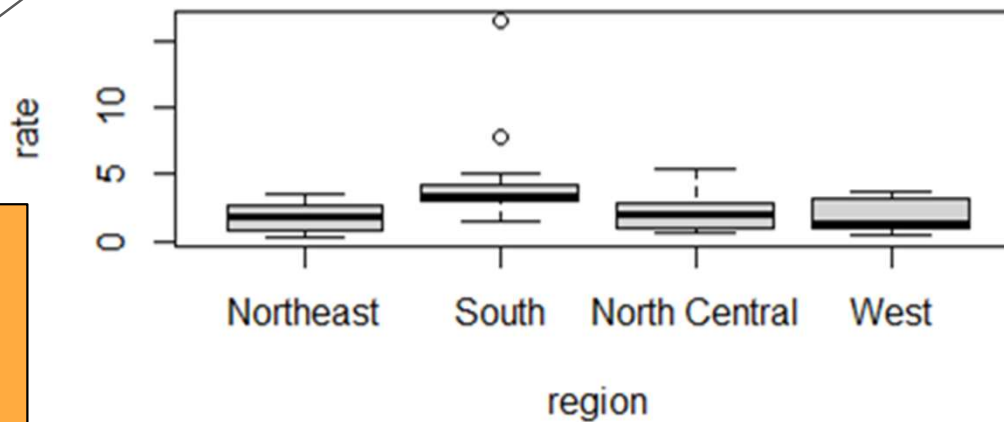
```
> x <- murders$total / murders$population*100000  
> hist(x)
```



Basic plotting in R - boxplot

The **boxplot()** function is great for quickly comparing groups of data.

```
murders <- mutate(murders, rate = total / population * 100000)  
boxplot(rate~region, data = murders)
```



The “~” symbol (tilde) is used here to design a “formula”. The formula tells R to calculate statistics of the “rate” (e.g. median) across the different “regions”.

Do Exercise 4
(we'll go through it together)

Iteration

In programming it's important to **reduce duplication**. A rule of thumb is to *never copy and paste the same code more than twice*.

Iteration helps you to *do the same thing to multiple inputs* (e.g. repeating the same operation on different columns, or on different datasets...).

There are a few ways to iterate in R:

- loops (**for** loops and **while** loops - we only focus on the for loop)
- The tidyverse map() functions (even more condense than for loops, but require more knowledge about R than you will get here...)

Iteration

We have this simple data frame and want to compute the median of each column. We can copy and paste the median() function like this:

```
> df
# A tibble: 10 x 4
      a      b      c      d
  <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
1  1.31 -0.0818 -0.316 -1.06
2 -0.0405 -0.886 -1.30  0.185
3  0.455 -1.50  0.799 -0.283
4  0.0979 -0.552  0.891  1.09
5  0.305  0.160 -0.699  1.18
6 -1.48  0.418 -0.946 -0.580
7 -0.242  1.12 -0.286  1.47
8  0.900  0.136 -0.215 -1.44
9  0.201 -0.697 -0.154  0.0178
10 -1.57  0.919  0.631  0.691
```

```
median(df$a)
#> [1] -0.2457625
median(df$b)
#> [1] -0.2873072
median(df$c)
#> [1] -0.05669771
median(df$d)
#> [1] 0.1442633
```

Remember the
“accessor”?



for loop

We have this simple data frame and want to compute the median of each column.
We can use a **for loop**:

```
output <- vector("double", ncol(df)) # 1. output
for (i in 1:ncol(df)) {               # 2. sequence
  output[i] <- median(df[[i]])         # 3. body
}
output
#> [1] -0.24576245 -0.28730721 -0.05669771  0.14426335
```

For loop

Let's look at a simpler example...

```
for(i in 1:5){  
  print(i)  
}  
#> [1] 1  
#> [1] 2  
#> [1] 3  
#> [1] 4  
#> [1] 5
```


for loop

This for loop has three components:

The **output**

The **sequence**

The **body**

```
output <- vector("double", ncol(df)) # 1. output
for (i in 1:ncol(df)) {              # 2. sequence
  output[i] <- median(df[[i]])        # 3. body
}
output
#> [1] -0.24576245 -0.28730721 -0.05669771  0.14426335
```

for loop

Whenever we want to save the output of a loop, we should allocate sufficient space (in memory) for the output (if not the loop can be very slow).

A general way to do this is to create an empty vector of the same length as the output. The *vector()* function can do this. It has two arguments: the type of the vector (“logical”, “integer”, “double”, “character”, etc) and the length of the vector.

```
output <- vector("double", ncol(df)) # 1. output
```

The vector data type

In R a **vector** is a data structure that is a one-dimensional array (you can think of an array as a kind of list of elements (a list is actually something else in R, but never mind...)). A vector can only hold elements of the same kind (e.g., numbers). Vectors can be created with the function `c()` or `vector()`.

```
> x <- c(1, 2, 3)
> x
[1] 1 2 3
> x[2]
[1] 2
```

The vector data type

Using “\$” to pull out the values of a variable produces a vector.

Vectors can be numeric, character, logic, and more.

```
> murders$state
[1] "Alabama"           "Alaska"           "Arizona"
[4] "Arkansas"          "California"        "Colorado"
[7] "Connecticut"        "Delaware"          "District of Columbia"
[10] "Florida"           "Georgia"           "Hawaii"
[13] "Idaho"              "Illinois"          "Indiana"
[16] "Iowa"               "Kansas"            "Kentucky"

> class(murders$state)
[1] "character"

> murders$total
[1] 135 19 232 93 1257 65 97 38 99 669 376 7 12 364 142 21
[17] 63 116 351 11 293 118 413 53 120 321 12 32 84 5 246 67
[33] 517 286 4 310 111 36 457 16 207 8 219 805 22 2 250 93
[49] 27 97 5

> class(murders$total)
[1] "numeric"
```

Subsetting

Notice the numbers in brackets in the output. These give hint about how to retrieve certain elements of a vector. This is called *subsetting*, or indexing (this works on many other data types in R as well).

```
> murders$state[1]
[1] "Alabama"
> murders$state[3:6]
[1] "Arizona"      "Arkansas"     "California"   "Colorado"
> murders$state[c(6, 3, 5, 4)]
[1] "Colorado"     "Arizona"      "California"   "Arkansas"
> murders$state[c(-6, -3, -5, -4)]
[1] "Alabama"          "Alaska"          "Connecticut"
[4] "Delaware"         "District of Columbia" "Florida"
...
```

for loop

A general way of creating an empty vector of given length is the `vector()` function. It has two arguments: the type of the vector (“logical”, “integer”, “double”, “character”, etc) and the length of the vector.

```
output <- vector("double", ncol(df)) # 1. output
```

The **result of the loop** (output) is a **vector** of type “double” (decimal numbers) and the same length as the number of columns in the data frame.

The sequence

The sequence determines **what to loop over**. (1:ncol() will generate a sequence of numbers from 1 to the number of columns in the dataframe – 1, 2, 3, 4 in this case).

“i” can be whatever character or word you like.

```
for (i in 1:ncol(df))                                # 2. sequence
```

The loop will iterate for the same number of times as there are columns in the data frame (i.e. 4 columns). “i” will be updated for every iteration (i.e. first iteration i = 1, second iteration i = 2, third i = 3 and fourth i = 4).

The body

The body is the code that does the work. It's run repeatedly, each time with a different value for "i".

```
output[i] <- median(df[[i]])      # 3. body
```

`df[[i]]` extracts column "i" as a vector of numbers (the double brackets are needed to extract only the *values* in the column, and not the entire column with header).

The function `median()` calculates the median of these numbers. The median is then entered into position "i" in the "output" vector.

The first iteration of the loop will be:

```
output[1] <- median(df[[1]])
```

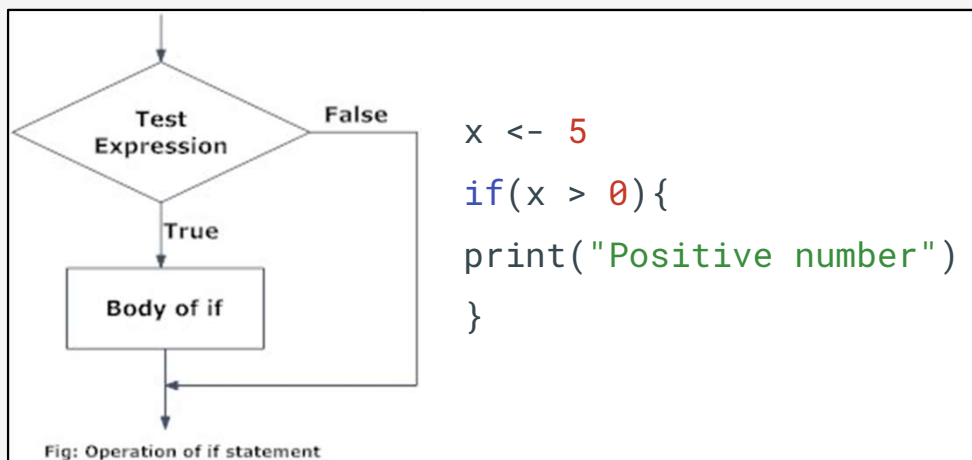

Do Exercise 5
(we'll go through it together)

if statements

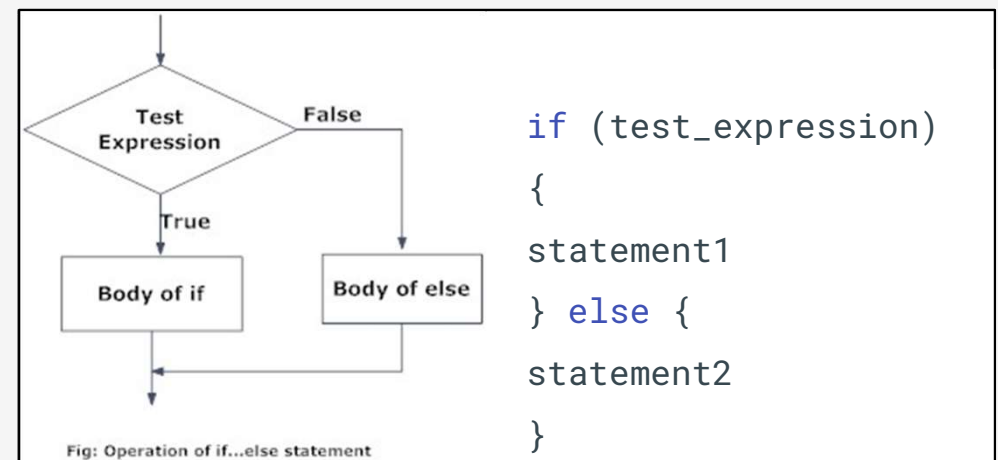
if statements (conditional expressions)

Conditional expressions are one of the basic features of programming. They are used for what is called *flow control*. The most common conditional expression is the if statement (or the if-else statement)

Syntax of the if-statement



Syntax of the if-else statement



if-else statement

Here is a very simple example that tells us which states, if any, have a murder rate lower than 0.5 per 100,000. The else statement protects us from the case in which no state satisfies the condition.

```
min <- which.min(murders$rate)

if(murders$rate[min] < 0.5){
  print(murders$state[min])
} else{
  print("No state has murder rate that low")
}

#> [1] "Vermont"
```

Function that gives the position (row nr.) of the smallest murder rate

```
if(murders$rate[min] < 0.25){
  print(murders$state[min])
}

>

if(murders$rate[min] < 0.25){
  print(murders$state[min])
} else{
  print("No state has a murder rate that low.")
}

#> [1] "No state has a murder rate that low."
```

Nothing is printed when the expression is FALSE

ifelse() function

The *ifelse()* function is a condensed form of the if-else statement. It is vectorized, meaning that it can be applied to each element of a vector. It also produces a vector of results. The *ifelse()* function can be less readable than the if-else statement.

```
ifelse(test, yes, no)

x <- c(1, 2, 3, 4)
result <- ifelse(x > 2, "Greater than 2", "2
or less")
print(result)
```

```
#> [1] "2 or less"      "2 or less"
"Greater than 2" "Greater than 2"
```

```
ifelse(murders$rate[min] < 0.25,
murders$state[min], "No state has a murder rate
that low.")
```

```
#> [1] "No state has a murder rate that low."
```

Do Exercise 6

(we'll go through it together)