R語言簡介

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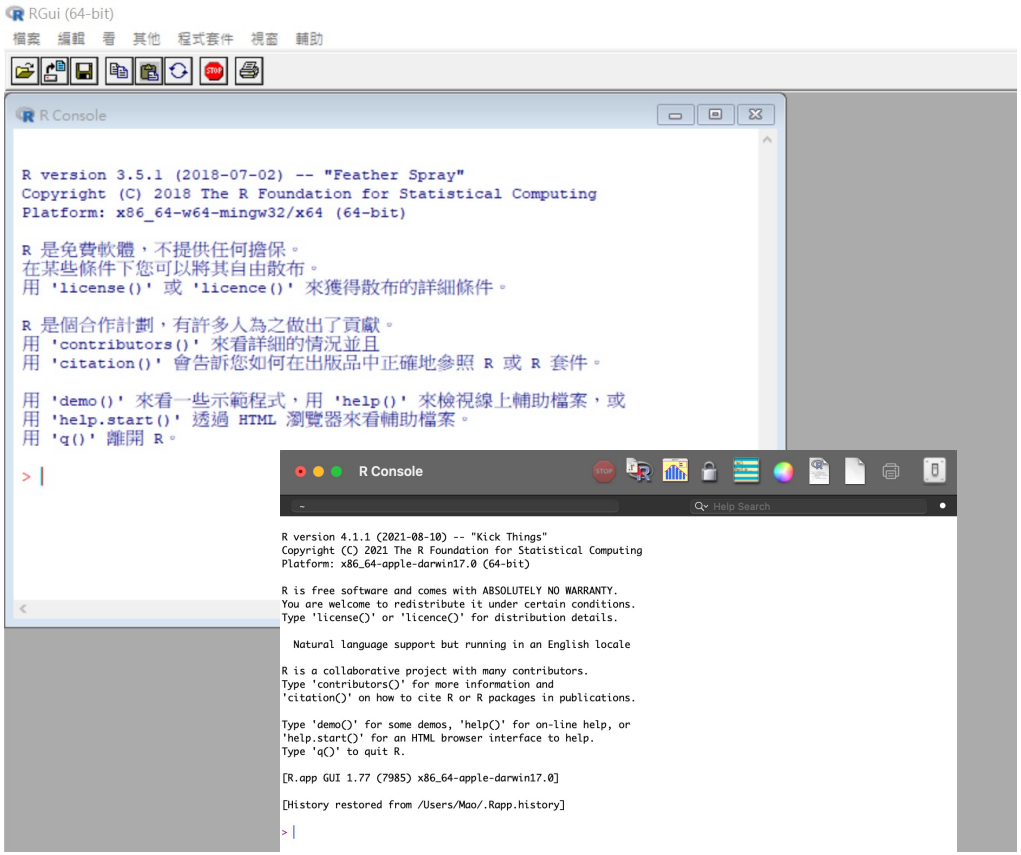
安裝 R 與 RStudio

- **R**
  R for Windows
  (https://cran.csie.ntu.edu.tw/bin/windows/base/)
  R for Mac
  (https://cran.csie.ntu.edu.tw/bin/macosx/)

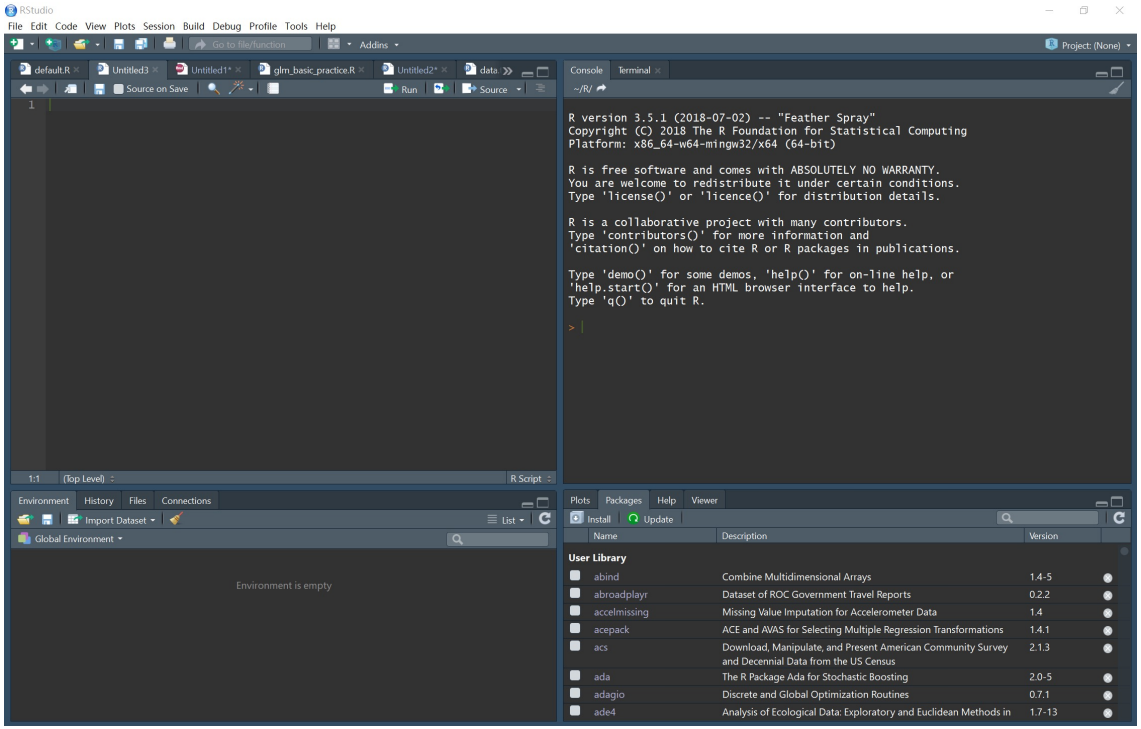
- **RStudio（請先安裝R）**
  (https://www.rstudio.com/products/rstudio/download/#download)

- **https://bids.github.io/2019-01-17-bids/ (安裝介紹影片在最下方)**

R



RStudio (IDE)



為什麼要學程式語言？

- 簡化繁瑣重複的工作
- make your life easier

為什麼程式語言要學 R？

- 免費！
- 功能強大（各種分析都可以辦到，繪圖尤其強大）。
- 易學（對人文社會科學背景者較容易）。
- 友善的學習社群。

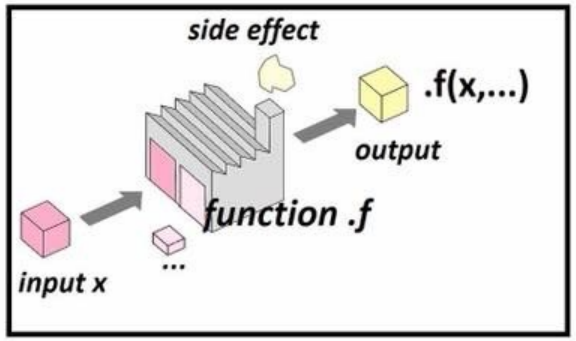
R 語言

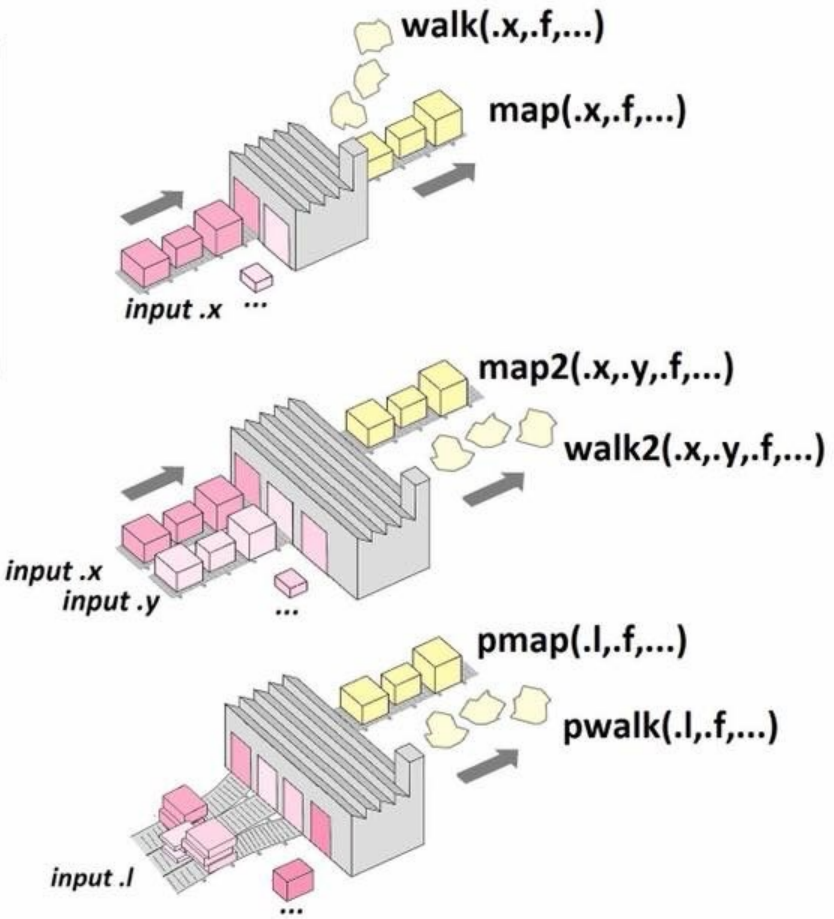
- Ross Ihaka

- Robert C. Gentleman

R 語言的基本要素

- 物件（Object）
- 函式（Function）





About computation in R

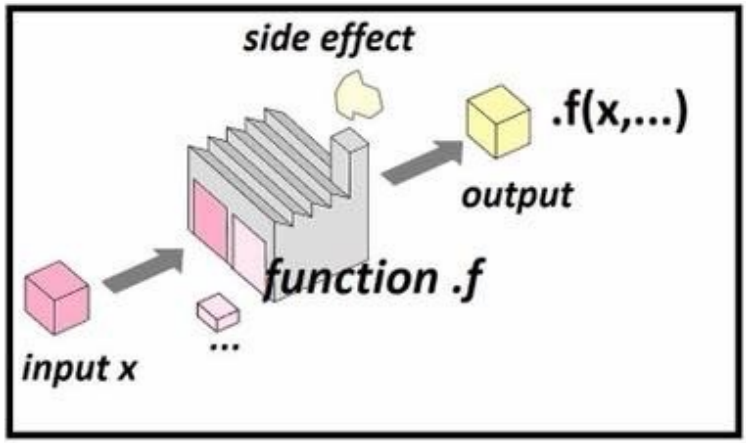
"To understand computations in R, two slogans are helpful:

- Everything that exists is an object.

- Everything that happens is a function call."

— John Chambers

R 語言範例



- print(x,

  digits = getOption("digits"), ...)

- 參數（Arguments）

object an object for which a summary is desired.

digits minimal number of significant digits

- R語言的程式碼是**有區分大小寫**（case sensitive）

R 語言參數說明

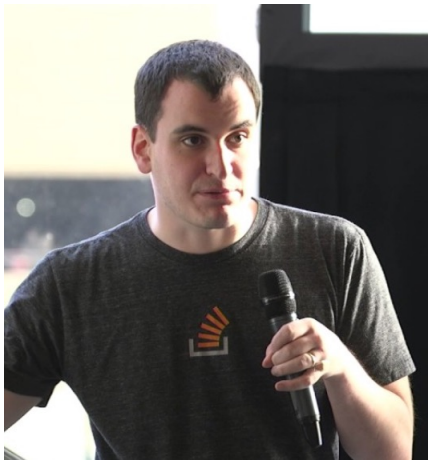
- 必要參數
- x　a numeric vector, matrix or data frame
- 預設參數
- y　NULL (default) or a vector, matrix or data frame with compatible dimensions to x. The default is equivalent to y = x (but more efficient).

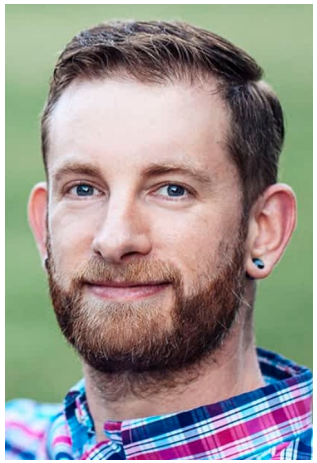
- 依參數位置（position）
- 依參數名稱

```
cor( x,
     y = NULL,
     use = "everything",
     method = c("pearson", "kendall", "spearman"))
```

R 語言開發生態

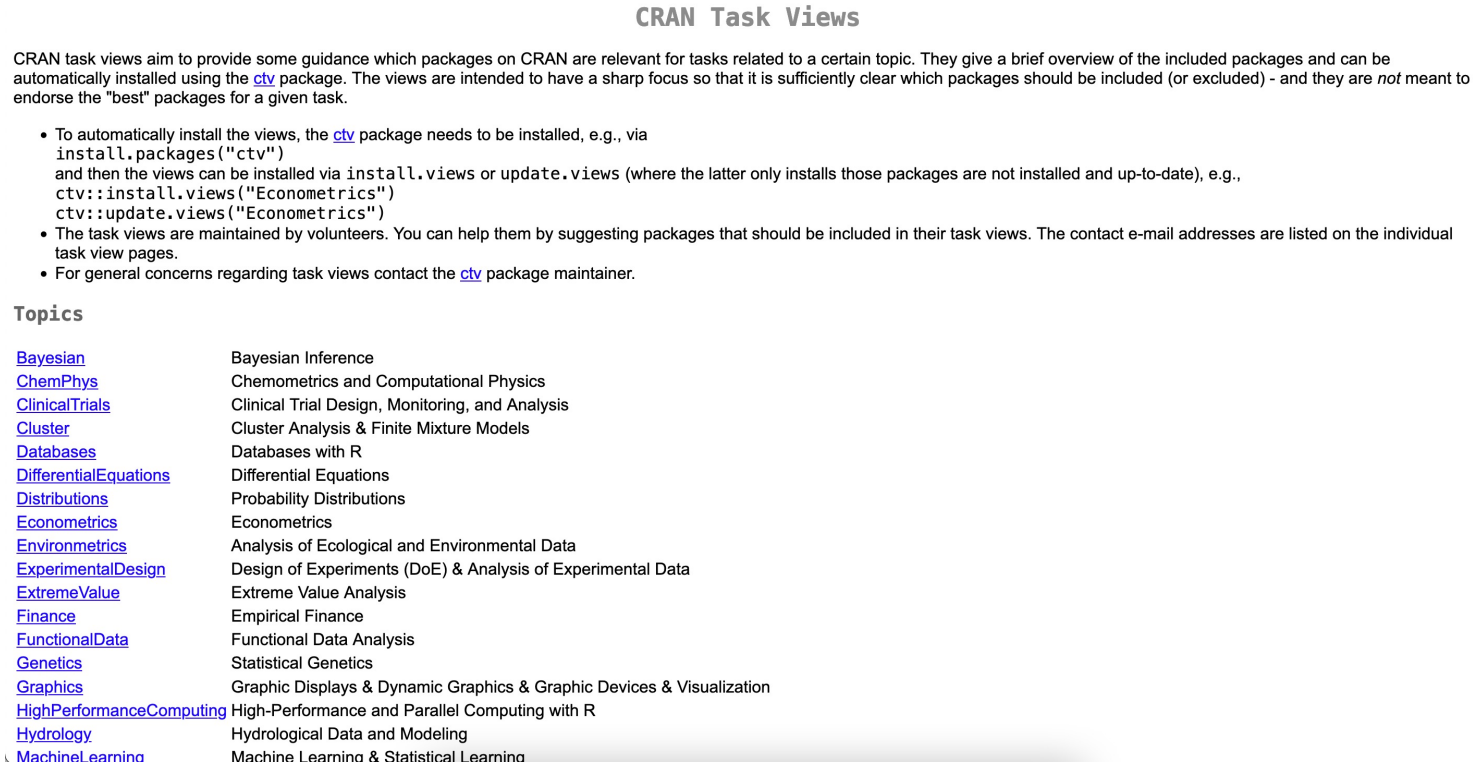
- R Development Core Team (Base R)
- 其他套件（package）製作者





R 能做什麼事？

- 統計分析
- 文字探勘
- 社會網絡分析
- 空間分析
- 網路爬蟲
- ……



CRAN Task Views

CRAN task views aim to provide some guidance which packages on CRAN are relevant for tasks related to a certain topic. They give a brief overview of the included packages and can be automatically installed using the ctv package. The views are intended to have a sharp focus so that it is sufficiently clear which packages should be included (or excluded) - and they are *not* meant to endorse the "best" packages for a given task.

- To automatically install the views, the ctv package needs to be installed, e.g., via
  `install.packages("ctv")`
  and then the views can be installed via `install.views` or `update.views` (where the latter only installs those packages are not installed and up-to-date), e.g.,
  `ctv::install.views("Econometrics")`
  `ctv::update.views("Econometrics")`
- The task views are maintained by volunteers. You can help them by suggesting packages that should be included in their task views. The contact e-mail addresses are listed on the individual task view pages.
- For general concerns regarding task views contact the ctv package maintainer.

Topics

Bayesian	Bayesian Inference
ChemPhys	Chemometrics and Computational Physics
ClinicalTrials	Clinical Trial Design, Monitoring, and Analysis
Cluster	Cluster Analysis & Finite Mixture Models
Databases	Databases with R
DifferentialEquations	Differential Equations
Distributions	Probability Distributions
Econometrics	Econometrics
Environmetrics	Analysis of Ecological and Environmental Data
ExperimentalDesign	Design of Experiments (DoE) & Analysis of Experimental Data
ExtremeValue	Extreme Value Analysis
Finance	Empirical Finance
FunctionalData	Functional Data Analysis
Genetics	Statistical Genetics
Graphics	Graphic Displays & Dynamic Graphics & Graphic Devices & Visualization
HighPerformanceComputing	High-Performance and Parallel Computing with R
Hydrology	Hydrological Data and Modeling
MachineLearning	Machine Learning & Statistical Learning

https://cran.r-project.org/web/views/

為什麼有人覺得 R 不好學？

- **難處1：要記各種函式（function）**
- 解答：沒有人真的能全部記住，重點是該函式的說明文件（documentation）清楚嗎？

- **難處2：入門的門檻不低，要學的套件（package）太多！**
- 解答：理解基本的資料結構，可以降低後續學習的門檻；學習具有同樣設計邏輯的套件（如tidyverse）。

怎麼問問題？

- **Repr**oducible **ex**ample (**reprex**)
  https://github.com/tidyverse/reprex

- 讓別人能最小化的**重現**你的問題，才能夠幫你處理問題。
  - A **minimal dataset**, necessary to reproduce the error
  - The **minimal runnable code** necessary to reproduce the error, which can be run on the given dataset.

https://stackoverflow.com/questions/5963269/how-to-make-a-great-r-reproducible-example

Coding style

- https://style.tidyverse.org/
- 讓你自己及合作者更容易讀你的code。

其他學習資源

- DataCamp 

- Coursera 

- edX 

- Cheat sheet 

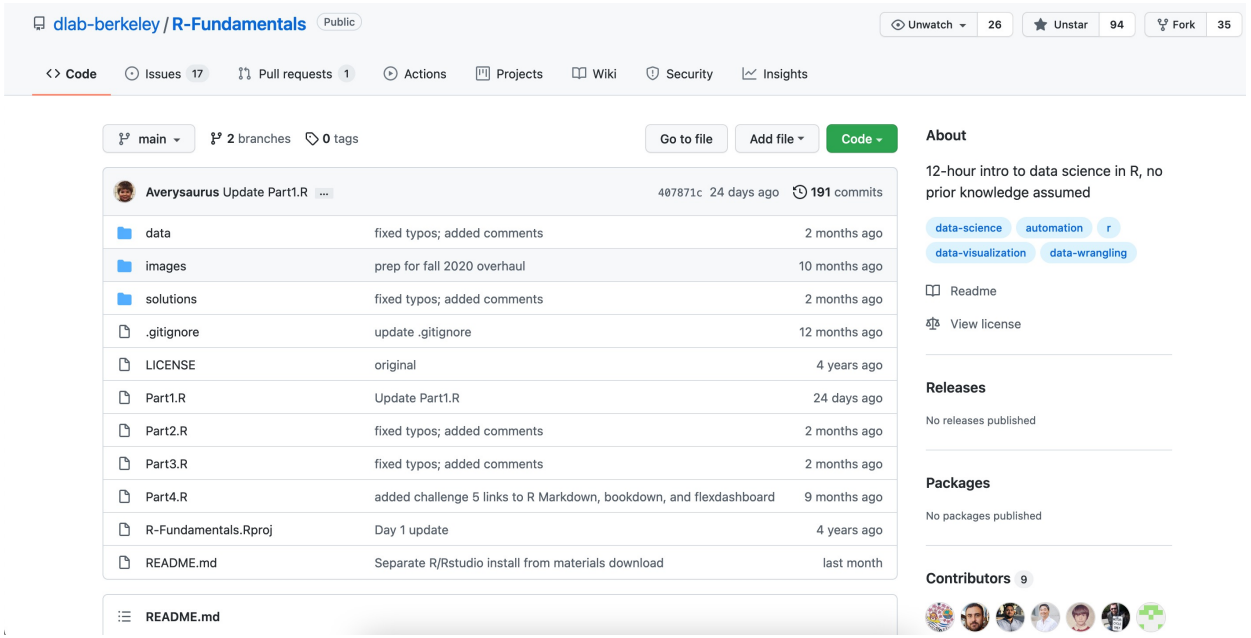
https://www.rstudio.com/resources/cheatsheets/

R 語言基礎

- R語言基礎：簡介
- R語言基礎：資料篩選與整理
- R語言基礎：資料探索與分析
- R語言基礎：程式設計基礎

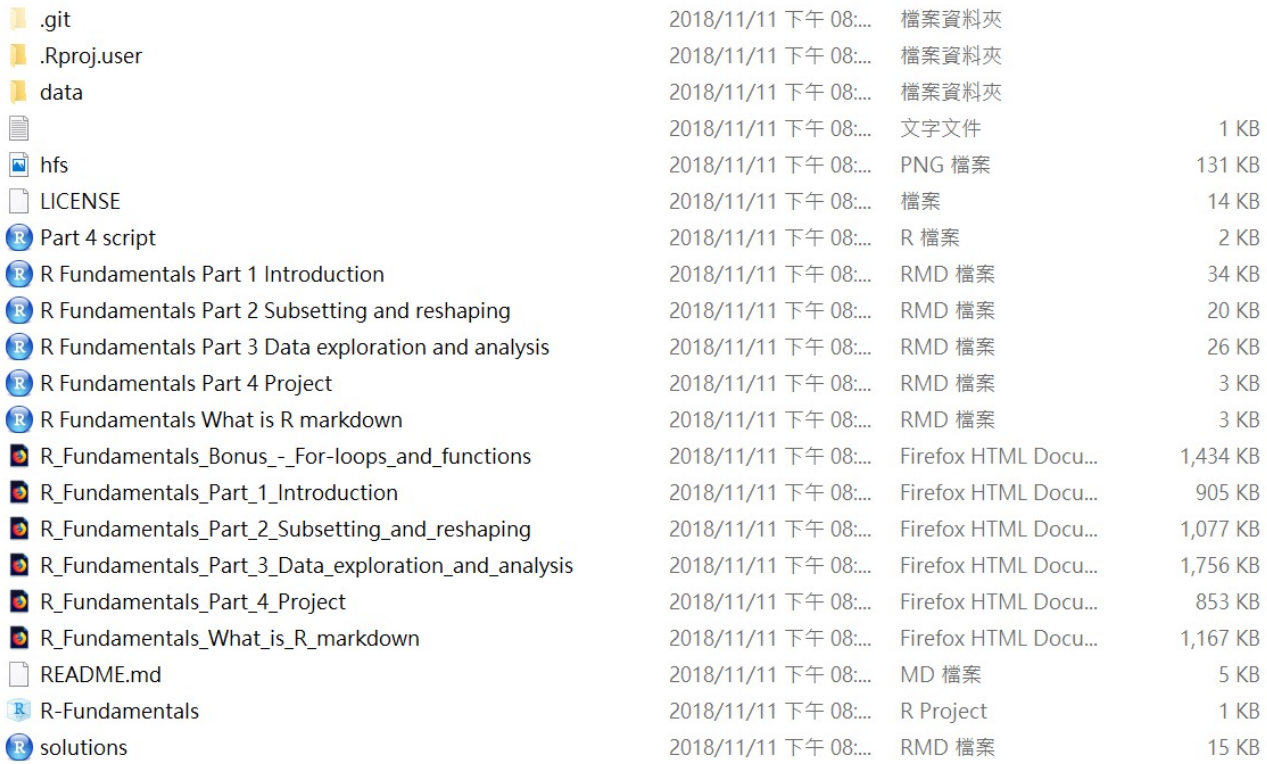
- R語言進階：資料整理

The Social Science Data Lab at UC Berkeley



實際操作

- R Markdown files



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.Rproj.user	2018/11/11 下午 08:...	檔案資料夾	
data	2018/11/11 下午 08:...	檔案資料夾	
	2018/11/11 下午 08:...	文字文件	1 KB
hfs	2018/11/11 下午 08:...	PNG 檔案	131 KB
LICENSE	2018/11/11 下午 08:...	檔案	14 KB
Part 4 script	2018/11/11 下午 08:...	R 檔案	2 KB
R Fundamentals Part 1 Introduction	2018/11/11 下午 08:...	RMD 檔案	34 KB
R Fundamentals Part 2 Subsetting and reshaping	2018/11/11 下午 08:...	RMD 檔案	20 KB
R Fundamentals Part 3 Data exploration and analysis	2018/11/11 下午 08:...	RMD 檔案	26 KB
R Fundamentals Part 4 Project	2018/11/11 下午 08:...	RMD 檔案	3 KB
R Fundamentals What is R markdown	2018/11/11 下午 08:...	RMD 檔案	3 KB
R_Fundamentals_Bonus_-_For-loops_and_functions	2018/11/11 下午 08:...	Firefox HTML Docu...	1,434 KB
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R_Fundamentals_Part_2_Subsetting_and_reshaping	2018/11/11 下午 08:...	Firefox HTML Docu...	1,077 KB
R_Fundamentals_Part_3_Data_exploration_and_analysis	2018/11/11 下午 08:...	Firefox HTML Docu...	1,756 KB
R_Fundamentals_Part_4_Project	2018/11/11 下午 08:...	Firefox HTML Docu...	853 KB
R_Fundamentals_What_is_R_markdown	2018/11/11 下午 08:...	Firefox HTML Docu...	1,167 KB
README.md	2018/11/11 下午 08:...	MD 檔案	5 KB
R-Fundamentals	2018/11/11 下午 08:...	R Project	1 KB
solutions	2018/11/11 下午 08:...	RMD 檔案	15 KB

作業範例

- Introduction to R https://www.datacamp.com/courses/free-introduction-to-r

- Intermediate R https://www.datacamp.com/courses/intermediate-r

```
---
title: "HW3"
author: "Your_name"
date: "2019/4/8"
output: html_document
---

```{r setup, include=FALSE}
knitr::opts_chunk$set(echo = TRUE)
```

```{r message=FALSE}
library(tidyverse)
```

1. 英文資料前處理與斷詞

請記得把分析的檔案下載到你的工作目錄。資料取自 [Martijn Schoonvelde Dataverse](https://dataverse.harvard.edu/file.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/2PNZNU/I0I7GM&version=2.0)，COOL課程平台也有放資料檔(comb.corpus.Rdata)。

```{r load}
# 使用load讀Rdata檔，會在讀取的同時，自動創建原始檔案的object，所以不用重新assign
load("data/comb.corpus.Rdata")
glimpse(corpus)
corpus <- as_tibble(corpus)
```

請使用stringr的函式，進行文字資料前處理。

1. 篩選country欄位中，含有"DK"的觀察值（請注意：原始資料中有"DK"與"DK"都要選取），並存成`dk_corpus`。

```{r dk_corpus}
unique(corpus$country)

```

2. 請將所有存在於text欄位的數字都移除，同樣assign回`dk_corpus`。
```

資料類型

- 數值（numeric）
- 字串（character, string）
- 邏輯判斷（logical）

儲存格式

	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous
1d	Atomic vector	List
2d	Matrix	Data frame
nd	Array	

什麼是文字探勘？

- Github repository
- https://github.com/aleszu/textanalysis-shiny

- Shiny App實做
  https://storybench.shinyapps.io/textanalysis/