

Einführung in R und RStudio

[Termine 1 & 2]

Miguel Alvarez

18. & 20. Oktober 2022

▶ Termin 1 & 2

- ▶ Grundlagen
- ▶ Datentypen

▶ Termin 3 & 4

- ▶ Objekten
- ▶ Lesen und Schreiben

▶ Termin 5 & 6

- ▶ Statistiken
- ▶ Grafiken

▶ Termin 7 & 8

- ▶ Fortgeschrittenes Programmieren
- ▶ Erstellen von Dokumenten
- ▶ Abschluss

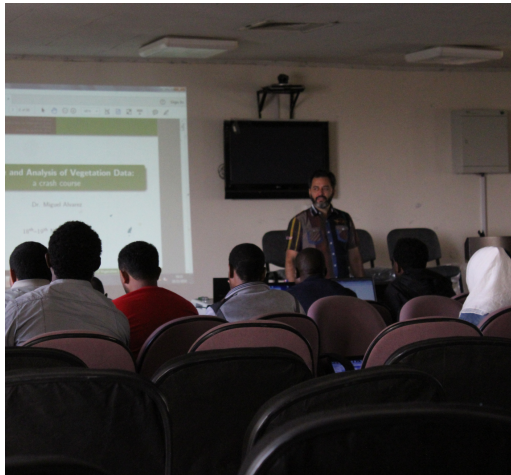
18:00 – 20:30

Pause 19:15 – 19:30

▶ Methoden

- ▶ Vortrag
- ▶ Life-Codierung
- ▶ Übungen

<https://kamapu.github.io/RKurs-VHS-2022/>



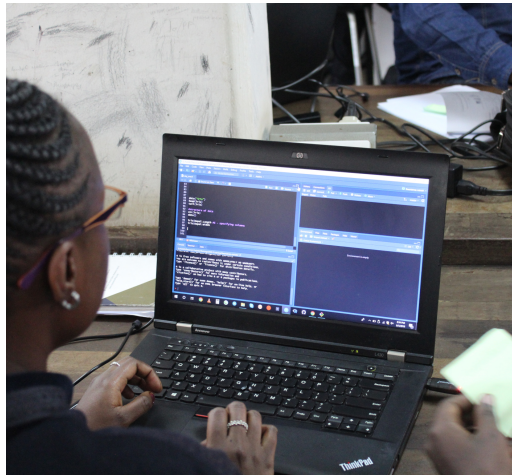
Miguel Alvarez



- ▶ Vegetationsökologist
- ▶ Begeisterter R-Nutzer
- ▶ R-Programmierer
 - ▶ Umwelt und Biodiversität
 - ▶ Geographische Informationssysteme
 - ▶ Datenbanken
 - ▶ Reproduzierbarkeit

Die Teilnehmer?

- ▶ Warum R?
- ▶ Erwartung von dem Kurs



Geschichte

- ▶ S (1975)
 - ▶ S-PLUS
 - ▶ TIBCO Spotfire S+
- ▶ R (1992)

R ist die kostenlose Alternative zu **S**

Ross Ihaka

Robert Gentleman



Was ist R?

- ▶ Programmiersprache
 - ▶ Open Source (offene Quelle)
 - ▶ Freeware (kostenlos)
- ▶ Statistische Umgebung
 - ▶ Interface
 - ▶ Terminal
 - ▶ Editoren

<https://www.r-project.org/>


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The R Project for Statistical Computing

Getting Started

R is a free software environment for statistical computing and graphics. It compiles and runs on a wide variety of UNIX platforms, Windows and MacOS. To [download R](#), please choose your preferred [CRAN mirror](#).

If you have questions about R like how to download and install the software, or what the license terms are, please read our [answers to frequently asked questions](#) before you send an email.

News

- [R version 4.2.2 \(Innocent and Trusting\) prerelease versions](#) will appear starting Friday 2022-10-21. Final release is scheduled for Monday 2022-10-31.
- [R version 4.2.1 \(Funny-Looking Kid\)](#) has been released on 2022-06-23.
- [R version 4.1.3 \(One Push-Up\)](#) was released on 2022-03-10.
- Thanks to the organisers of useR! 2020 for a successful online conference. Recorded tutorials and talks from the conference are available on the [R Consortium YouTube channel](#).
- You can support the R Foundation with a renewable subscription as a [supporting member](#)

News via Twitter

 The R Foundation Retweeted

 [R Contributo...](#) @R_Contributo... · Oct 10
 R Contribution Working Group meeting Oct 18, 18:30 - 19:30 UTC

We'll discuss progress on current issues (github.com/r-devel/rcontr-), including

- Translation hackathons (LatinR, AsiaR)
- Office hours
- Code of conduct

All welcome. Zoom registration:
us02web.zoom.us/j/8440111111

Was ist R?

- ▶ Schwerpunkt
 - ▶ Mathematik
 - ▶ Grafiken
- ▶ Kommandozeilen
- ▶ REPL (Read-Eval-Print-Schleife)

```
(5 + 100) * 25
```

```
## [1] 2625
```

```
50/10
```

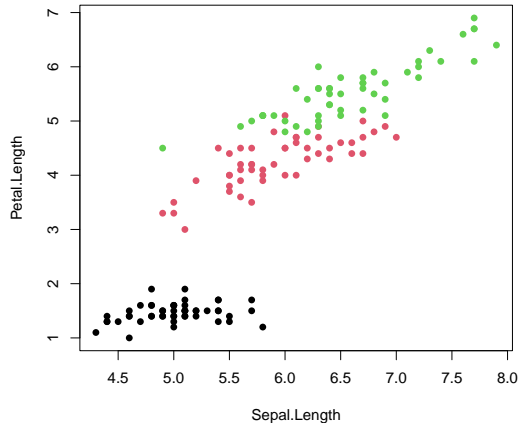
```
## [1] 5
```

```
60 > 15
```

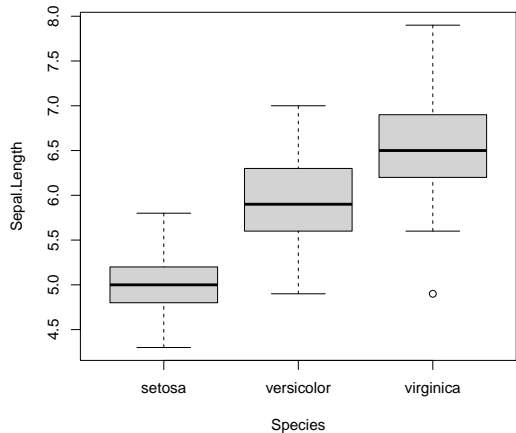
```
## [1] TRUE
```



```
plot(iris[ , c("Sepal.Length",
              "Petal.Length")],
     pch = 16, col = iris$Species)
```

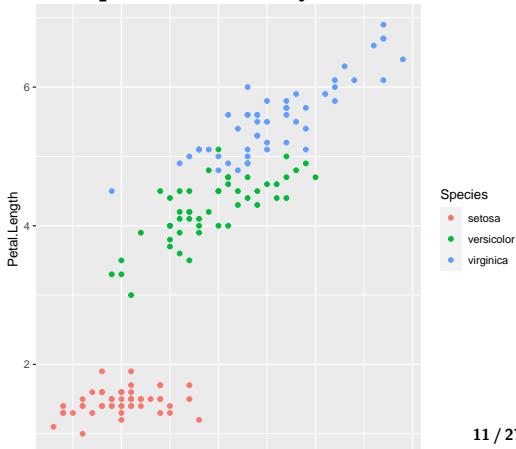


```
boxplot(Sepal.Length ~ Species,  
        data = iris)
```



```
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(iris,
  aes(x = Sepal.Length,
      y = Petal.Length,
      color = Species)) +
  geom_point()
```

```
## RStudio Community is a great place to ask questions
## https://community.rstudio.com/c/
```



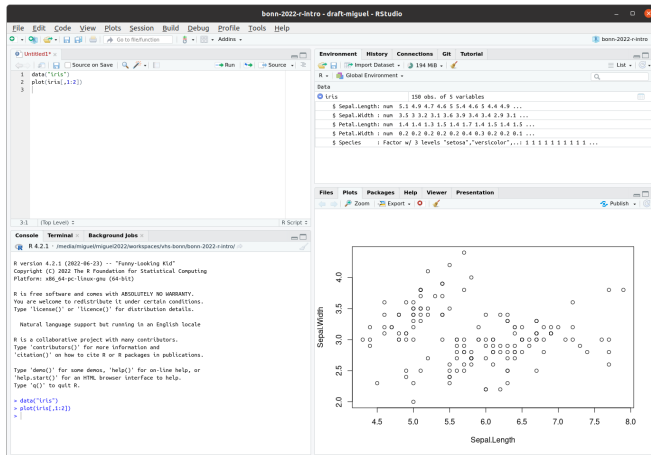
Warum R?

- ▶ Kostet nichts
- ▶ Steuerung von Analysen
- ▶ Skripten
 - ▶ Protokolle
 - ▶ Reproduzierbarkeit
- ▶ Vielseitig

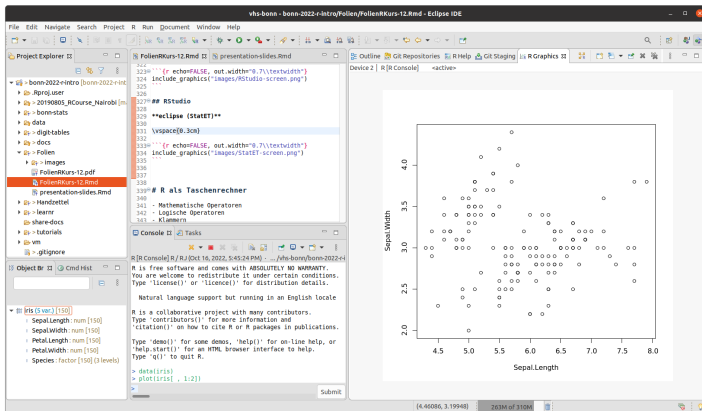
Jargon

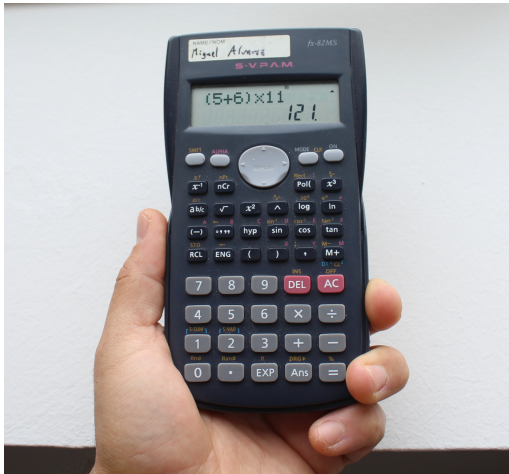
- ▶ Konsole
- ▶ Sitzung
- ▶ Workspace (Environment)
- ▶ Arbeitsverzeichnis (working directory)
- ▶ Skript
- ▶ Paket (Package)

- ▶ Text Editor
- ▶ IDE (integrated development environment)



h1>eclipse (StatET)





- ▶ Mathematische Operatoren
- ▶ Klammern

$5+6*11$

[1] 71

$(5+6)*11$

[1] 121

$(5-6)/11$

[1] -0.09090909

Zuweisung

`<-`

Zuweisung von einem Wert zu einem Objekt.

Konvention

- ▶ Nutze `<-` anstatt `->`
- ▶ Reserviere `=` für Argumente in Funktionen
- ▶ Nutze Leerzeichen für eine bessere Übersicht in Quellcode
- ▶ Nutze Einrückungen für gebrochene Kommandozeilen

Logische Operatoren

==

!=

>

>=

<

<=

&

|

%in%

!

any()

all()

```
10 > 15
```

```
## [1] FALSE
```

```
10 < 15
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

Vektoren

Der Vektor ist die grundlegende Datenstruktur in **R**

- ▶ Länge `length()`
- ▶ Typ `class()`
- ▶ Evtl. Namen `names()`

```
c(1:10)
## [1] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
rep(5, times = 10)
## [1] 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
LETTERS[1:5]
## [1] "A" "B" "C" "D" "E"
```

Indexieren

- ▶ Eckige Klammern
- ▶ Index
 - ▶ integer
 - ▶ logical (Bedingung)
 - ▶ character (Namen)

```
# Mit integer
```

```
letters[15]
```

```
## [1] "o"
```

```
# Mit logischen Werten
```

```
letters[!letters %in% c("a", "b", "c")]
```

```
## [1] "d" "e" "f" "g" "h" "i" "j" "k" "l" "m"
```

```
## [20] "w" "x" "y" "z"
```

```
# Mit Namen
```

```
names(letters) <- letters
```

```
letters["m"]
```

```
## m
```

```
## "m"
```

Datentypen

- ▶ integer
- ▶ numeric
- ▶ logical
- ▶ factor
- ▶ character

```
A <- c(1:10)
is.numeric(A)
## [1] TRUE
```

```
B <- as.character(A)
B
## [1] "1" "2" "3" "4" "5" "6" "7" "8"
is.numeric(B)
## [1] FALSE
```

Sonderklassen

- ▶ NA
- ▶ NaN
- ▶ NULL
- ▶ Inf
- ▶ -Inf

5/0

```
## [1] Inf
```

```
log(0)
```

```
## [1] -Inf
```

```
sqrt(-1)
```

```
## Warning in sqrt(-1): NaNs produced
```

```
## [1] NaN
```

Rückmeldungen

- ▶ Konsolenoutput
- ▶ Nachricht (message)
- ▶ Warnung (warning)
- ▶ Fehlermeldung (error)

Eine Warnung ist nicht zwingend ein Fehler.

```
sqrt(-1)
```

```
## Warning in sqrt(-1): NaNs produced  
## [1] NaN
```

```
5 + "B"
```

```
## Error in 5 + "B": non-numeric argument to bi
```

Fehlerbehebung

- ▶ Dokumentation
- ▶ Foren
- ▶ Programfehler melden

```
# help()
?mean
# help.search()
??"multinomial"
RSiteSearch("Import")
```


Regeln für Hilfeanfrage

- ▶ Recherchiere vorher
- ▶ KESS (*keep it simple stupid*)
- ▶ Zeige ein **minimales Beispiel**
- ▶ Bleibe höflich
- ▶ Melde die Endlösung
- ▶ Lerne **markdown**

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions>
<https://www.markdowntutorial.com/>

The screenshot shows a Stack Overflow page for a question titled "P-values from aov in R". The question is asked 7 years, 1 month ago and has been modified 6 years, 10 months ago. It has been viewed 2k times. The question text describes a user conducting a simulation study in R, generating fake data sets and running an ANOVA on the data using the `aov` function. The user is having difficulty extracting p-values from the results and asks for help. The user provides the following R code:

```
results <- summary(aov(dv~(A*B*C*D+E)+Error(subj/(A*B*C*D)), data = mdata)) # con
```

The user also provides the following output:

```
Error: subj
      Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
E      1 1839157 1839157   0.95  0.334
Residuals 58 63428816 1093586

Error: subj:A
      Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
A      1 1996    1996   0.228  0.641
A:E    1 2294    2294   0.253  0.617
Residuals 58 526389    9076

...
```

The user explains that they are truncating the output for space and that they want a list of p-values with the effect name (A or A:E). They mention that they have partially succeeded but the output is messy and that they can extract the p-values using the `get_p` function that they made.

```
#Function
get_p = function(results,head){
```

Weitere Dokumente

- ▶ Demos
 - ▶ `demo()`
- ▶ Beispielssitzungen
 - ▶ `browsevignette()`
 - ▶ `vignette()`
- ▶ Zahlreiche Tutorials

```
demo("graphics")  
vignette("ggplot2-specs")
```

Vielen Dank!

```
library(fortunes)  
fortune(283)
```

```
##  
## The good way to do it is to include the following comment at the beginning:  
## # This is a holy Script, please edit it not  
## -- Kenn Konstabel (on "... how to protect R Script files from inadvertent  
## editing by users.")  
## R-help (April 2011)
```