Introduction to R: Core Language Tutorial

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Initialise Project

```
library(ProjectTemplate); load.project()
```

Basic Arithmetic and Logical Operations

```
# You can use R like a calculator
1 + 1 # addition
```

```
## [1] 2
```

```
10 - 9 # subtraction
```

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

```
10 * 10 # multiplcation
```

```
## [1] 100
```

```
100 / 10 # division
```

```
## [1] 10
```

```
10 ^ 2 # exponentiation
```

```
## [1] 100
```

```
abs(-10) # absolute value
```

```
## [1] 10
```

```
ceiling(3.5) # round up to next integer
```

```
## [1] 4
```

```
floor(3.5) # round down to next integer
```

```
## [1] 3
```

```r
sqrt(100) # square roots
```

```
## [1] 10
```

```r
exp(2) # exponents
```

```
## [1] 7.389056
```

```r
pi # mathematical constant pi
```

```
## [1] 3.141593
```

```r
exp(1) # mathematical constant e
```

```
## [1] 2.718282
```

```r
log(100) # natural logs (i.e., base e)
```

```
## [1] 4.60517
```

```r
log(100, base= 10) # base 10 logs
```

```
## [1] 2
```

```r
# Use parentheses to clarify order of operations
(1 + 1 ) * 2
```

```
## [1] 4
```

```r
1 + (1 * 2)
```

```
## [1] 3
```

```r
# You can test for equality
# TRUE and FALSE are keywords
# T and F are synonyms, but are generally discouraged
TRUE
```

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

```r
FALSE
```

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

```r
1 == 2 # Equality (Return TRUE if equal)
```

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

```r
1 != 2 # Inequality (Return FALSE if unequal)
```

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

```r
10 > 9 # Greater than
```

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

```r
9 < 10 # Less than
```

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

```r
10 <= 10 # Less than or equal
```

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

```r
2 %in% c(1, 2 ,3) # is the number in the vector
```

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

```r
# TRUE and FALSE coerces to 1 and 0 respectively
as.numeric(TRUE)
```

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

```r
as.numeric(FALSE)
```

```
## [1] 0
```

```r
# Logical converting to 0, 1 is useful
x <- c(2, 5 ,7 ,10, 15)
x > 5
```

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

```r
sum(x > 5)  # sum of a 0-1 variable is a count
```

```
## [1] 3
```

```r
mean(x > 5) # mean of a 0-1 variable is a proportion
```

```
## [1] 0.6
```

Basic language features

```
############################################################
# Assignment:
# To assign values to a variable either use <- or =
# <- is the more common convention in R
x <- 1 + 1
x
```

```
## [1] 2
```

```
# = is the common assignment operator in other programming
# languages. It does work in R, but is not the convention.
y = 1 + 1
y
```

```
## [1] 2
```

```
############################################################
# Variable name rules:
# Variable names generally
# 1. Start with a letter (lower or uppercase)
# 2. Followed by letters, numbers, underscore (_), or period (.)
# 3. No spaces

# These do not work
# my variable <- 1234
# 1234variable <- 1234
# 1234 <- 1234

# This works
myvariable <- 1234
my_variable <- 1234
my_variable <- 1234
myvariable123 <- 1234
myVariable <- 1234
my.variable <- 1234

# R has many naming conventions
# As a matter of preference, style, and convenience, I prefer:
# 1. Short but descriptive names
#    * Less than 8 characters for names of lists and data.frames
#    * Less than 15 characters for variables names in data.frames
# 2. Use underscore to separate words within a variable name
# 3. Avoid upper case letters

# Names starting with a period are hidden
.myvariable <- 1234
ls()
```

```
##  [1] "config"          "csurvey"         "helper.function"
##  [4] "my_variable"     "my.variable"     "myvariable"
##  [7] "myVariable"      "myvariable123"   "project.info"
## [10] "x"               "y"
```

```r
ls(all.names = TRUE)
```

```
##  [1] ".myvariable"     ".Random.seed"    "config"
##  [4] "csurvey"         "helper.function" "my_variable"
##  [7] "my.variable"     "myvariable"      "myVariable"
## [10] "myvariable123"   "project.info"    "x"
## [13] "y"
```

```r
############################################################
# Comments:
# Comments are any text on a line following a hash #
# 1. They often appear as the first character of a line
#    to present a whole line comment
# 2. At the end of a common on a line
mean(c(1,2,3,4)) # Example of end of line comment
```

```
## [1] 2.5
```

```r
# 3. Half way through a command at the end of a line
c(1, # Example comment
  2,3,   # Another comment
  4)
```

```
## [1] 1 2 3 4
```

```r
############################################################
# Spaces:
# R will generally permits zero, one or more spaces between
# variables, operators, and other syntactic elements.
# However, appropriate and consistent spacing improves
# the readability of you scripts.
# See Hadley Wickham's style guide:
# http://adv-r.had.co.nz/Style.html

# This is bad but works
x<-c(1,2,3,400)*2
x<-    c (   1,2,3,      400)*   2

# This is more readable:
# Add spaces after variables, operators, commas
x <- c(1, 2, 3, 400) * 2


############################################################
# Multipline line commands
# Commands can generally span multiple lines
# as long as R does not think the command has finished

# This works
x <- c("apple",
       "banana")
x
```

```
## [1] "apple"  "banana"
```

```
y <- 10 +
    10  #this works
y
```

```
## [1] 20
```

```
# This does not work
y <- 10
    + 10
```

```
## [1] 10
```

```
y
```

```
## [1] 10
```

```
############################################################
# Multiple commands on one line
# You can include more than one command on one line
# by separat the commands by a semicolon.
# But generally, you should avoid doing this as it is not
# very readable.
x <- c(1, 2); y  <- c(3, 4); z <- rnorm(10)
x;y;z
```

```
## [1] 1 2
```

```
## [1] 3 4
```

```
##  [1]  0.9303496  0.5351742  0.7706065  0.5654875 -2.9446705 -0.3457433
##  [7]  1.4018666  0.7847505 -0.3735553  1.0522245
```

```
############################################################
# # R is case sensitive
test <- "lower case"
TEST <- "upper case"
TEST
```

```
## [1] "upper case"
```

```
test # The original value was not lost
```

```
## [1] "lower case"
```

```
     # because test is different to TEST
Test # This variable does not exist
```

```
## Error in eval(expr, envir, enclos): object 'Test' not found
```

```r
Test <- "title case"
Test
```

```
## [1] "title case"
```

```r
# tip: It's often simpler to make variables lower case
#      so that you don't have to think about case.
```

Understanding directories

```r
# R has a working directory.
# This is important when loading and saving files to disk
getwd() # show the current working directory
```

```
## [1] "/Users/jeromy/teaching/r-training/training-materials/interactive-demonstrations/main-training-e
```

```r
# you can use setwd to change the working directory
# setwd("~/blah/myproject")

# Tip: Open RStudio with the Rproj file then the working directory
# will be the directory containing the Rproj file.

# Tips:
# * Try to avoid spaces in file names
#   (use hyphen or underscore instead)
# * If on Windows, then disable "hide extensions of
#   known file types" (see folder options )
# * If you do use spaces, then you'll need to escape the space with
#   a slash  (e.g., ("my\ documents")
# * Use backslash as the directory separator
# * Store all relevant files for a project within
#   the project working directory
```

The Workspace

```r
################################################
# R Sessions:

# Quitting R
# You can end the R Session using the q function
# q()

# But if you are in Rstudio, it is simpler to:
# * Just quit RStudio and this will quit the R session
# * Use the session menu in RStudio to Restart or Terminate
#   an R session
```

```
################################################
# Workspaces and environments:
# list environments
search()
```

```
##  [1] ".GlobalEnv"              "package:MASS"
##  [3] "package:Hmisc"           "package:ggplot2"
##  [5] "package:Formula"         "package:survival"
##  [7] "package:grid"            "package:lattice"
##  [9] "package:psych"           "package:ProjectTemplate"
## [11] "package:knitr"           "package:stats"
## [13] "package:graphics"        "package:grDevices"
## [15] "package:utils"           "package:datasets"
## [17] "package:methods"         "Autoloads"
## [19] "package:base"
```

```
# Create some objects in the global environment
x <- 1:10
y <- 1:20
data(mtcars) # Add a built-in datset mtcars

# Show objects in the global environment
ls()
```

```
##  [1] "config"          "csurvey"         "helper.function"
##  [4] "mtcars"          "my_variable"     "my.variable"
##  [7] "myvariable"      "myVariable"      "myvariable123"
## [10] "project.info"    "test"            "Test"
## [13] "TEST"            "x"               "y"
## [16] "z"
```

```
# or look at the environment pane in RStudio

################################################
# Removing objects:
# Removing named objects with the rm function
rm(x)
ls()
```

```
##  [1] "config"          "csurvey"         "helper.function"
##  [4] "mtcars"          "my_variable"     "my.variable"
##  [7] "myvariable"      "myVariable"      "myvariable123"
## [10] "project.info"    "test"            "Test"
## [13] "TEST"            "y"               "z"
```

```
rm(y, mtcars)

# Remove all objects from global workspace
# Option 1. Use the following command
rm(list = ls())
```

```r
# Option 2. Click the broom object in RStudio Environment pane

################################################
# Saving objects
# Save all objects in the workspace
save.image()

x <- 30
y <- 1:10
# Save specific named objects using save function.
# rdata or RData is the standard file exetnsion.
save(x, y, file = "output/y.rdata")

# Let's remove x and change y
rm(x)
y <- "changed"
y
```

```
## [1] "changed"
```

```r
# load variables stored in rdata file
load(file = "output/y.rdata")
x
```

```
## [1] 30
```

```r
y
```

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

```r
# Tips:
# * Try to avoid using save.image() to store temporary calculations
# * Instead, try to write scripts that can be run to return you to
#   your current state of analyses.
```

Data types: Logical, character, numeric

```r
##########################################################
# Basic data types
# The most common basic vector types are
x <- c(FALSE, TRUE) # logical vector
y <- c("a", "b", "cat", "dog") # character vector
z1 <- c(100, 1, 2, 3) # numeric integer vector
z2 <- c(100.2, 0.4, 0.9) # numeric real/double vector
class(x);  typeof(x); mode(x)
```

```
## [1] "logical"
```

```
## [1] "logical"
```

```
## [1] "logical"
```

```
class(y);  typeof(y); mode(y)
```

```
## [1] "character"
```

```
## [1] "character"
```

```
## [1] "character"
```

```
class(z1);  typeof(z1); mode(z1)
```

```
## [1] "numeric"
```

```
## [1] "double"
```

```
## [1] "numeric"
```

```
class(z2);  typeof(z2); mode(z2)
```

```
## [1] "numeric"
```

```
## [1] "double"
```

```
## [1] "numeric"
```

```
# Checking type of object
# there are a range of "is." functions for that return TRUE
# if object is of corresponding type
# apropos("^is\\.")
is.logical(c(TRUE, TRUE))
```

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

```
is.numeric(c("a", "b"))
```

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

```
is.character(c(1, 2, 3))
```

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

```
#####################################################################
# Conversion of Types:
# R has functions that explicitly convert data types
# apropos("^as\\.")
as.character(c(1, 2, 3, 4))
```

```
## [1] "1" "2" "3" "4"
```

```r
as.numeric(c("1", "2a", "3", "four"))
```

```
## Warning: NAs introduced by coercion
```

```
## [1]  1 NA  3 NA
```

```r
as.numeric(c(FALSE, FALSE, TRUE, TRUE))
```

```
## [1] 0 0 1 1
```

```r
# R often performs conversions implicitly
sum(c(FALSE, TRUE, TRUE)) # converts logical to 0, 1 numeric
```

```
## [1] 2
```

```r
paste0("v", c(1, 2, 3)) # converts numeric vector to character
```

```
## [1] "v1" "v2" "v3"
```

Basic data structures: Vectors, Matrices, Lists, Data.frames

```r
################################################################
# Vectors:
# In R, a single value (scalar) is a vector.
x <- 1 # I.e., x is a vector of length 1


# In addition to importing data,
# R has various functions for creating vectors.
c(1, 2, 3, 4) # c stands for combine
```

```
## [1] 1 2 3 4
```

```r
1:10 # create an integer sequence 1 to 10
```

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

```r
seq(1, 10) # alternative way of creating a sequence
```

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

```r
seq(1, 10, by = 2) # The function has additional options
```

```
## [1] 1 3 5 7 9
```

```r
rep(1, 5) # repeat a value a certain number of times
```

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

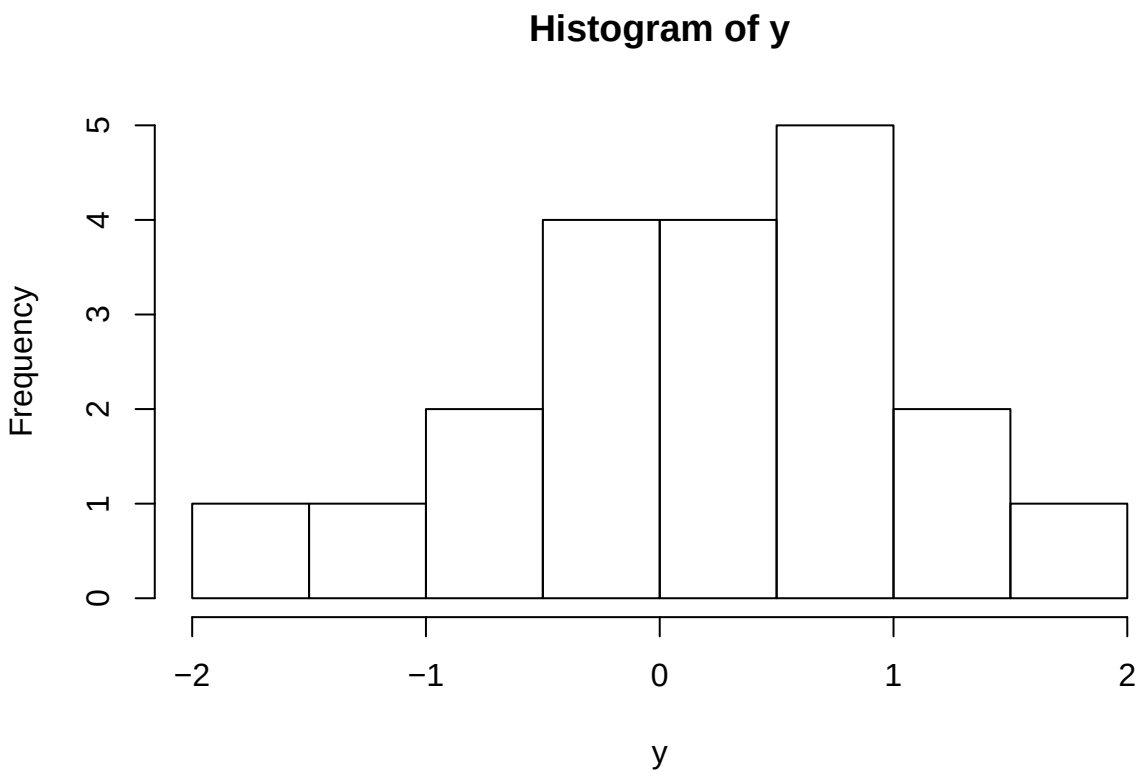
```r
rep(c(1,2,3), 5) # repeat a value a certain number of times
```

```
##  [1] 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3
```

```r
# as well as many simulation functions which we'll cover later
# Initial examples:
# Sample 10 items with replacement from
sample(x = c("happy", "funny", "silly"), size = 10, replace = TRUE)
```

```
##  [1] "funny" "funny" "funny" "silly" "funny" "silly" "funny" "silly"
##  [9] "silly" "happy"
```

```r
# Sample 20 values from a normal distribution
y <- rnorm(n = 20, mean = 0, sd = 1)
hist(y) # show values in histogram
```




```r
# Vectors can have names
x <- c(1,2,3,4,5)
names(x) <- c("a", "b", "c", "d", "e")
x
```

```
## a b c d e
## 1 2 3 4 5
```

```r
# Extracting vectors
x[c(1,2)] # by numeric position
```

```
## a b
## 1 2
```

```r
x[x < 3] # by logical vector
```

```
## a b
## 1 2
```

```r
x[c("b", "c")] # by name
```

```
## b c
## 2 3
```

```r
################################################################
# Matrices:
# All data must be of same type (e.g., numeric, character, logical)
y <- matrix(c(1, 2,
              4, 5,
              7, 8 ),
            byrow = TRUE, ncol = 2)
y
```

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

```r
class(y)
```

```
## [1] "matrix"
```

```r
# number of rows and columns
dim(y)  # Number of rows and columns
```

```
## [1] 3 2
```

```r
nrow(y) # Number of rows
```

```
## [1] 3
```

```r
ncol(y) # Number of columns
```

```
## [1] 2
```

```r
# Rows and columns can be given names
rownames(y) <- c("a", "b", "c")
colnames(y) <- c("col1", "col2")

# Rows and columns can be indexed
y["a", ] # By rowname
```

```
## col1 col2
##    1    2
```

```r
y[, "col1"] # By column name
```

```
## a b c
## 1 4 7
```

```r
y["a", "col1"] # By both
```

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

```r
y[c(1,2), ] # By row position
```

```
##   col1 col2
## a    1    2
## b    4    5
```

```r
y[,1] # By column position
```

```
## a b c
## 1 4 7
```

```r
y[c(2,3), 2] # By column position
```

```
## b c
## 5 8
```

```r
################################################################
# Lists
# Store arbitrary structures of one or more named elements.
# Elements can be of different lengths
# Lists can contain lists can be nested to create tree like structures
# Lists are commonly used for representing results of analyses

w <- list(apple = c("a", "b", "c"),
          banana = c(1,2),
          carrot = FALSE,
          animals = list(dog = c("dog1", "dog2"),
                         cat = c(TRUE, FALSE)))

class(w)
```

```
## [1] "list"
```

```
# Accessing one element of list
w$apple # using dollar notation
```

```
## [1] "a" "b" "c"
```

```
w[[1]] # by position
```

```
## [1] "a" "b" "c"
```

```
w[["apple"]] # by name (double brackets)
```

```
## [1] "a" "b" "c"
```

```
# Accessing subset of list
w[c(1, 2)]  # by position (single bracket)
```

```
## $apple
## [1] "a" "b" "c"
##
## $banana
## [1] 1 2
```

```
w[c("apple", "banana")] # by name
```

```
## $apple
## [1] "a" "b" "c"
##
## $banana
## [1] 1 2
```

```
w[c(FALSE, FALSE, TRUE, TRUE)] # by logical vector
```

```
## $carrot
## [1] FALSE
##
## $animals
## $animals$dog
## [1] "dog1" "dog2"
##
## $animals$cat
## [1]  TRUE FALSE
```

```
# Quick illustration of a list object returned by
# a statistical function

# We'll simulate some data for two hypothetical groups x and y
# and perform an independent samples t-test.
```

```r
x <- rnorm(10, mean = 0, sd = 1)
y <- rnorm(10, mean = 1, sd = 1)
fit <- t.test(x, y)

# The function
class(fit) # class does not say list, but it is a list
```

```
## [1] "htest"
```

```r
mode(fit)
```

```
## [1] "list"
```

```r
str(fit) # show structure of object
```

```
## List of 9
##  $ statistic  : Named num -2.05
##   ..- attr(*, "names")= chr "t"
##  $ parameter  : Named num 13.1
##   ..- attr(*, "names")= chr "df"
##  $ p.value    : num 0.0609
##  $ conf.int   : atomic [1:2] -2.204 0.057
##   ..- attr(*, "conf.level")= num 0.95
##  $ estimate   : Named num [1:2] 0.0366 1.11
##   ..- attr(*, "names")= chr [1:2] "mean of x" "mean of y"
##  $ null.value : Named num 0
##   ..- attr(*, "names")= chr "difference in means"
##  $ alternative: chr "two.sided"
##  $ method     : chr "Welch Two Sample t-test"
##  $ data.name  : chr "x and y"
##  - attr(*, "class")= chr "htest"
```

```r
names(fit) # show names of elements
```

```
## [1] "statistic"   "parameter"   "p.value"     "conf.int"    "estimate"
## [6] "null.value"  "alternative" "method"      "data.name"
```

```r
# we can view particular elements
fit$statistic
```

```
##         t
## -2.050351
```

```r
fit$parameter
```

```
##       df
## 13.07194
```

```r
fit$p.value
```

```
## [1] 0.060941
```

```r
# or extract subsets of the list
fit[c("statistic", "parameter", "p.value")]
```

```
## $statistic
##         t
## -2.050351
##
## $parameter
##       df
## 13.07194
##
## $p.value
## [1] 0.060941
```

```r
############################################################
# Data Frames:
# Data frames are the standard data strucure used for storing
# data. If you have used other software (e.g., SPSS, Excel, etc.),
# this is what you may think of as a "dataset".
# Columns can be of different data types (e.g., character, numeric, logical, etc.)
z <- data.frame(var1 = 1:9, var2 = letters[1:9])
z
```

```
##   var1 var2
## 1    1    a
## 2    2    b
## 3    3    c
## 4    4    d
## 5    5    e
## 6    6    f
## 7    7    g
## 8    8    h
## 9    9    i
```

```r
# Tip: Some functions work with matrices,
#   some work with data.frames,
#   and some work with both.
# * If you are wanting to store data like you might store in
#   a database, then you'll generaly want a data.frame.
# * If you are dealing with a mathematical object that you
#   you want to perform a mathematical operation on, then you generally
#   want a matrix (e.g., correlation matrix, covariance matrix,
#   distance matrix in MDS, matrices used for matrix algebra).
```

Working with data frames

```
# Let's use the built-in survey data.frame dataset
library(MASS)
data(survey)
?survey
mydata <- na.omit(survey) # for simplicity I'll exclude missing data
shortdata <- mydata[1:6, 1:5]
shortdata
```

```
##      Sex Wr.Hnd NW.Hnd W.Hnd    Fold
## 1 Female   18.5   18.0 Right  R on L
## 2   Male   19.5   20.5  Left  R on L
## 5   Male   20.0   20.0 Right Neither
## 6 Female   18.0   17.7 Right  L on R
## 7   Male   17.7   17.7 Right  L on R
## 8 Female   17.0   17.3 Right  R on L
```

```
##################################################
# Extracting observations (i.e., rows) and
# variables (i.e., columns).
# There are similarities to matrices and lists
# Select observations
shortdata[1:5, ] # by row number
```

```
##      Sex Wr.Hnd NW.Hnd W.Hnd    Fold
## 1 Female   18.5   18.0 Right  R on L
## 2   Male   19.5   20.5  Left  R on L
## 5   Male   20.0   20.0 Right Neither
## 6 Female   18.0   17.7 Right  L on R
## 7   Male   17.7   17.7 Right  L on R
```

```
shortdata[c(5,4,3,2,1), ] # re-order
```

```
##      Sex Wr.Hnd NW.Hnd W.Hnd    Fold
## 7   Male   17.7   17.7 Right  L on R
## 6 Female   18.0   17.7 Right  L on R
## 5   Male   20.0   20.0 Right Neither
## 2   Male   19.5   20.5  Left  R on L
## 1 Female   18.5   18.0 Right  R on L
```

```
shortdata[ shortdata$Sex == "Female", ] # by logical vector
```

```
##      Sex Wr.Hnd NW.Hnd W.Hnd   Fold
## 1 Female   18.5   18.0 Right R on L
## 6 Female   18.0   17.7 Right L on R
## 8 Female   17.0   17.3 Right R on L
```

```r
shortdata[c("1", "2"), ] # by rownames
```

```
##      Sex Wr.Hnd NW.Hnd W.Hnd   Fold
## 1 Female   18.5   18.0 Right R on L
## 2   Male   19.5   20.5  Left R on L
```

```r
# Select variables
shortdata[, c(1,2)] # by position like a matrix
```

```
##      Sex Wr.Hnd
## 1 Female   18.5
## 2   Male   19.5
## 5   Male   20.0
## 6 Female   18.0
## 7   Male   17.7
## 8 Female   17.0
```

```r
shortdata[c(1,2)] # by position like a list
```

```
##      Sex Wr.Hnd
## 1 Female   18.5
## 2   Male   19.5
## 5   Male   20.0
## 6 Female   18.0
## 7   Male   17.7
## 8 Female   17.0
```

```r
shortdata[ ,c("Sex", "Fold")] # by name like a matrix
```

```
##      Sex    Fold
## 1 Female  R on L
## 2   Male  R on L
## 5   Male Neither
## 6 Female  L on R
## 7   Male  L on R
## 8 Female  R on L
```

```r
shortdata[c("Sex", "Fold")] #
```

```
##      Sex    Fold
## 1 Female  R on L
## 2   Male  R on L
## 5   Male Neither
## 6 Female  L on R
## 7   Male  L on R
## 8 Female  R on L
```

```r
shortdata$Sex # by name to get a single variable
```

```
## [1] Female Male   Male   Female Male   Female
## Levels: Female Male
```

```
################################################
# Names
names(shortdata) # get variable names
```

```
## [1] "Sex"    "Wr.Hnd" "NW.Hnd" "W.Hnd"  "Fold"
```

```
colnames(shortdata) # but this also works
```

```
## [1] "Sex"    "Wr.Hnd" "NW.Hnd" "W.Hnd"  "Fold"
```

```
rownames(shortdata) # rows can also have names
```

```
## [1] "1" "2" "5" "6" "7" "8"
```

```
# Tip: Avoid row names.
# Add another variable to the data.frame to store this information.


# Examine first few rows
head(mydata) # first 6 rows
```

```
##      Sex Wr.Hnd NW.Hnd W.Hnd    Fold Pulse  Clap Exer Smoke Height
## 1 Female   18.5   18.0 Right  R on L    92  Left Some Never 173.00
## 2   Male   19.5   20.5  Left  R on L   104  Left None Regul 177.80
## 5   Male   20.0   20.0 Right Neither    35 Right Some Never 165.00
## 6 Female   18.0   17.7 Right  L on R    64 Right Some Never 172.72
## 7   Male   17.7   17.7 Right  L on R    83 Right Freq Never 182.88
## 8 Female   17.0   17.3 Right  R on L    74 Right Freq Never 157.00
##        M.I    Age
## 1   Metric 18.250
## 2 Imperial 17.583
## 5   Metric 23.667
## 6 Imperial 21.000
## 7 Imperial 18.833
## 8   Metric 35.833
```

```
head(mydata, n = 10) # first 7 rows
```

```
##       Sex Wr.Hnd NW.Hnd W.Hnd    Fold Pulse    Clap Exer Smoke Height
## 1  Female   18.5   18.0 Right  R on L    92    Left Some Never 173.00
## 2    Male   19.5   20.5  Left  R on L   104    Left None Regul 177.80
## 5    Male   20.0   20.0 Right Neither    35   Right Some Never 165.00
## 6  Female   18.0   17.7 Right  L on R    64   Right Some Never 172.72
## 7    Male   17.7   17.7 Right  L on R    83   Right Freq Never 182.88
## 8  Female   17.0   17.3 Right  R on L    74   Right Freq Never 157.00
## 9    Male   20.0   19.5 Right  R on L    72   Right Some Never 175.00
## 10   Male   18.5   18.5 Right  R on L    90   Right Some Never 167.00
```

```
## 11 Female   17.0   17.2 Right  L on R    80   Right Freq Never 156.20
## 14 Female   19.5   20.2 Right  L on R    66 Neither Some Never 155.00
##         M.I    Age
## 1    Metric 18.250
## 2  Imperial 17.583
## 5    Metric 23.667
## 6  Imperial 21.000
## 7  Imperial 18.833
## 8    Metric 35.833
## 9    Metric 19.000
## 10   Metric 22.333
## 11 Imperial 28.500
## 14   Metric 17.500
```

```
tail(mydata) # last few rows
```

```
##        Sex Wr.Hnd NW.Hnd W.Hnd   Fold Pulse  Clap Exer Smoke Height
## 230   Male   18.6   19.6 Right L on R    71 Right Freq Occas  185.0
## 231 Female   18.8   18.5 Right R on L    80 Right Some Never  169.0
## 233 Female   18.0   18.0 Right L on R    85 Right Some Never  165.1
## 234 Female   18.5   18.0 Right L on R    88 Right Some Never  160.0
## 236   Male   21.0   21.5 Right R on L    90 Right Some Never  183.0
## 237 Female   17.6   17.3 Right R on L    85 Right Freq Never  168.5
##          M.I    Age
## 230   Metric 19.333
## 231   Metric 18.167
## 233 Imperial 17.667
## 234   Metric 16.917
## 236   Metric 17.167
## 237   Metric 17.750
```

```
# View(mydata) # Rstudio function to open data in viewer

# How many rows and columns?
dim(mydata) # rows and column counts
```

```
## [1] 168  12
```

```
nrow(mydata) # row count
```

```
## [1] 168
```

```
ncol(mydata) # column count
```

```
## [1] 12
```

```
# Examine structure
str(mydata)
```

```
## 'data.frame':    168 obs. of  12 variables:
##  $ Sex   : Factor w/ 2 levels "Female","Male": 1 2 2 1 2 1 2 2 1 1 ...
##  $ Wr.Hnd: num  18.5 19.5 20 18 17.7 17 20 18.5 17 19.5 ...
##  $ NW.Hnd: num  18 20.5 20 17.7 17.7 17.3 19.5 18.5 17.2 20.2 ...
##  $ W.Hnd : Factor w/ 2 levels "Left","Right": 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 ...
##  $ Fold  : Factor w/ 3 levels "L on R","Neither",..: 3 3 2 1 1 3 3 3 1 1 ...
##  $ Pulse : int  92 104 35 64 83 74 72 90 80 66 ...
##  $ Clap  : Factor w/ 3 levels "Left","Neither",..: 1 1 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 2 ...
##  $ Exer  : Factor w/ 3 levels "Freq","None",..: 3 2 3 3 1 1 3 3 1 3 ...
##  $ Smoke : Factor w/ 4 levels "Heavy","Never",..: 2 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 ...
##  $ Height: num  173 178 165 173 183 ...
##  $ M.I   : Factor w/ 2 levels "Imperial","Metric": 2 1 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 2 ...
##  $ Age   : num  18.2 17.6 23.7 21 18.8 ...
##  - attr(*, "na.action")=Class 'omit'  Named int [1:69] 3 4 12 13 15 16 19 25 26 29 ...
##   .. ..- attr(*, "names")= chr [1:69] "3" "4" "12" "13" ...
```

Getting help

```
# Use question mark (i.e., ?) followed by command name
# to lookup specific command
?mean
help(mean) # or use help function

# to look up package
help(package = "MASS")

# Press F1 in RStudio on the command name
# mean

# Use double question mark to do a full-text search on R help
??"factor analysis"

# Search google
# e.g., how to get the mean of a vector using r

# Ask question on Stackoverflow with the R tag
# http://stackoverflow.com/questions/tagged/r
```

Exercise 1

```
# 1. Working with vectors
# 1.1 Create a variable called x with 10 values drawn from a
#    normal distribution (see rnorm)

# 1.2 Use the sum and > operator to work out how many values in x
#    are larger than 1
```

```r
# 3. Using the cats dataset in the MASS package
library(MASS)
data(cats)
# 3.1 Look up the help file on cats

# 3.2 How many observations are there?

# 3.3 Show the first 10 rows of the cats data.frame

# 3.4 Show the structure of cats using the str function

# 3.5 Extract the female cats and assign to variable fcats

# 3.6 How many rows is in fcats?
```

Answers 1

```r
# 1. Working with vectors
# 1.1 Create a variable called x with 10 values drawn from a
#    normal distribution (see rnorm)
x <- rnorm(10)

# 1.2 Use the sum and > operator to work out how many values in x
#    are larger than 1
sum(x > 1)
```

```
## [1] 3
```

```r
# 3. Using the cats dataset in the MASS package
library(MASS)
data(cats)
# 3.1 Look up the help file on cats
?cats

# 3.2 How many observations are there?
nrow(cats)
```

```
## [1] 144
```

```r
# 3.3 Show the first 10 rows of the cats data.frame
head(cats, 10)
```

```
##    Sex Bwt Hwt
## 1    F 2.0 7.0
## 2    F 2.0 7.4
## 3    F 2.0 9.5
## 4    F 2.1 7.2
## 5    F 2.1 7.3
## 6    F 2.1 7.6
```

```
## 7    F 2.1 8.1
## 8    F 2.1 8.2
## 9    F 2.1 8.3
## 10   F 2.1 8.5
```

```
# 3.4 Show the structure of cats using the str function
str(cats)
```

```
## 'data.frame':    144 obs. of  3 variables:
##  $ Sex: Factor w/ 2 levels "F","M": 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
##  $ Bwt: num  2 2 2 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 ...
##  $ Hwt: num  7 7.4 9.5 7.2 7.3 7.6 8.1 8.2 8.3 8.5 ...
```

```
# 3.5 Extract the female cats and assign to variable fcats
fcats <- cats[ cats$Sex == "F", ]

# 3.6 How many rows is in fcats?
nrow(fcats)
```

```
## [1] 47
```

Packages

```
# R has many additional packages
# To use a package it needs to be installed.
# You only need to install a package once.
# To use a package, you need to load the package each time
# you use R.


######################################################################
# Installation
# Option 1. Use the install.packages function.
# install.packages("psych")
# Note that some packages rely on other packages.
# depencies = TRUE ensures that dependencies are also installed.
# install.packages("psych", dependencies = TRUE)

# Option 2. Use the package tab in R Studio
# Click install and enter package details


######################################################################
# Loading an installed package
# Option 1. Use the library function
library(psych) # I.e., put this at the start of your script

# Other options
# 2. We'll talk about ProjectTemplate later
#
```

```r
# 3. Put it in your R startup file
#    (not recommended as it reduces reproducibility)

#####################################################################
# Packages contain additional functions.
# Once the package is loaded, functions are added to the workspace
# list workspace
search()
```

```
##  [1] ".GlobalEnv"             "package:MASS"
##  [3] "package:Hmisc"          "package:ggplot2"
##  [5] "package:Formula"        "package:survival"
##  [7] "package:grid"           "package:lattice"
##  [9] "package:psych"          "package:ProjectTemplate"
## [11] "package:knitr"          "package:stats"
## [13] "package:graphics"       "package:grDevices"
## [15] "package:utils"          "package:datasets"
## [17] "package:methods"        "Autoloads"
## [19] "package:base"
```

```r
# To make it clear that a function comes from a particular package
# or to overcome the issue where two packages have functions with the same names
# use double colon (i.e., package::function).
# RStudio also permits auto-completion of function names.
# psych::alpha() # alpha is a funtion in the psych package
```

Missing data

```r
# Missing data is represented in R by NA
x <- c(1, 2, NA, 4)
y <- c("a", "b", NA, "c")
x
```

```
## [1]  1  2 NA  4
```

```r
y
```

```
## [1] "a" "b" NA  "c"
```

```r
# To see whether a value is missing
is.na(x)
```

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

```r
# If you have missing data, some functions will return NA by default
# rather than returning a value
mean(x)
```

```
## [1] NA
```

```r
sd(x)
```

```
## [1] NA
```

```r
# Many functions have a na.rm argument
mean(x, na.rm=TRUE)
```

```
## [1] 2.333333
```

```r
sd(x, na.rm=TRUE)
```

```
## [1] 1.527525
```

```r
# or you remove the missing data
na.omit(x)
```

```
## [1] 1 2 4
## attr(,"na.action")
## [1] 3
## attr(,"class")
## [1] "omit"
```

```r
mean(na.omit(x))
```

```
## [1] 2.333333
```

```r
# na.omit also works on data frames performing listwise deletion
head(survey)
```

```
##      Sex Wr.Hnd NW.Hnd W.Hnd    Fold Pulse    Clap Exer Smoke Height
## 1 Female   18.5   18.0 Right  R on L    92    Left Some Never 173.00
## 2   Male   19.5   20.5  Left  R on L   104    Left None Regul 177.80
## 3   Male   18.0   13.3 Right  L on R    87 Neither None Occas     NA
## 4   Male   18.8   18.9 Right  R on L    NA Neither None Never 160.00
## 5   Male   20.0   20.0 Right Neither    35   Right Some Never 165.00
## 6 Female   18.0   17.7 Right  L on R    64   Right Some Never 172.72
##        M.I    Age
## 1   Metric 18.250
## 2 Imperial 17.583
## 3     <NA> 16.917
## 4   Metric 20.333
## 5   Metric 23.667
## 6 Imperial 21.000
```

```r
dim(survey)
```

```
## [1] 237  12
```

```
cleaned_survey <-na.omit(survey)
dim(cleaned_survey)
```

```
## [1] 168  12
```

Getting summaries of data frames

```
library(MASS) # user survey data from MASS package
data(survey) # load an internal dataset
mydata <- survey

# Variable Names
names(mydata)
```

```
##  [1] "Sex"    "Wr.Hnd" "NW.Hnd" "W.Hnd"  "Fold"   "Pulse"  "Clap"
##  [8] "Exer"   "Smoke"  "Height" "M.I"    "Age"
```

```
# Show structure
str(mydata)
```

```
## 'data.frame':    237 obs. of  12 variables:
##  $ Sex   : Factor w/ 2 levels "Female","Male": 1 2 2 2 2 1 2 1 2 2 ...
##  $ Wr.Hnd: num  18.5 19.5 18 18.8 20 18 17.7 17 20 18.5 ...
##  $ NW.Hnd: num  18 20.5 13.3 18.9 20 17.7 17.7 17.3 19.5 18.5 ...
##  $ W.Hnd : Factor w/ 2 levels "Left","Right": 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 ...
##  $ Fold  : Factor w/ 3 levels "L on R","Neither",..: 3 3 1 3 2 1 1 3 3 3 ...
##  $ Pulse : int  92 104 87 NA 35 64 83 74 72 90 ...
##  $ Clap  : Factor w/ 3 levels "Left","Neither",..: 1 1 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 ...
##  $ Exer  : Factor w/ 3 levels "Freq","None",..: 3 2 2 2 3 3 1 1 3 3 ...
##  $ Smoke : Factor w/ 4 levels "Heavy","Never",..: 2 4 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 ...
##  $ Height: num  173 178 NA 160 165 ...
##  $ M.I   : Factor w/ 2 levels "Imperial","Metric": 2 1 NA 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 ...
##  $ Age   : num  18.2 17.6 16.9 20.3 23.7 ...
```

```
# Useful summary of numeric and categorical variables
Hmisc::describe(mydata)
```

```
## mydata
##
##  12  Variables      237  Observations
## ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
## Sex
##       n missing  unique
##     236       1       2
##
## Female (118, 50%), Male (118, 50%)
## ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
## Wr.Hnd
```

```
##       n missing  unique    Info    Mean     .05     .10     .25     .50
##     236       1      60       1   18.67   16.00   16.50   17.50   18.50
##     .75     .90     .95
##   19.80   21.15   22.05
##
## lowest : 13.0 14.0 15.0 15.4 15.5, highest: 22.5 22.8 23.0 23.1 23.2
## ------------------------------------------------------------------------
## NW.Hnd
##       n missing  unique    Info    Mean     .05     .10     .25     .50
##     236       1      68       1   18.58   15.50   16.30   17.50   18.50
##     .75     .90     .95
##   19.72   21.00   22.22
##
## lowest : 12.5 13.0 13.3 13.5 15.0, highest: 22.7 23.0 23.2 23.3 23.5
## ------------------------------------------------------------------------
## W.Hnd
##       n missing  unique
##     236       1       2
##
## Left (18, 8%), Right (218, 92%)
## ------------------------------------------------------------------------
## Fold
##       n missing  unique
##     237       0       3
##
## L on R (99, 42%), Neither (18, 8%), R on L (120, 51%)
## ------------------------------------------------------------------------
## Pulse
##       n missing  unique    Info    Mean     .05     .10     .25     .50
##     192      45      43       1   74.15   59.55   60.00   66.00   72.50
##     .75     .90     .95
##   80.00   90.00   92.00
##
## lowest :  35  40  48  50  54, highest:  96  97  98 100 104
## ------------------------------------------------------------------------
## Clap
##       n missing  unique
##     236       1       3
##
## Left (39, 17%), Neither (50, 21%), Right (147, 62%)
## ------------------------------------------------------------------------
## Exer
##       n missing  unique
##     237       0       3
##
## Freq (115, 49%), None (24, 10%), Some (98, 41%)
## ------------------------------------------------------------------------
## Smoke
##       n missing  unique
##     236       1       4
##
## Heavy (11, 5%), Never (189, 80%), Occas (19, 8%)
## Regul (17, 7%)
## ------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

```
## Height
##       n missing  unique    Info    Mean     .05     .10     .25     .50
##     209      28      67       1   172.4   157.0   160.0   165.0   171.0
##     .75     .90     .95
##   180.0   185.4   189.6
##
## lowest : 150.0 152.0 152.4 153.5 154.9
## highest: 191.8 193.0 195.0 196.0 200.0
## ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
## M.I
##       n missing  unique
##     209      28       2
##
## Imperial (68, 33%), Metric (141, 67%)
## ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
## Age
##       n missing  unique    Info    Mean     .05     .10     .25     .50
##     237       0      88       1   20.37   17.08   17.22   17.67   18.58
##     .75     .90     .95
##   20.17   23.58   30.68
##
## lowest : 16.75 16.92 17.00 17.08 17.17
## highest: 41.58 43.83 44.25 70.42 73.00
## ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

```
# Common univariate statistics for numeric variables
psych::describe(mydata)
```

```
##        vars   n   mean    sd median trimmed   mad    min   max range  skew
## Sex*      1 236    NaN    NA     NA     NaN    NA    Inf  -Inf  -Inf    NA
## Wr.Hnd    2 236  18.67  1.88  18.50   18.61  1.48  13.00  23.2 10.20  0.18
## NW.Hnd    3 236  18.58  1.97  18.50   18.55  1.63  12.50  23.5 11.00  0.02
## W.Hnd*    4 236    NaN    NA     NA     NaN    NA    Inf  -Inf  -Inf    NA
## Fold*     5 237    NaN    NA     NA     NaN    NA    Inf  -Inf  -Inf    NA
## Pulse     6 192  74.15 11.69  72.50   74.02 11.12  35.00 104.0 69.00 -0.02
## Clap*     7 236    NaN    NA     NA     NaN    NA    Inf  -Inf  -Inf    NA
## Exer*     8 237    NaN    NA     NA     NaN    NA    Inf  -Inf  -Inf    NA
## Smoke*    9 236    NaN    NA     NA     NaN    NA    Inf  -Inf  -Inf    NA
## Height   10 209 172.38  9.85 171.00  172.19 10.08 150.00 200.0 50.00  0.22
## M.I*     11 209    NaN    NA     NA     NaN    NA    Inf  -Inf  -Inf    NA
## Age      12 237  20.37  6.47  18.58   18.99  1.61  16.75  73.0 56.25  5.16
##        kurtosis   se
## Sex*         NA   NA
## Wr.Hnd     0.30 0.12
## NW.Hnd     0.44 0.13
## W.Hnd*       NA   NA
## Fold*        NA   NA
## Pulse      0.33 0.84
## Clap*        NA   NA
## Exer*        NA   NA
## Smoke*       NA   NA
## Height    -0.44 0.68
## M.I*         NA   NA
## Age       33.47 0.42
```

```r
summary(mydata)
```

```
##      Sex          Wr.Hnd          NW.Hnd        W.Hnd          Fold
##  Female:118   Min.   :13.00   Min.   :12.50   Left : 18   L on R : 99
##  Male  :118   1st Qu.:17.50   1st Qu.:17.50   Right:218   Neither: 18
##  NA's  :  1   Median :18.50   Median :18.50   NA's :  1   R on L :120
##               Mean   :18.67   Mean   :18.58
##               3rd Qu.:19.80   3rd Qu.:19.73
##               Max.   :23.20   Max.   :23.50
##               NA's   :1       NA's   :1
##      Pulse             Clap       Exer       Smoke         Height
##  Min.   : 35.00   Left   : 39   Freq:115   Heavy: 11   Min.   :150.0
##  1st Qu.: 66.00   Neither: 50   None: 24   Never:189   1st Qu.:165.0
##  Median : 72.50   Right  :147   Some: 98   Occas: 19   Median :171.0
##  Mean   : 74.15   NA's   :  1              Regul: 17   Mean   :172.4
##  3rd Qu.: 80.00                            NA's :  1   3rd Qu.:180.0
##  Max.   :104.00                                        Max.   :200.0
##  NA's   :45                                            NA's   :28
##        M.I           Age
##  Imperial: 68   Min.   :16.75
##  Metric  :141   1st Qu.:17.67
##  NA's    : 28   Median :18.58
##                 Mean   :20.37
##                 3rd Qu.:20.17
##                 Max.   :73.00
##
```

Summaries of numeric vectors (or data frame variables)

```r
x <- c(1, 2, 3, 4,5)

# Total
sum(x) # sum of vector
```

```
## [1] 15
```

```r
prod(x) # product of vector
```

```
## [1] 120
```

```r
# Central tendency
mean(x) # mean of vector
```

```
## [1] 3
```

```r
median(x) # median of vector
```

```
## [1] 3
```

```r
length(x) # length of vector
```

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

```r
# Spread
sd(x) # standard deviation
```

```
## [1] 1.581139
```

```r
var(x) # variance
```

```
## [1] 2.5
```

```r
range(x) # min and max of vector
```

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

```r
min(x) # minimum of vector
```

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

```r
max(x) # max of vector
```

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

```r
# Other distributional features
psych::skew(x) # skewness
```

```
## [1] 0
```

```r
psych::kurtosi(x) # kurtosis
```

```
## [1] -1.912
```

```r
dat <- data.frame(x = c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5),
                  y = c(0, 0, 1, 1, 1))
dat
```

```
##   x y
## 1 1 0
## 2 2 0
## 3 3 1
## 4 4 1
## 5 5 1
```

```r
# Vector operations typically operate element wise
dat$z <-  dat$x + dat$y
dat
```

```
##   x y z
## 1 1 0 1
## 2 2 0 2
## 3 3 1 4
## 4 4 1 5
## 5 5 1 6
```

```r
dat$z <-  dat$x * dat$y
dat
```

```
##   x y z
## 1 1 0 0
## 2 2 0 0
## 3 3 1 3
## 4 4 1 4
## 5 5 1 5
```

```r
# A single value is recyled through the vector
dat$z <- dat$x + 10
dat
```

```
##   x y  z
## 1 1 0 11
## 2 2 0 12
## 3 3 1 13
## 4 4 1 14
## 5 5 1 15
```

Exercise 2 - Data.frames

```r
# For this exercise will use the GSS7402 dataset
library(AER)
```

```
## Loading required package: car
##
## Attaching package: 'car'
##
## The following object is masked from 'package:psych':
##
##     logit
##
## Loading required package: lmtest
## Loading required package: zoo
##
## Attaching package: 'zoo'
```

```
##
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##     as.Date, as.Date.numeric
##
## Loading required package: sandwich
```

```
help(package = AER)
data("GSS7402")
?GSS7402 # to learn about the dataset
# It might be easier to work with a shorter variable name
gss <- GSS7402

# 1. List the variable names in the gss dataset

# 2. Show the first few rows (hint: the head) of the dataset?

# 3. How many cases are there?

# 4. What is the mean, sd, and range age of the sample

# 5. Use the psych and Hmisc describe functions to describe the samples

# 6. Extract a data.frame with only people over the age of 80

# 7. Get the mean number of children ("kids") for participants
#    over the age of 80

# 8. Use the mean function to get the mean age at first birth.
#    Hint: there is missing data.
```

Answers Exercise 2 - Data.frames

```
# For this exercise will use the GSS7402 dataset
library(AER)
help(package = AER)
data("GSS7402")
?GSS7402 # to learn about the dataset
# It might be easier to work with a shorter variable name
gss <- GSS7402

# 1. List the variable names in the gss dataset
names(gss)
```

```
##  [1] "kids"          "age"           "education"     "year"
##  [5] "siblings"      "agefirstbirth" "ethnicity"     "city16"
##  [9] "lowincome16"   "immigrant"
```

```
# 2. Show the first few rows (hint: the head) of the dataset?
head(gss)
```

```
##   kids age education year siblings agefirstbirth ethnicity city16
## 1    0  25        14 2002        1            NA      cauc     no
## 2    1  30        13 2002        4            19      cauc    yes
## 3    1  55         2 2002        1            27      cauc     no
## 4    2  57        16 2002        1            22      cauc     no
## 5    2  71        12 2002        6            29      cauc    yes
## 6    0  19        13 2002        1            NA     other    yes
##   lowincome16 immigrant
## 1          no        no
## 2          no        no
## 3          no       yes
## 4          no        no
## 5          no        no
## 6          no        no
```

```
# 3. How many cases are there?
nrow(gss)
```

```
## [1] 9120
```

```
# 4. What is the mean, sd, and range age of the sample
mean(gss$age)
```

```
## [1] 46.08202
```

```
sd(gss$age)
```

```
## [1] 17.92389
```

```
range(gss$age)
```

```
## [1] 18 89
```

```
# 5. Use the psych and Hmisc describe functions to describe the samples
psych::describe(gss)
```

```
##               vars    n    mean    sd median trimmed   mad  min  max range
## kids             1 9120    2.08  1.81      2    1.86  1.48    0    8     8
## age              2 9120   46.08 17.92     43   44.94 19.27   18   89    71
## education        3 9120   12.64  2.96     12   12.70  2.97    0   20    20
## year             4 9120 1990.29  9.10   1994 1990.79 11.86 1974 2002    28
## siblings         5 9120    4.05  3.25      3    3.60  2.97    0   35    35
## agefirstbirth    6 3312   22.63  4.86     22   22.18  4.45    9   42    33
## ethnicity*       7 9120     NaN    NA     NA     NaN    NA  Inf -Inf  -Inf
## city16*          8 9120     NaN    NA     NA     NaN    NA  Inf -Inf  -Inf
## lowincome16*     9 9120     NaN    NA     NA     NaN    NA  Inf -Inf  -Inf
## immigrant*      10 9120     NaN    NA     NA     NaN    NA  Inf -Inf  -Inf
##                skew kurtosis   se
## kids           1.00     1.03 0.02
## age            0.48    -0.78 0.19
```

```
## education     -0.26     1.03 0.03
## year          -0.36    -1.16 0.10
## siblings       1.67     4.78 0.03
## agefirstbirth  0.87     0.59 0.08
## ethnicity*       NA       NA   NA
## city16*          NA       NA   NA
## lowincome16*     NA       NA   NA
## immigrant*       NA       NA   NA
```

```
Hmisc::describe(gss)
```

```
## gss
##
##  10  Variables      9120  Observations
## ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
## kids
##       n missing  unique    Info    Mean
##    9120       0       9    0.96   2.076
##
##              0    1    2    3   4   5   6   7   8
## Frequency 2127 1544 2338 1474 790 376 208 100 163
## %           23   17   26   16   9   4   2   1   2
## ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
## age
##       n missing  unique    Info    Mean     .05     .10     .25     .50
##    9120       0      72       1   46.08      22      25      31      43
##     .75     .90     .95
##      59      73      79
##
## lowest : 18 19 20 21 22, highest: 85 86 87 88 89
## ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
## education
##       n missing  unique    Info    Mean     .05     .10     .25     .50
##    9120       0      21    0.96   12.64       8       9      12      12
##     .75     .90     .95
##      14      16      18
##
## lowest :  0  1  2  3  4, highest: 16 17 18 19 20
## ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
## year
##       n missing  unique    Info    Mean
##    9120       0       8    0.98    1990
##
##           1974 1978 1982 1986 1990 1994 1998 2002
## Frequency  785  877 1064  842  767 1688 1580 1517
## %            9   10   12    9    8   19   17   17
## ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
## siblings
##       n missing  unique    Info    Mean     .05     .10     .25     .50
##    9120       0      27    0.98   4.051       1       1       2       3
##     .75     .90     .95
##       6       8      10
##
## lowest :  0  1  2  3  4, highest: 22 23 25 27 35
```

```
## ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
## agefirstbirth
##       n missing  unique    Info    Mean     .05     .10     .25     .50
##    3312    5808      33    0.99   22.63      16      17      19      22
##     .75     .90     .95
##      25      30      32
##
## lowest :  9 11 12 13 14, highest: 38 39 40 41 42
## ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
## ethnicity
##       n missing  unique
##    9120       0       2
##
## other (1785, 20%), cauc (7335, 80%)
## ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
## city16
##       n missing  unique
##    9120       0       2
##
## no (5246, 58%), yes (3874, 42%)
## ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
## lowincome16
##       n missing  unique
##    9120       0       2
##
## no (7182, 79%), yes (1938, 21%)
## ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
## immigrant
##       n missing  unique
##    9120       0       2
##
## no (8122, 89%), yes (998, 11%)
## ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

```
# 6. Extract a data.frame with only people over the age of 80
gss_over80 <- gss[ gss$age > 80, ]


# 7. Get the mean number of children ("kids") for participants
#    over the age of 80
mean(gss[ gss$age > 80, "kids"])
```

```
## [1] 2.394737
```

```
# 8. Use the mean function to get the mean age at first birth.
#    Hint: there is missing data.
mean(gss$agefirstbirth) # doesn't work because there is missing data
```

```
## [1] NA
```

```
mean(gss$agefirstbirth, na.rm = TRUE) # doesn't work because there is missing data
```

```
## [1] 22.63074
```

String functions

```
paste("hello", "how", "are", "You") # defaults to space separator
```

```
## [1] "hello how are You"
```

```
paste0("hello", "how", "are", "You") # no separator
```

```
## [1] "hellohowareYou"
```

```
paste("apple", "banana", "carrot", "date", sep =", ") # specify arbitrary separator
```

```
## [1] "apple, banana, carrot, date"
```

```
paste0("v", 1:10) # paticularly useful with vectors
```

```
##  [1] "v1"  "v2"  "v3"  "v4"  "v5"  "v6"  "v7"  "v8"  "v9"  "v10"
```

```
# Extract substring
substr("abcdefghijklmnop", 4, 6)
```

```
## [1] "def"
```

```
# Change case
toupper("abcd") # make upper case
```

```
## [1] "ABCD"
```

```
tolower("ABCD") # make lower case
```

```
## [1] "abcd"
```

```
mystring <- c("apple", "banana", "carrot", "date", "egg", "fig")
# Identify which strings match a pattern
grep("a", mystring) # index of objects with "a"
```

```
## [1] 1 2 3 4
```

```
grep("a", mystring, value = TRUE) # value of objects with "a"
```

```
## [1] "apple"  "banana" "carrot" "date"
```

```
# get count of number of characters
nchar(mystring)
```

```
## [1] 5 6 6 4 3 3
```

```r
data.frame(mystring, nchar(mystring))
```

```
##   mystring nchar.mystring.
## 1    apple               5
## 2   banana               6
## 3   carrot               6
## 4     date               4
## 5      egg               3
## 6      fig               3
```

```r
# Substitute a mystringreplacement text that matches a pattern
questions <- c("How are you?", "What is going on?")
gsub(" ", "_", questions) # replace space with underscore
```

```
## [1] "How_are_you?"      "What_is_going_on?"
```

```r
# R  string manipulation tools are very powerful
# For more information see
?grep
?"regular expression"


# see also Hadley Wickham's package for string manipulation
# It attempts to introduce greater consistency in notation.
# install.packages("stringr")
library(stringr)
help(package = "stringr")
# all functions begin with str_
str_length(mystring) # see nchar
```

```
## [1] 5 6 6 4 3 3
```

```r
str_sub(mystring, start = 1, end = 3)
```

```
## [1] "app" "ban" "car" "dat" "egg" "fig"
```

```r
# writing output to the console
cat("Hello World!")
```

```
## Hello World!
```

```r
# Tab is \t and new line is \n
cat("Hello\t World\nSome more text")
```

```
## Hello     World
## Some more text
```

Importing data

```r
# A simple option is to export data from your external data
# in csv format and then import the data using csv
# csv
medals <- read.csv("data/practice/medals.csv")
head(medals)
```

```
##   Year     City      Sport     Discipline NOC           Event Event.gender
## 1 1924 Chamonix    Skating Figure skating AUT      individual            M
## 2 1924 Chamonix    Skating Figure skating AUT      individual            W
## 3 1924 Chamonix    Skating Figure skating AUT           pairs            X
## 4 1924 Chamonix  Bobsleigh      Bobsleigh BEL        four-man            M
## 5 1924 Chamonix Ice Hockey     Ice Hockey CAN      ice hockey            M
## 6 1924 Chamonix   Biathlon       Biathlon FIN military patrol            M
##    Medal
## 1 Silver
## 2   Gold
## 3   Gold
## 4 Bronze
## 5   Gold
## 6 Silver
```

```r
tail(medals)
```

```
##      Year  City  Sport Discipline NOC           Event Event.gender  Medal
## 2306 2006 Turin Skiing  Snowboard USA       Half-pipe            M   Gold
## 2307 2006 Turin Skiing  Snowboard USA       Half-pipe            M Silver
## 2308 2006 Turin Skiing  Snowboard USA       Half-pipe            W   Gold
## 2309 2006 Turin Skiing  Snowboard USA       Half-pipe            W Silver
## 2310 2006 Turin Skiing  Snowboard USA Snowboard Cross            M   Gold
## 2311 2006 Turin Skiing  Snowboard USA Snowboard Cross            W Silver
```

```r
dim(medals)
```

```
## [1] 2311    8
```

```r
# Other delimited formats
medals <- read.table("data/practice/medals.tsv", sep ="\t")

# Read Excel:
# Read xls files using xls
# Requires that Perl is installed and on the path
# You may need to install Perl if on Windows
# https://www.perl.org/get.html
# library(gdata)
# medals <- gdata::read.xls("data/practice/medals.xls")

# requires Java
# library(xlsx)
# x <- xlsx::read.xlsx("data/practice/medals.xlsx", sheetIndex = 1)

# More recent package that has no dependencies on external packages
```

```r
# readxl
library(readxl)
medals <- readxl::read_excel("data/practice/medals.xls")
medals <- readxl::read_excel("data/practice/medals.xlsx")


# SPSS
library(foreign)
cas <- foreign::read.spss("data/practice/cas.sav", to.data.frame = TRUE)
```

```
## Warning in foreign::read.spss("data/practice/cas.sav", to.data.frame
## = TRUE): data/practice/cas.sav: Unrecognized record type 7, subtype 18
## encountered in system file
```

```
## Warning in foreign::read.spss("data/practice/cas.sav", to.data.frame
## = TRUE): data/practice/cas.sav: Unrecognized record type 7, subtype 24
## encountered in system file
```

```r
attr(cas, "variable.labels")
```

```
##                                           district
##                                    "District code"
##                                             school
##                                      "School name"
##                                             county
##                                           "County"
##                                             grades
##                                "grade span of district"
##                                           students
##                                     "Total enrollment"
##                                           teachers
##                                  "Number of teachers"
##                                           calworks
## "Percent qualifying for CalWorks (income assistance)"
##                                              lunch
##          "Percent qualifying for reduced-price lunch"
##                                           computer
##                                 "Number of computers"
##                                        expenditure
##                              "Expenditure per student"
##                                             income
##              "District average income (in USD 1,000)"
##                                            english
##                         "Percent of English learners"
##                                               read
##                               "Average reading score"
##                                               math
##                                  "Average math score"
```

```r
# tip: You may need to think about value labels in your SPSS file
# Specifically, if you have numeric variables that have variable labels, you may
# want to remove the value labels in SPSS or
```

```
# import stata
?read.dta
?read.sas
```

```
## No documentation for 'read.sas' in specified packages and libraries:
## you could try '??read.sas'
```

```
# General purpose packages
# The haven package also can read and write SPSS, SAS, and Stata files

# rio package: General purpose import and export
# General purpose import and export tools
# It's a fairly new package so there may still be a few bugs.
# https://github.com/leeper/rio
# github version is currently a little bit ahead of the CRAN version
library(rio)
cas <- rio::import(file="data/practice/cas.sav")
rio::export(cas, file="output/cas.xlsx")
medals <- rio::import(file="data/practice/medals.csv")

# Use ProjectTemplate to auto-import (see discussion later)
```

Exporting data

```
mydata <- data.frame(a = c(1,2,3), b = c("a", "b", "c"))

# Interal R format
# Good option if you need to re-open data in R
save(mydata, file="output/mydata.rdata")
#  load("output/mydata.rdata")


# csv
# Good option if you need to get data into other software
# This should open in almost all other software (e.g. Excel, SPSS, etc.)
write.csv(mydata, file = "output/mydata.csv")
write.csv(mydata, file = "output/mydata-2.csv", row.names = FALSE) # exclude row.names

# If you need more flexibility in terms of delimiters, etc.
write.table(mydata, file = "output/mydata.tsv", sep = "\t") # e.g., tab delimiter

# Exporting to other formats
# There are a range of options for exporting to other formats
# Functionality is often spread around
# Given that the csv option is usually sufficient
library(foreign)
?foreign::write.foreign  # options for exporting to SAS, SPSS, and Stata directly

?rio::export
```

Exercise 3

```
# 1. Open medals.csv in the data/practice/ directory
#    and assign to variable medals

# 2. Check that the file imported correctled
#    (a) look at the first few rows,
#    (b) look at the last few rows,
#    (b) check the structure (i.e., str),
#    (c) Use the Hmisc describe function to check basic properties

# 3. Create a new variable in medals that indicates
#    whether the medals was Gold (TRUE) or Silver/Bronze (FALSE)
#    and call it isgold

# 4. How the number of sum of gold medals

# 5. Export the medals data.frame to the output folder
#    (a) as a csv file
#    (b) as a native rdata file

# 6. Remove the medals dataset from the workspace
#    and then load it again from the csv file.
#    Check that it imported correctly.
# Then remove medals and repeat for the rdata file
```

Answers for Exercise 3

```
# 1. Open medals.csv in the data/practice/ directory
#    and assign to variable medals
medals <- read.csv("data/practice/medals.csv")

# 2. Check that the file imported correctled
#    (a) look at the first few rows,
#    (b) look at the last few rows,
#    (b) check the structure (i.e., str),
#    (c) Use the Hmisc describe function to check basic properties
head(medals)
```

```
##   Year     City      Sport     Discipline NOC           Event Event.gender
## 1 1924 Chamonix    Skating Figure skating AUT      individual            M
## 2 1924 Chamonix    Skating Figure skating AUT      individual            W
## 3 1924 Chamonix    Skating Figure skating AUT           pairs            X
## 4 1924 Chamonix  Bobsleigh      Bobsleigh BEL        four-man            M
## 5 1924 Chamonix Ice Hockey     Ice Hockey CAN      ice hockey            M
## 6 1924 Chamonix   Biathlon       Biathlon FIN military patrol            M
##    Medal
## 1 Silver
## 2   Gold
```

```
## 3   Gold
## 4 Bronze
## 5   Gold
## 6 Silver
```

```
tail(medals)
```

```
##      Year  City  Sport Discipline NOC           Event Event.gender  Medal
## 2306 2006 Turin Skiing  Snowboard USA       Half-pipe            M   Gold
## 2307 2006 Turin Skiing  Snowboard USA       Half-pipe            M Silver
## 2308 2006 Turin Skiing  Snowboard USA       Half-pipe            W   Gold
## 2309 2006 Turin Skiing  Snowboard USA       Half-pipe            W Silver
## 2310 2006 Turin Skiing  Snowboard USA Snowboard Cross            M   Gold
## 2311 2006 Turin Skiing  Snowboard USA Snowboard Cross            W Silver
```

```
str(medals)
```

```
## 'data.frame':    2311 obs. of  8 variables:
##  $ Year        : int  1924 1924 1924 1924 1924 1924 1924 1924 1924 1924 ...
##  $ City        : chr  "Chamonix" "Chamonix" "Chamonix" "Chamonix" ...
##  $ Sport       : chr  "Skating" "Skating" "Skating" "Bobsleigh" ...
##  $ Discipline  : chr  "Figure skating" "Figure skating" "Figure skating" "Bobsleigh" ...
##  $ NOC         : chr  "AUT" "AUT" "AUT" "BEL" ...
##  $ Event       : chr  "individual" "individual" "pairs" "four-man" ...
##  $ Event.gender: chr  "M" "W" "X" "M" ...
##  $ Medal       : chr  "Silver" "Gold" "Gold" "Bronze" ...
```

```
Hmisc::describe(medals)
```

```
## medals
##
##  8  Variables      2311  Observations
## ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
## Year
##       n missing  unique    Info    Mean     .05     .10     .25     .50
##    2311       0      20       1    1980    1932    1948    1968    1988
##     .75     .90     .95
##    1998    2006    2006
##
## lowest : 1924 1928 1932 1936 1948, highest: 1992 1994 1998 2002 2006
## ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
## City
##       n missing  unique
##    2311       0      17
##
##           Albertville Calgary Chamonix Cortina d'Ampezzo
## Frequency         171     138       49                72
## %                   7       6        2                 3
##           Garmisch-Partenkirchen Grenoble Innsbruck Lake Placid
## Frequency                     51      106       214         157
## %                              2        5         9           7
##           Lillehammer Nagano Oslo Salt Lake City Sapporo Sarajevo
```

```
## Frequency         183    205   67            234     105      117
## %                   8      9    3             10       5        5
##           Squaw Valley St. Moritz Turin
## Frequency           81        109   252
## %                    4          5    11
## ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
## Sport
##       n missing  unique
##    2311       0       7
##
##           Biathlon Bobsleigh Curling Ice Hockey Luge Skating Skiing
## Frequency      162       133      21         69  108     758   1060
## %                7         6       1          3    5      33     46
## ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
## Discipline
##       n missing  unique
##    2311       0      15
##
## Alpine Skiing (367, 16%), Biathlon (162, 7%)
## Bobsleigh (115, 5%), Cross Country S (399, 17%)
## Curling (21, 1%), Figure skating (207, 9%)
## Freestyle Ski. (54, 2%), Ice Hockey (69, 3%)
## Luge (108, 5%), Nordic Combined (84, 4%)
## Short Track S. (96, 4%), Skeleton (18, 1%)
## Ski Jumping (114, 5%), Snowboard (42, 2%)
## Speed skating (455, 20%)
## ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
## NOC
##       n missing  unique
##    2311       0      45
##
## lowest : AUS AUT BEL BLR BUL, highest: UKR URS USA UZB YUG
## ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
## Event
##       n missing  unique
##    2311       0      67
##
## lowest : 10000m            1000m             10km              10km pursuit      12,5km mass start
## highest: super-G           Team              Team pursuit      Team sprint       two-man
## ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
## Event.gender
##       n missing  unique
##    2311       0       3
##
## M (1386, 60%), W (802, 35%), X (123, 5%)
## ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
## Medal
##       n missing  unique
##    2311       0       3
##
## Bronze (764, 33%), Gold (774, 33%), Silver (773, 33%)
## ---------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

```r
# 3. Create a new variable in medals that indicates
#    whether the medals was Gold (TRUE) or Silver/Bronze (FALSE)
#    and call it isgold
medals$isgold <- medals$Medal == "Gold"

# 4. How the number of sum of gold medals
sum(medals$isgold)
```

```
## [1] 774
```

```r
# 5. Export the medals data.frame to the output folder
#    (a) as a csv file
#    (b) as a native rdata file
write.csv(medals, "output/medals.csv")
# or technically you may want to do
write.csv(medals, "output/medals.csv", row.names = FALSE)
save(medals, file = "output/medals.rdata")

# 6. Remove the medals dataset from the workspace
#    and then load it again from the csv file.
#    Check that it imported correctly.
# Then remove medals and repeat for the rdata file
rm(medals)
medals <- read.csv("output/medals.csv")
head(medals)
```

```
##   Year     City      Sport     Discipline NOC           Event Event.gender
## 1 1924 Chamonix    Skating Figure skating AUT      individual            M
## 2 1924 Chamonix    Skating Figure skating AUT      individual            W
## 3 1924 Chamonix    Skating Figure skating AUT           pairs            X
## 4 1924 Chamonix  Bobsleigh      Bobsleigh BEL        four-man            M
## 5 1924 Chamonix Ice Hockey     Ice Hockey CAN      ice hockey            M
## 6 1924 Chamonix   Biathlon       Biathlon FIN military patrol            M
##    Medal isgold
## 1 Silver  FALSE
## 2   Gold   TRUE
## 3   Gold   TRUE
## 4 Bronze  FALSE
## 5   Gold   TRUE
## 6 Silver  FALSE
```

```r
rm(medals)
load("output/medals.rdata")
head(medals)
```

```
##   Year     City      Sport     Discipline NOC           Event Event.gender
## 1 1924 Chamonix    Skating Figure skating AUT      individual            M
## 2 1924 Chamonix    Skating Figure skating AUT      individual            W
## 3 1924 Chamonix    Skating Figure skating AUT           pairs            X
## 4 1924 Chamonix  Bobsleigh      Bobsleigh BEL        four-man            M
## 5 1924 Chamonix Ice Hockey     Ice Hockey CAN      ice hockey            M
## 6 1924 Chamonix   Biathlon       Biathlon FIN military patrol            M
```

```
##    Medal isgold
## 1 Silver  FALSE
## 2   Gold   TRUE
## 3   Gold   TRUE
## 4 Bronze  FALSE
## 5   Gold   TRUE
## 6 Silver  FALSE
```

Random variables and distributions

```
# In statistics, we often want to generate random data with certain properties
# or looking up features of statistical distributions.
# See the following help for list of common distributions is base R
?Distributions

# and see http://cran.r-project.org/web/views/Distributions.html for many more distributions

# Each distribution has four functions that differ in terms of the first letter
# For example, for the normal distribution, you have
dnorm(1) # Density of the value 1 of a standard normal distribution
```

```
## [1] 0.2419707
```

```
pnorm(1) # Cumulative distribution function for value of 1 on standard normal distribution
```

```
## [1] 0.8413447
```

```
qnorm(.975) # Inverse cumulative distribution function for value of .975
```

```
## [1] 1.959964
```

```
rnorm(5) # Generate 5 random draws from normal distribution
```

```
## [1]  1.158411 -1.659275  0.721937  1.546466  1.091618
```

```
#
dunif(1) # Density of the value 1 of a uniform distribution (0, 1)
```

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

```
punif(.5) # Cumulative distribution function for value of 1 on uniform distribution
```

```
## [1] 0.5
```

```
qunif(.975) # Inverse cumulative distribution function for value of .975
```

```
## [1] 0.975
```

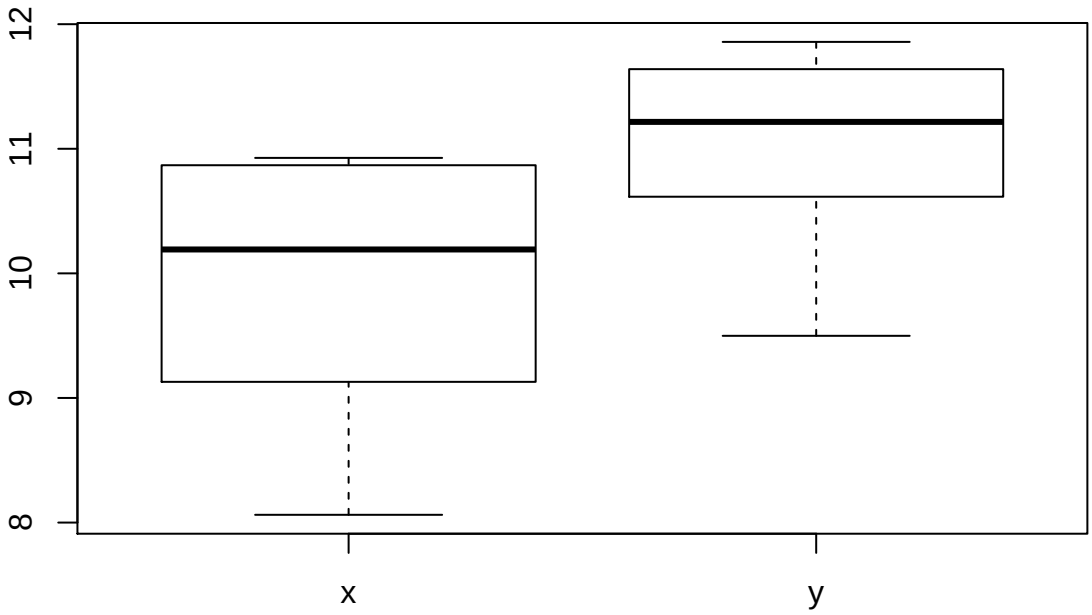
```r
runif(5) # Generate 5 random draws from uniform distribution
```

```
## [1] 0.9839713 0.4664909 0.6489300 0.5938770 0.3178544
```

```r
# Distributions have parameters that can be specified
x <- rnorm(10, mean = 10, sd = 1) # draw 10 from mean of 10
y <- rnorm(10, mean = 11, sd = 1) # draw 10 from mean of 11
dat <- data.frame(x=x, y=y)
dat
```

```
##            x         y
## 1  10.560352  9.498849
## 2  10.890675 10.655452
## 3  10.868006 11.857725
## 4   9.129382 10.615219
## 5   8.753122 11.586449
## 6   8.062281 11.639087
## 7   9.928278 11.583386
## 8  10.926687 10.847974
## 9  10.055312 10.544111
## 10 10.328369 11.755820
```

```r
boxplot(dat)
```



Functions

```r
# You can write functions and these are generally the same as
# the functions you use in R
```

```r
# For example, I could create a function that printed some text
print_some_text <- function(x = "Hello World") {
    print(x)
}

# If I run the above command, I can then use it
print_some_text() # using the default argument
```

```
## [1] "Hello World"
```

```r
print_some_text("blah blah blah")  # or to print some other text
```

```
## [1] "blah blah blah"
```

```r
# Anatomy of a function
# Functions have a name
# They take one or more arguments
# Arguments may have default values


# Let's take a more interesting example: Power analysis
# The following data simulates data for two groups and
# examines whether there is a significant difference at .05
# It repeats the process 1000 times and calculates the
# proportion of times it is statistically significant
# (i.e., simluation estimate of the statistical power)

significant <- NULL
for (i in 1:1000) {
    x <- rnorm(30, mean = 0.0, sd = 1)
    y <- rnorm(30, mean = 0.3, sd = 1)
    fit <- t.test(x, y)
    fit
    significant[i] <- (fit$p.value < .05)
}
statistical_power <- mean(significant)
statistical_power
```

```
## [1] 0.219
```

```r
# we could convert this to a function
power_group_dif1 <- function() {
    significant <- NULL
    for (i in 1:1000) {
        x <- rnorm(30, mean = 0.0, sd = 1)
        y <- rnorm(30, mean = 0.3, sd = 1)
        fit <- t.test(x, y)
        fit
        significant[i] <- (fit$p.value < .05)
    }
    statistical_power <- mean(significant)
```

```
    statistical_power
}

power_group_dif1()
```

```
## [1] 0.203
```

```
# but the beauty of function is that they can make things general
# Let's make the mean of group 2 an argument that can be specified
power_group_dif2 <- function(mean2 = 0.3) {
    significant <- NULL
    for (i in 1:1000) {
        x <- rnorm(30, mean = 0.0, sd = 1)
        y <- rnorm(30, mean = mean2, sd = 1)
        fit <- t.test(x, y)
        fit
        significant[i] <- (fit$p.value < .05)
    }
    statistical_power <- mean(significant)
    statistical_power
}

# now we can specify different values
power_group_dif2(0)
```

```
## [1] 0.04
```

```
power_group_dif2(.3)
```

```
## [1] 0.234
```

```
power_group_dif2(.5)
```

```
## [1] 0.495
```

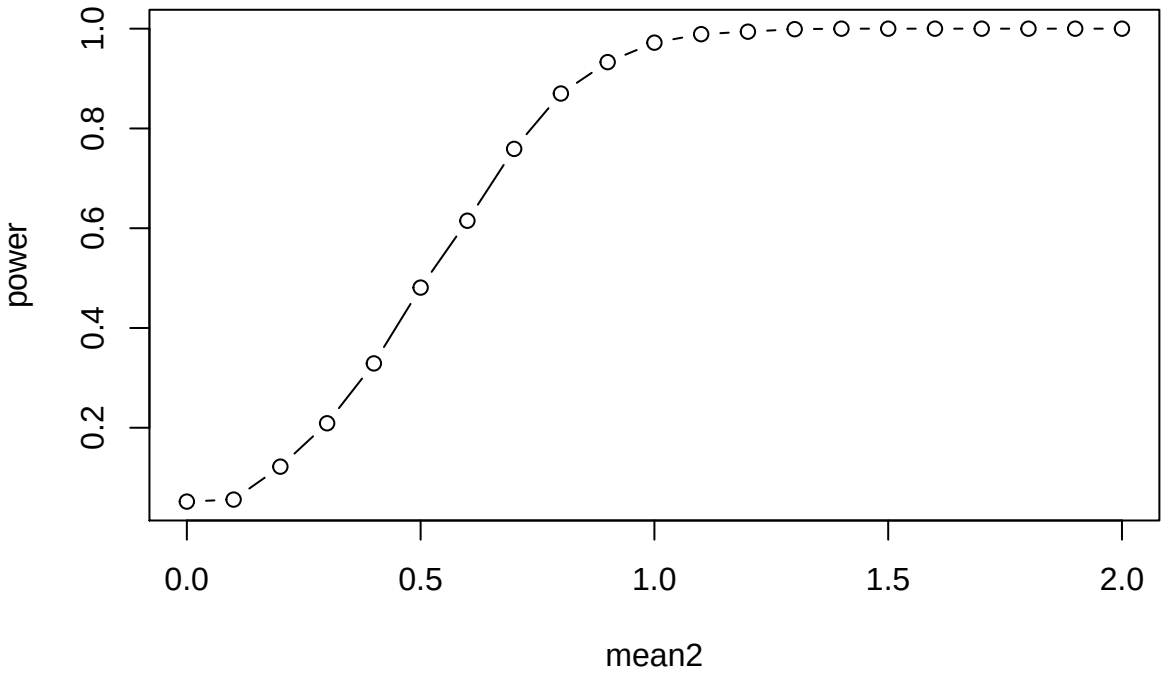
```
power_group_dif2(.8)
```

```
## [1] 0.863
```

```
power_group_dif2(1)
```

```
## [1] 0.963
```

```
settings <- seq(from = 0, to = 2, by = .1)
results <- data.frame(mean2= settings)
results$power <- sapply(results$mean2, function(X) power_group_dif2(X))
plot(results, type = "b")
```




```
# obviously it could be made a whole lot more general
power_group_dif3 <- function(mean1 = 0, mean2 = 0.3, sd1 = 1, sd2 = 1,
                             n1 = 30 , n2 = 30, ksimulations = 1000,
                             alpha_criterion = .05) {
    significant <- NULL
    for (i in 1:ksimulations) {
        x <- rnorm(30, mean = mean1, sd = sd1)
        y <- rnorm(30, mean = mean2, sd = sd2)
        fit <- t.test(x, y)
        fit
        significant[i] <- (fit$p.value < alpha_criterion)
    }
    statistical_power <- mean(significant)
    statistical_power
}

power_group_dif3(mean1 = 10, mean2 = 11, sd1 = 1, sd2 = 1,
                             n1 = 100 , n2 = 100, ksimulations = 1000,
                             alpha_criterion = .01)
```

```
## [1] 0.883
```

Debugging functions

```
# debugging functions
print_some_text <- function(x = "Hello World") {
    print(x)
}
debugonce(print_some_text) # activates debugging on the function
print_some_text()
```

```
## debugging in: print_some_text()
## debug at <text>#2: {
##     print(x)
## }
## debug at <text>#3: print(x)
## [1] "Hello World"
```

```
# many other useful functions
?traceback # provide further information when an error occurs
?browser # place in function
```

Viewing source code for internal functions

```
# Option 1: type function name
t.test
cor
power.t.test


# Option 2:
# S3 Methods
# Some functions are generic and operate differently depending
# on the class of the first argument
# mean
# print
# summary

#  Methods will list the actual function names called
methods(mean)
methods(print)
methods(summary)

mean.default
summary.table


# Option 3:
# Some functions are part of packages but are not exported
# I.e., they are intended for internal use, but
# they are often quite useful
library(ProjectTemplate)

# Double colon shows the functions exported from a package
# i.e., packagename::function
ProjectTemplate::run.project

# Triple colon shows internal functions
# i.e., packagename:::function
ProjectTemplate:::xls.reader
```

```
# Also, see the getAnywhere function
xls.reader # this doesn't work
```

```
## Error in eval(expr, envir, enclos): object 'xls.reader' not found
```

```
getAnywhere(xls.reader) # this does work
```

Exercise 4

```
library(MASS)
data(mammals)
?mammals
head(mammals)
```

```
##                    body brain
## Arctic fox        3.385  44.5
## Owl monkey        0.480  15.5
## Mountain beaver   1.350   8.1
## Cow             465.000 423.0
## Grey wolf        36.330 119.5
## Goat             27.660 115.0
```

```
# 1. Create a function that takes a single argument x
#    and prints that value twice.
#    use the function to print "hello world" twice


# 2. Divide mammall brain weight (g) by body weight (kg) and
#    get the mean of this value


# 3. Write a function that takes arguments x and y
#    and returns the mean of x divided by y


# 4. Apply the function to get the mean ratio of brain to body size


# 5. Modify the ratio function to return a list with
#    (a) the mean of x divided by y, and
#    (b) the sd of x divided by y.
#    Then apply to mammals data as above.


# 6. Step through the code for the correlation function


# 7. Show the source code for
#    (a) the t.test function,
```

```
#    (b) the summary method for lm objects
#    (c) the alpha function in the psych package
```

Answers 4

```
library(MASS)
data(mammals)
?mammals
head(mammals)
```

```
##                    body brain
## Arctic fox        3.385  44.5
## Owl monkey        0.480  15.5
## Mountain beaver   1.350   8.1
## Cow             465.000 423.0
## Grey wolf        36.330 119.5
## Goat             27.660 115.0
```

```
# 1. Create a function that takes a single argument x
#    and prints that value twice.
#    use the function to print "hello world" twice
print_twice <- function(x) {
    print(x)
    print(x)
}
print_twice("hello world")
```

```
## [1] "hello world"
## [1] "hello world"
```

```
# 2. Divide mammall brain weight (g) by body weight (kg) and
#    get the mean of this value
mean(mammals$brain / mammals$body )
```

```
## [1] 9.624214
```

```
# 3. Write a function that takes arguments x and y
#    and returns the mean of x divided by y
mean_ratio <- function(x, y) {
    mean(x / y)
}

# 4. Apply the function to get the mean ratio of brain to body size
mean_ratio(mammals$brain, mammals$body)
```

```
## [1] 9.624214
```

```r
# 5. Modify the ratio function to return a list with
#    (a) the mean of x divided by y, and
#    (b) the sd of x divided by y.
#    Then apply to mammals data as above.
mean_ratio <- function(x, y) {
    ratioxy <- x / y
    list(mean_ratio = mean(ratioxy),
         sd_ratio = sd(ratioxy))
}

# 6. Step through the code for the correlation function
# debugonce(cor)
cor(mammals$brain, mammals$body, method = "spearman")
```

```
## [1] 0.9534986
```

```r
# 7. Show the source code for
#    (a) the t.test function,
#    (b) the summary method for lm objects
#    (c) the alpha function in the psych package
# t.test
# summary.lm
# psych::alpha
```