Introduccion a R y RStudio

Taller de Introduccion a R y manejo de informacion grillada

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¿Qué es R?

"R es un lenguaje y entorno de libre acceso para la computación estadística y gráficos que proporciona una amplia variedad de técnicas estadísticas y gráficas: modelado lineal y no lineal, pruebas estadísticas, análisis de series temporales, clasificación, clustering, etc."

- R core group

Descargar R y RStudio

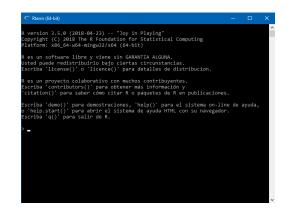




https://www.rstudio.com/products/rstudio/download/

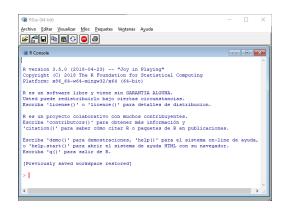


https://www.r-project.org/

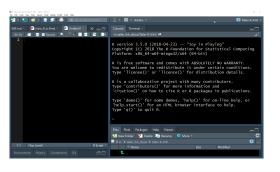




https://www.r-project.org/



RStudio





Librerías

```
install.packages('beepr', repos = 'https://cloud.r-project.org')
## Installing package into 'C:/Users/HP/Documents/R/win-library/3.5
## (as 'lib' is unspecified)
## package 'beepr' successfully unpacked and MD5 sums checked
##
## The downloaded binary packages are in
## C:\Users\HP\AppData\Local\Temp\RtmpYReu6b\downloaded_packages
library(beepr)
## Warning: package 'beepr' was built under R version 3.5.1
beep(sound = 8)
```

Librerías

Instalar librerias

```
install.packages('raster')
install.packages('openxls')
install.packages('ncdf4')
install.packages('lubridate')
```

Vector númerico

Vector de caracteres

Factores

Variables lógicas

```
a <- 2
b <- 3
a == b # ¿es a igual a b?
## [1] FALSE
```

Matrices

```
(A <- matrix(c(-67, -16, -68.5, -17.5), byrow = FALSE, ncol = 2))

## [,1] [,2]

## [1,] -67 -68.5

## [2,] -16 -17.5
```

Data frames

Listas

```
(mi lista <- list(matriz = A, data frame = datos))</pre>
## $matriz
##
        [,1] [,2]
## [1.] -67 -68.5
## [2,] -16 -17.5
##
  $data_frame
##
           fecha precipitacion
## 1 1991-01-01
                           6.0
## 2 1991-01-02
                           7.0
## 3 1991-01-03
                          24.0
## 4 1991-01-04
                          17.0
## 5
    1991-01-05
                          20.5
## 6
     1991-01-06
                          20.5
     1991-01-07
## 7
                          20.0
## 8
     1991-01-08
                          12.0
## 9
     1991-01-09
                          11.0
```

Fechas class(fecha) ## [1] "character" fecha_formato <- as.Date(fecha) # ojo! head(fecha_formato, 4) ## [1] "1991-01-01" "1991-01-02" "1991-01-03" "1991-01-04" class(fecha_formato) ## [1] "Date"

Funciones

Si una tarea se repite mas de dos veces es hora de crear una funcion.

```
is.leapyear <- function(year){
   condicion_1 <- (year %% 4 == 0)
   condicion_2 <- (year %% 100 != 0)
   condicion_3 <- (year %% 400 == 0)

return((condicion_1 & condicion_2) | condicion_3)
}</pre>
```

Indexacion

Vector

datos[1,2]

```
fecha_formato[2]
## [1] "1991-01-02"
```

Matriz y data frame

```
## [1] 6
head(datos[,2], 11)
```

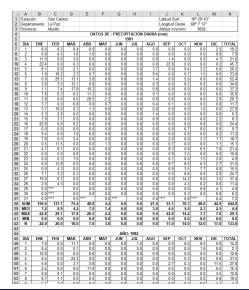
[1] 6.0 7.0 24.0 17.0 20.5 20.5 20.0 12.0 11.0 14.0 38.0

Indexacion

Listas mi_lista[1] ## \$matriz ## [,1] [,2] ## [1,] -67 -68.5 ## [2,] -16 -17.5 mi_lista[[1]] ## [,1] [,2] ## [1,] -67 -68.5

[2,] -16 -17.5

Manipulacion de informacion



Δ	A	В
1	fecha	San_Calixto
2	01/01/1981	8
3	02/01/1981	0.8
4	03/01/1981	11.9
5	04/01/1981	22.4
6	05/01/1981	8.1
7	06/01/1981	1
8	07/01/1981	0
9	08/01/1981	3.6
10	09/01/1981	1.1
11	10/01/1981	7.8
12	11/01/1981	3.8
13	12/01/1981	3.7
14	13/01/1981	5.7
15	14/01/1981	5.3
16	15/01/1981	1.9
17	16/01/1981	22.8
18	17/01/1981	0
19	18/01/1981	9.4
20	19/01/1981	7.8
21	20/01/1981	0.5
22	21/01/1981	4.7
23	22/01/1981	0
24	23/01/1981	0
25	24/01/1981	0
26	25/01/1981	0
27	26/01/1981	7.1
28	27/01/1981	19
29	28/01/1981	2.6
30	29/01/1981	0
31	30/01/1981	0
32	31/01/1981	0
33	01/02/1981	0.3
34	02/02/1981	4.5
35	03/02/1981	0
36	04/02/1981	0
37	05/02/1981	0
38	06/02/1981	18.2
39	07/02/1981	29.1
40	08/02/1981	3.5
41	09/02/1981	7.4