

Intro to RQDA

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Steps in Analysis of Qualitative Data

1. Preparation
2. Coding
3. Data Attributes
4. Codes abstraction
5. Code plotting and sharing
6. Theory building

1. Preparation

RQDA – based analysis

- #1. Install R, RSQLite, GTK, RQDA
- #2. Transform textual data into individual ASCII or .txt files
- #3. Launch RQDA
- #4. Create a new project
- #5. Upload all .txt files into RQDA

Advantages and Disadvantages

- All data files are transportable online via emails,
- Dropbox, or using a device (e.g. USB stick)
- Ease of logistics handling when moving offices,
- involving multiple researchers
- Not all researchers are familiar with R

Let's start with:

What is R



**Free
Software for
statistical computation
and graphics**

What is R Studio

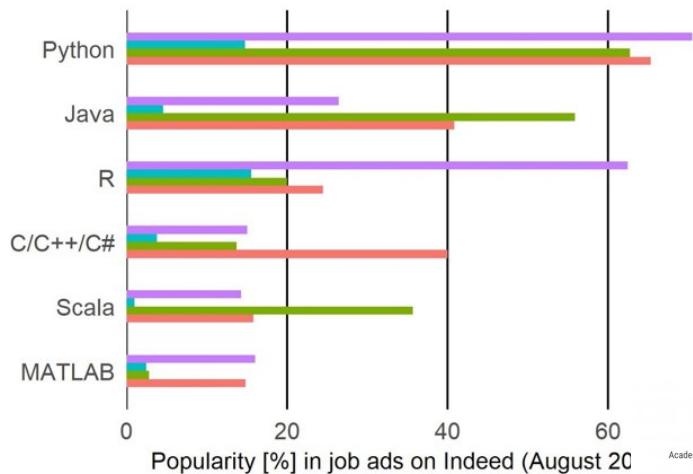


1) A company

2) A software program that makes working in R
easier

IDE: Integrated Development Environment

Why R



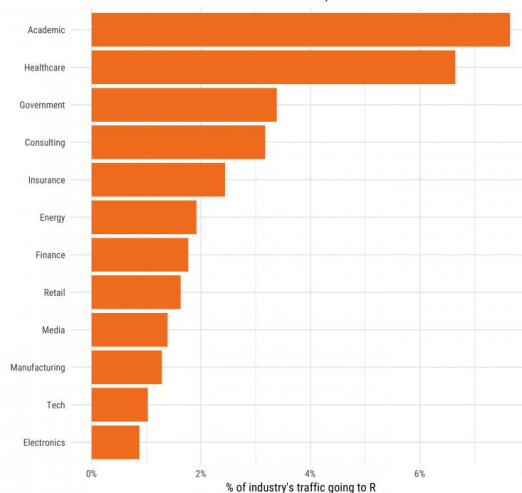
Job Roles

- Data Scientist
- Data Analyst
- Data Engineer
- Machine Learning

Language Rank	Types	Spectrum Ranking
1. C		100.0
2. Java		98.1
3. Python		98.0
4. C++		95.9
5. R		87.9
6. C#		86.7
7. PHP		82.8
8. JavaScript		82.2
9. Ruby		74.5
10. Go		71.9

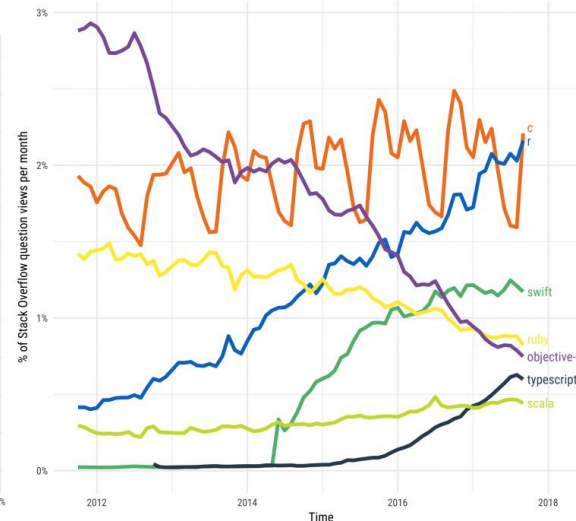
Visits to R by industry

Based on visits to Stack Overflow questions from the US/UK in January-August 2017.
The denominator in each is the total traffic from that industry.



Stack Overflow Traffic to Programming Languages

Based on visits to Stack Overflow questions from World Bank high-income countries.
The more-visited languages of Python, JavaScript, Java, C#, and PHP were omitted.



Why R

Full programming language: customizable,
extensible

Open source: contributed packages

Designed for data analysis

Why R

Support for reproducible analysis

Widely used

R Community

R Community



#rstats

RStudio Community <https://community.rstudio.com/>

R Bloggers <https://www.r-bloggers.com/>

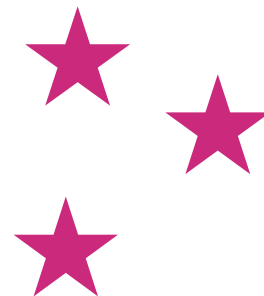
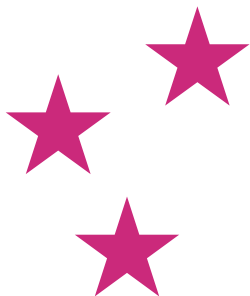
R User Group Nepal <https://www.r-nepal.org/>



Things to Know About R



Things to Know



You can't "learn R"

You learn the basics

and learn how to learn more

Things to Know

It's expected that you'll
install and use additional packages

Things to Know

There are multiple ways
to do most things

*Some ways are better than others
(efficient)*

Things to Know

You can, and often will, have more
than one dataset open in R
at the same time

Things to Know

Run R in multiple ways:

Interactively: R console, RStudio,
R Notebooks, Jupyter Notebooks

Batch jobs

Recently it got on cloud as well

R packages



Installing Packages

RCRAN network

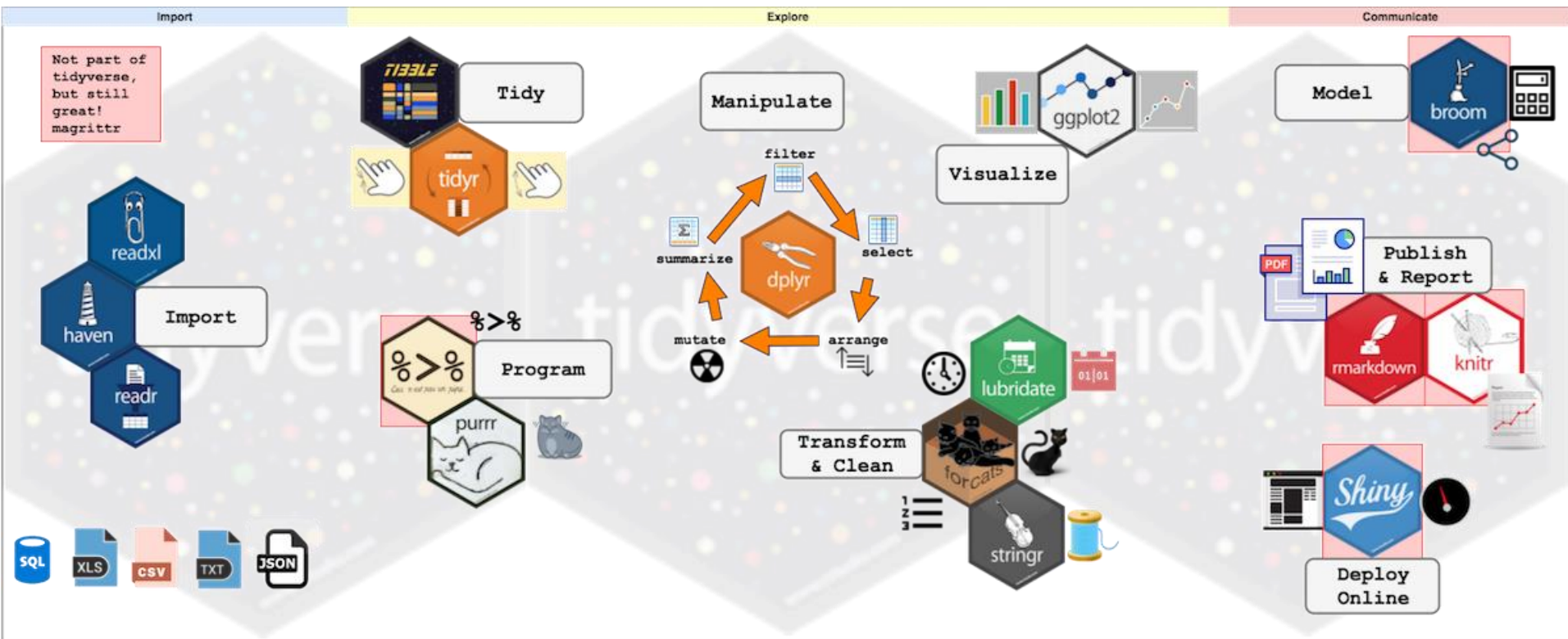
```
install.packages("tidyverse") #install the packages  
library(tidyverse) #load the packages
```

Bioconductor

```
if (!requireNamespace("BiocManager"))  
  install.packages("BiocManager")  
BiocManager::install()  
BiocManager::install(c("GenomicFeatures", "AnnotationDbi"))
```

Github

```
library(devtools)  
devtools::install_github("strengex/sjPlot")
```



Install and Download

https://github.com/prabinrs/intro_RQDA

2. Coding

- One or more coder performs inductive data analysis together, by highlighting the text and clicking “*Mark*” (“*Unmark*”) to do (undo) the coding
- Other analyst(s) critiques the coding results; reconcile differences in interpretation

- Increased reliability and accuracy of data interpretation
- Ease of capturing new, unexpected insights through re-coding of data
- Possible mechanical errors for inexperienced users
- Possible loss of reflexivity or de-contextualizing data

Code and Categories

Inductive coding or Open Coding (Strauss and Corbin, 1990; Gioia et al. 2013)

- Code a textual unit that is close to (i.e basic or lowest level) the data without being predicated on any theory.

Eg “they used my debit card to charge amounts I never authorized” : code “Monetary Loss”

Deductive Coding: (Fereday and Muir-Cochrane, 2006; Bazeley and Jackson, 2013)

- Categories are coded based on established concept, variables or theories

Eg “the customer service department doesn’t work well with the technical support and that’s why they took six months to solve my technical problems; Code “Market Orientatin” (based on Jaworki and Kohli, 1993)



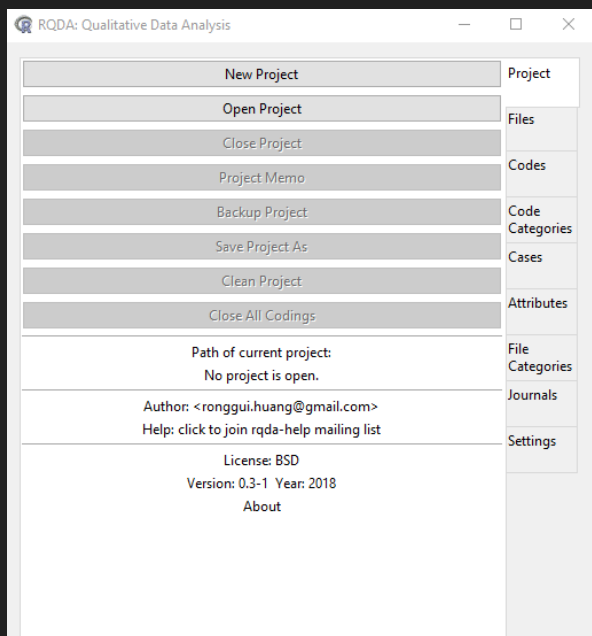
```
graph LR; A((Create/Open Project)) --> B((Add Text Files)); B --> C((Other necessary settings))
```

Create/Open
Project

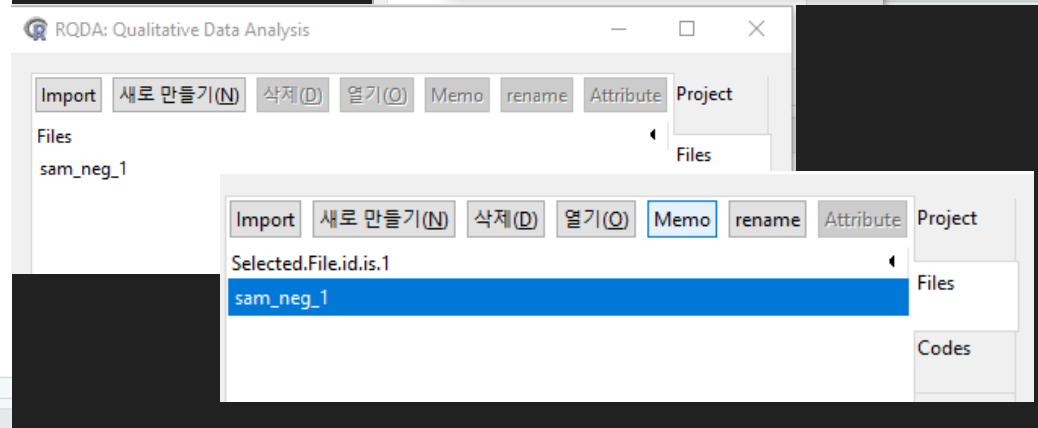
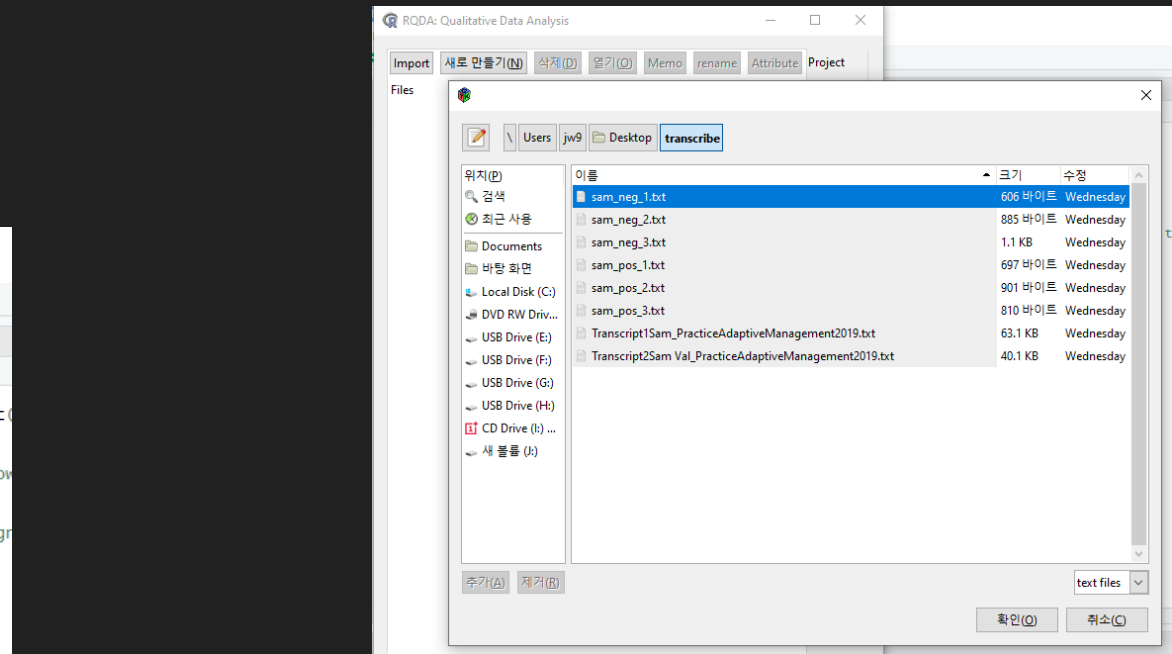
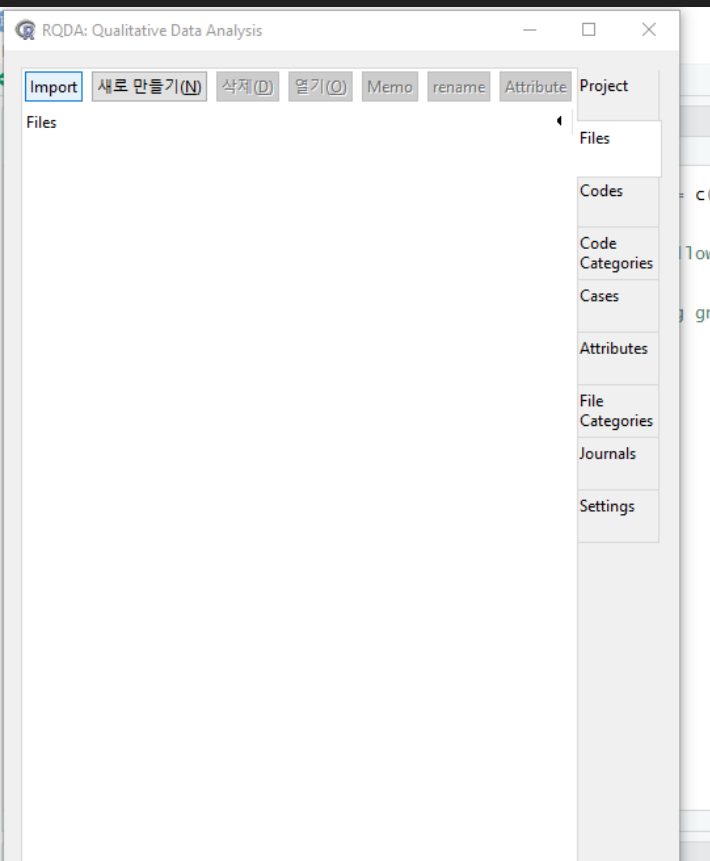
Add Text
Files

Other
necessary
settings

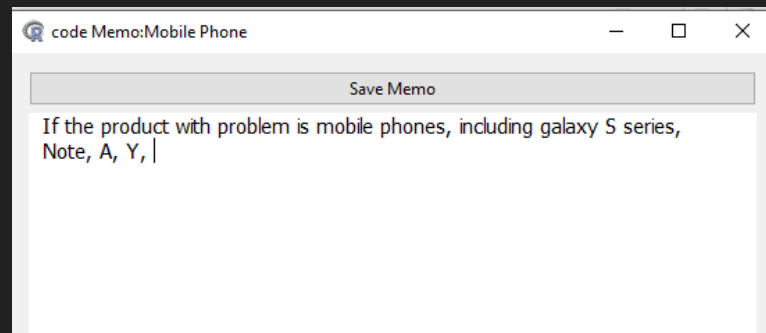
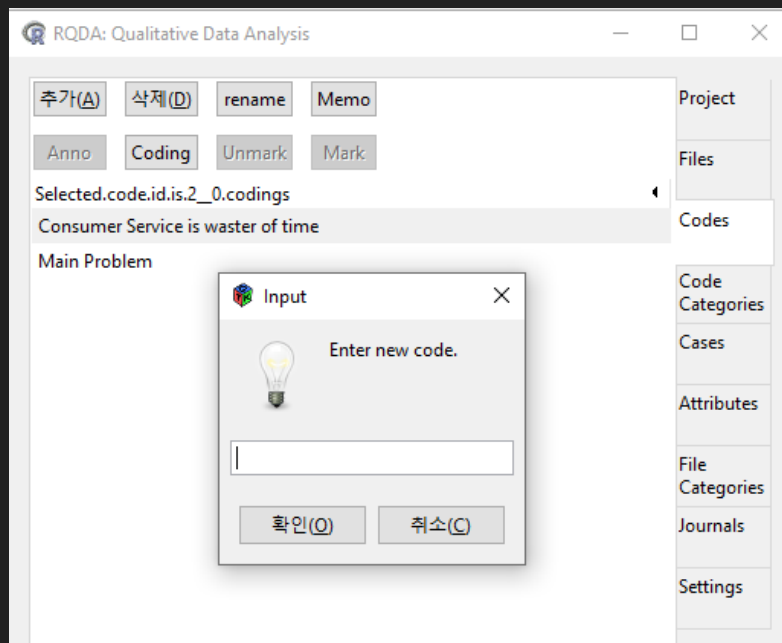
New Project



Import Files



Codes



3. Data Attributes

- Click “Attributes” and record key data attributes (e.g. data sources, informants’ demographics, dependent variables)
- Click “*Memo*” to write memos for each case

- Allow easy capture of meta information of the data and attributes of informants
- Memos can be copied-and-pasted to a Word processor to aid data analysis

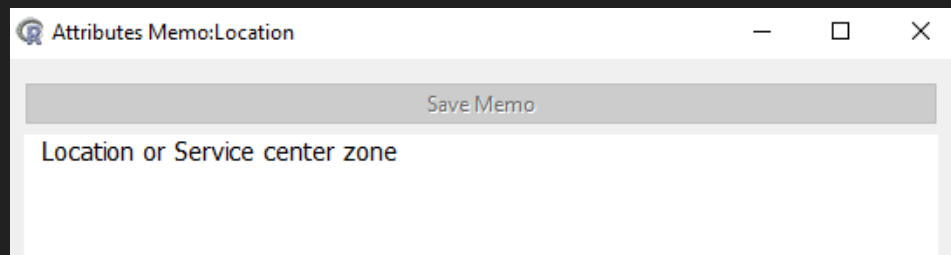
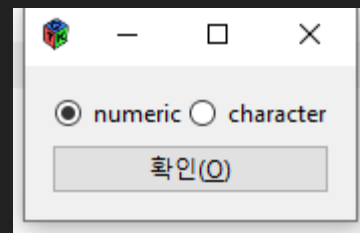
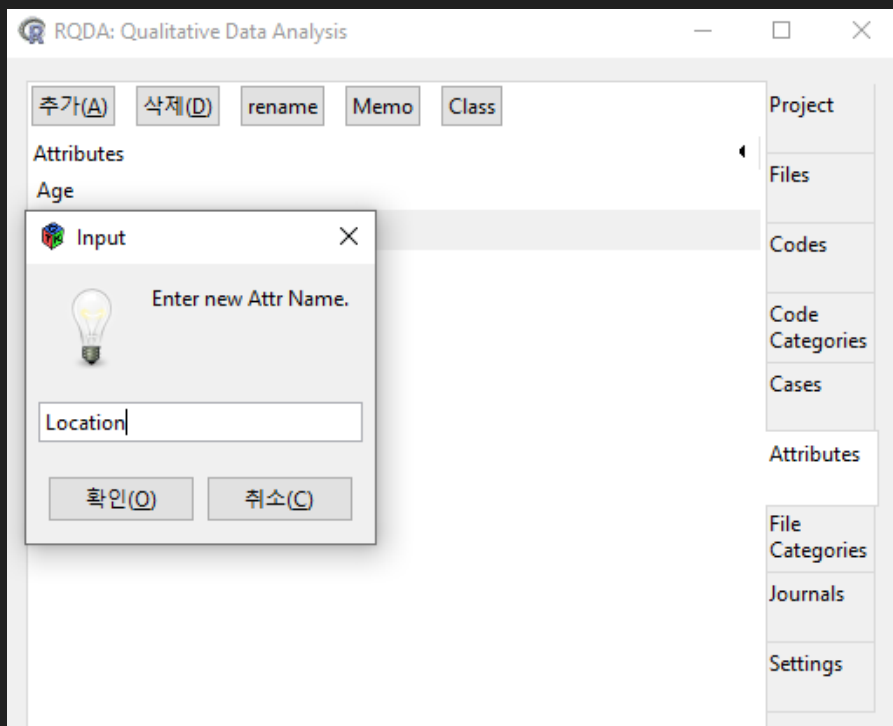
- that coders add data attributes or memos to enrich understanding
- enables users to add variables to individual files to show a subset of files and to perform statistical analysis on attributes.

Eg:

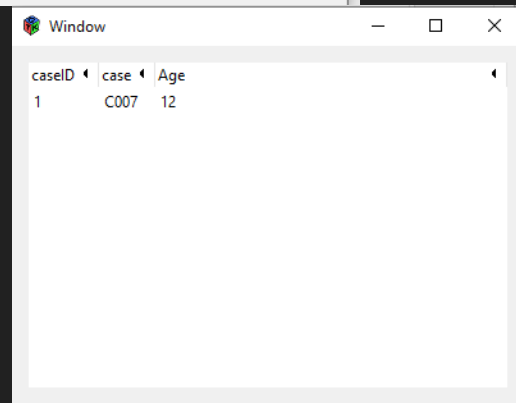
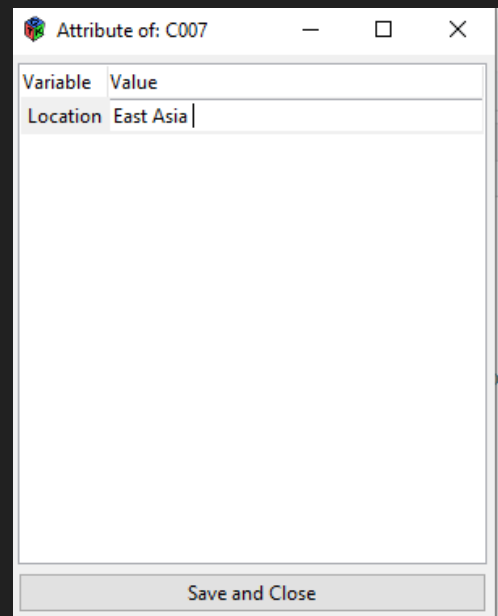
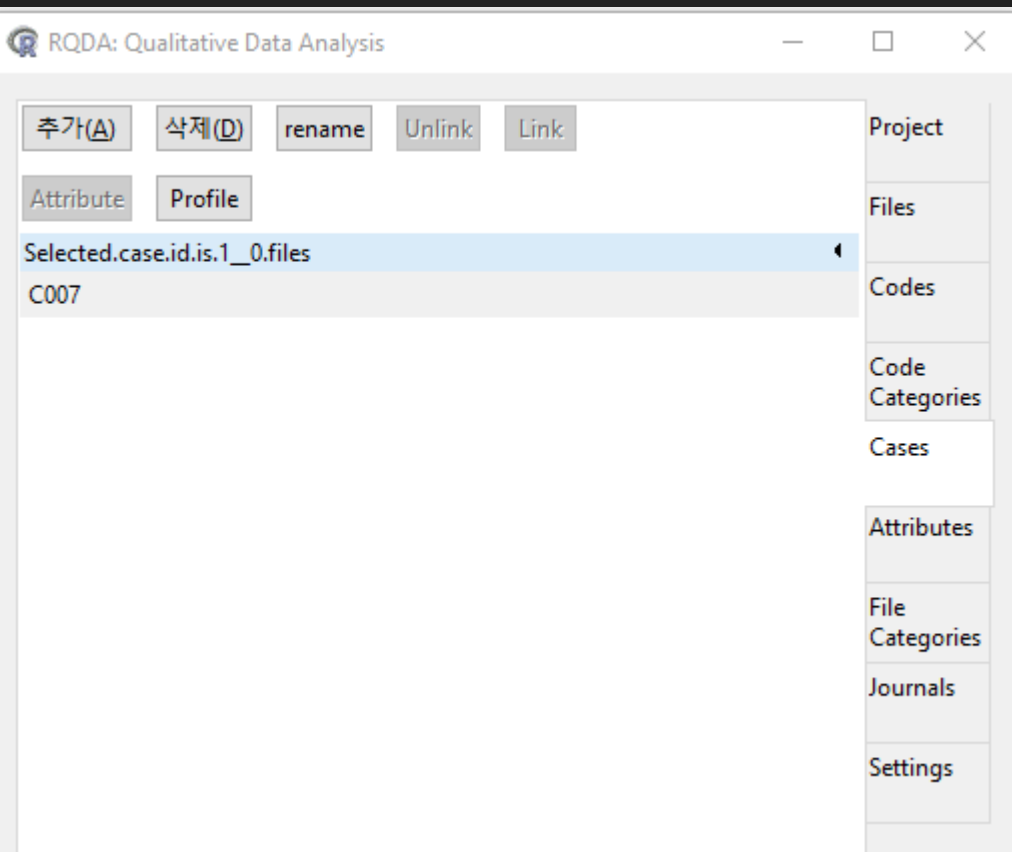
Attributes: Type of File,

Memo : Interview with p07 was conducted in presence of her colleagues and seniors.

Attributes



Cases



Settings

RQDA: Qualitative Data Analysis

Click to set font

Settings

Name of Coder	File Encoding
<input type="text" value="jw9"/>	<input type="text" value="unknown"/>
Color for Coding	Color for Case
<input type="text" value="blue"/> ▼	<input type="text" value="gold"/> ▼
Current coding table	Byte Order Mark
<input type="text" value="coding"/> ▼	<input type="text" value="FALSE"/> ▼
Show File Property	Type of Retrieval
<input type="text" value="FALSE"/> ▼	<input type="text" value="unconditional"/> ▼

Project

Files

Codes

Code Categories

Cases

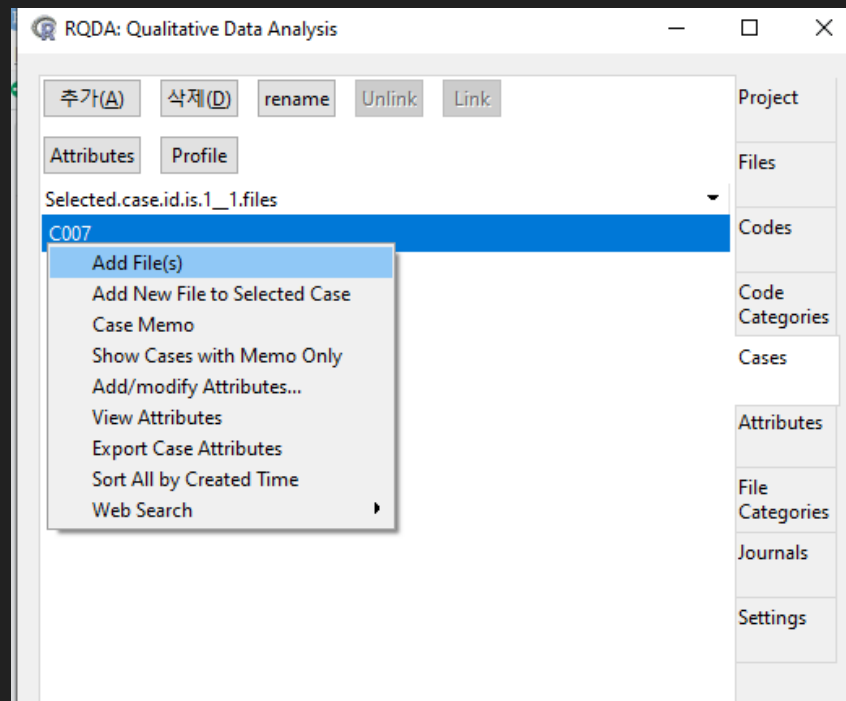
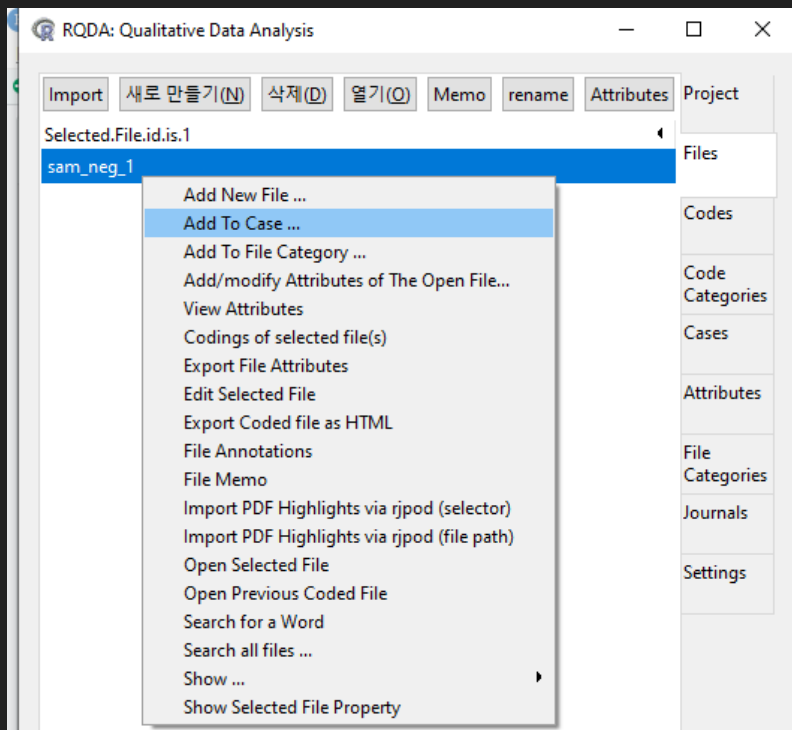
Attributes

File Categories

Journals

Settings

Add File to case



Coding

The screenshot shows the RQDA: Qualitative Data Analysis interface. The top toolbar includes buttons for 'Import', '새로 만들기(N)' (New), '삭제(D)' (Delete), '열기(O)' (Open), 'Memo', 'rename', and 'Attributes'. The 'Project' pane on the right shows a list of files, with 'sam_neg_1' selected. The main text area on the right displays a paragraph of text: "The amount of time and energy that I have spent to try to get this issue resolved is absurd. We purchased these headphones in January. The 1st set stopped working and we returned to the ATT store. The replacement set also stopped working in March. We started refund process and mailed the headphones in back in April. IT IS NOW ALMOST SEPTEMBER AND I STILL HAVE NO REFUND. Every time I call they promise it's coming. Or there's missing information to complete the refund. And someone will call me in 2 days...but they never do. I will NEVER purchase a Samsung product again. This experience has horrible."

The screenshot shows the RQDA: Qualitative Data Analysis interface after coding. The top toolbar now includes '추가(A)' (Add), '삭제(D)' (Delete), 'rename', 'Memo', 'Anno', 'Coding', 'Unmark', and 'Mark'. The 'Project' pane on the right shows a list of codes, with 'Consumer Service is waster of time' selected. The main text area on the right displays the same paragraph of text, but with a green highlight around the phrase "<Consumer Service is waster of time>".

4. Codes Abstraction

- Use “Add To” button to assign all first order codes to second-order code categories

To create third-order code categories, copy and paste all codes and re-arrange them using color font with Excel

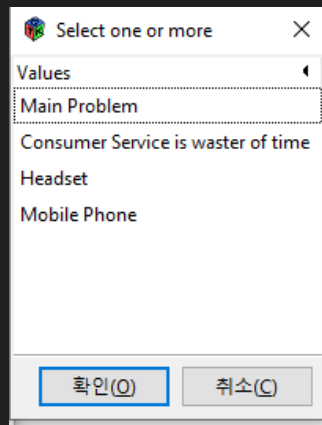
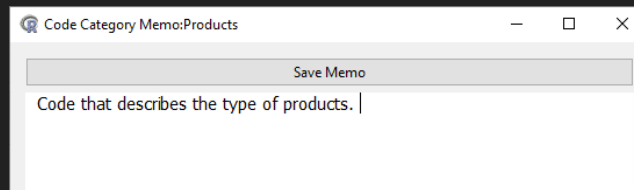
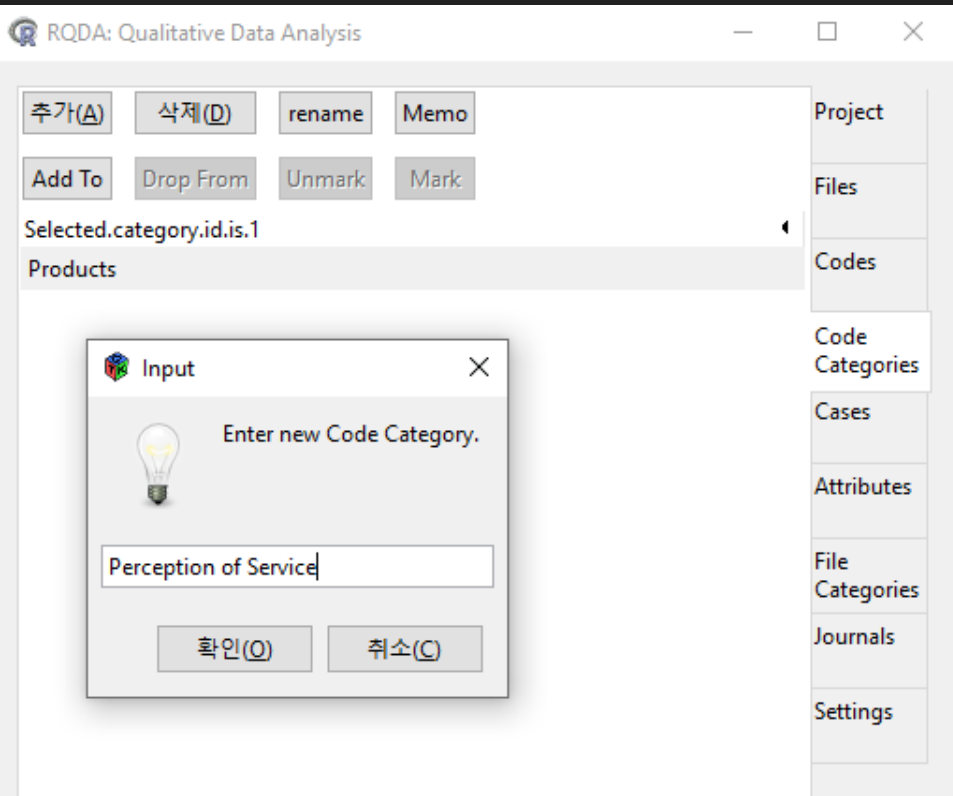
Based on Constructivist theory-building Process

- A highly systematic way of aggregating codes to a higher level of meaning
- Challenging to aggregate too many first-order codes (thousands of codes) to second-order codes

Abstraction to Second Level categories i.e after coding completion, first level codes can be aggregated into higher-level **code categories**

Eg. “they used my debit card to charge amounts that I never authorize” and “this faulty laptop means I couldn’t work for four days” can be aggregated to a higher-level concept called “**monetary loss**”

Code Categories



5. Codes Plotting and Sharing

- Select all second-order using cursor, right click and press “Plot selected Code categories”.

- Produce images of networks of codes
- Can re-arrange network codes using various network plot models (e.g

Allows User to **visualize** the coding results, enhance the data **interpretation** and **analysis** process.
Transition from an inductive to abductive theorizing process- moving back and forth between the emergent findings and literature/theories to find new concepts within the data.

Visualize the concepts

추가(A) 삭제(D) rename Memo

Add To Drop From Unmark Mark

Selected.category.id.is.1

Products

Add New Code to Selected Category

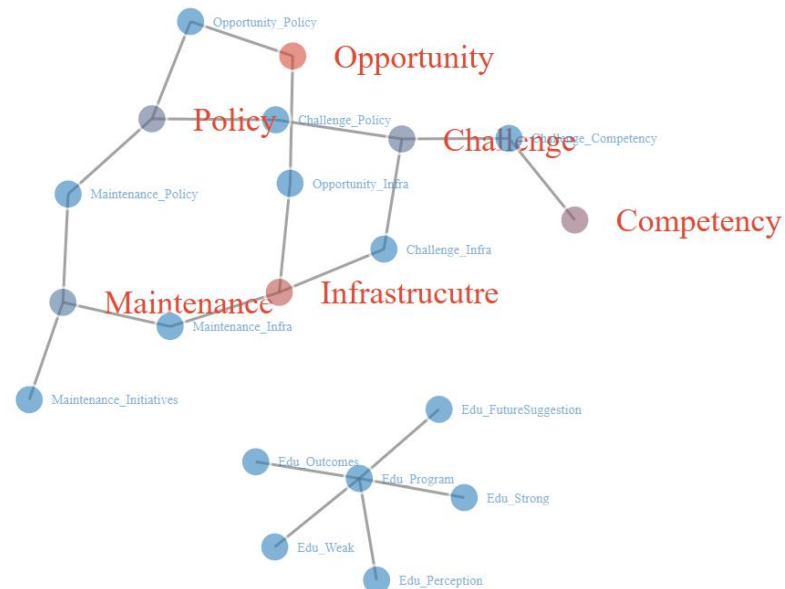
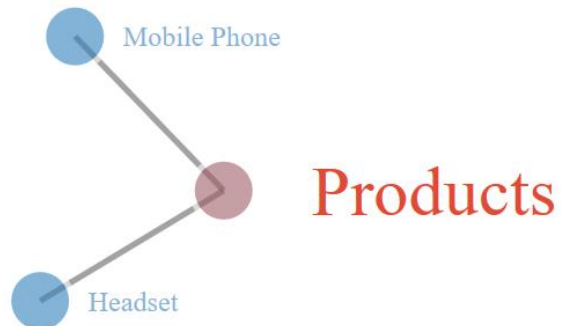
Codings of selected category

Memo

Plot Selected Code Categories

Plot Selected Code Categories with d3

Sort by created time



Review codes and Export

The screenshot displays the RQDA (Qualitative Data Analysis) software interface. The main window is titled "RQDA: Qualitative Data Analysis". On the left, there is a sidebar with buttons for "추가(A)", "삭제(D)", "rename", "Memo", "Anno", "Coding", "Unmark", and "Mark". Below these buttons, a list of codes is shown, with "Bad Consumer Service" selected. Other codes visible are "Headset", "Main Problem", and "Mobile Phone". On the right, a vertical menu contains options: "Project", "Files", "Codes", "Code Categories", "Cases", "Attributes", "File Categories", "Journals", and "Settings". The "Codes" option is currently selected. In the background, a web browser window is open, showing a URL that includes "RQDA+graphical+interface+into+code&aqs=chrome..6". The browser window displays a message: "1 retrieved coding: 'Bad Consumer Service' from 1 file". Below this message, the text "sam_neg_1 [51:93]" is shown in red, followed by the text "Back Recode Unmark" and "try to get this issue resolved is absurd."

RQDA: Qualitative Data Analysis

추가(A) 삭제(D) rename Memo

Anno Coding Unmark Mark

Selected.code.id.is.2__1.codings

Bad Consumer Service

Headset

Main Problem

Mobile Phone

Project

Files

Codes

Code Categories

Cases

Attributes

File Categories

Journals

Settings

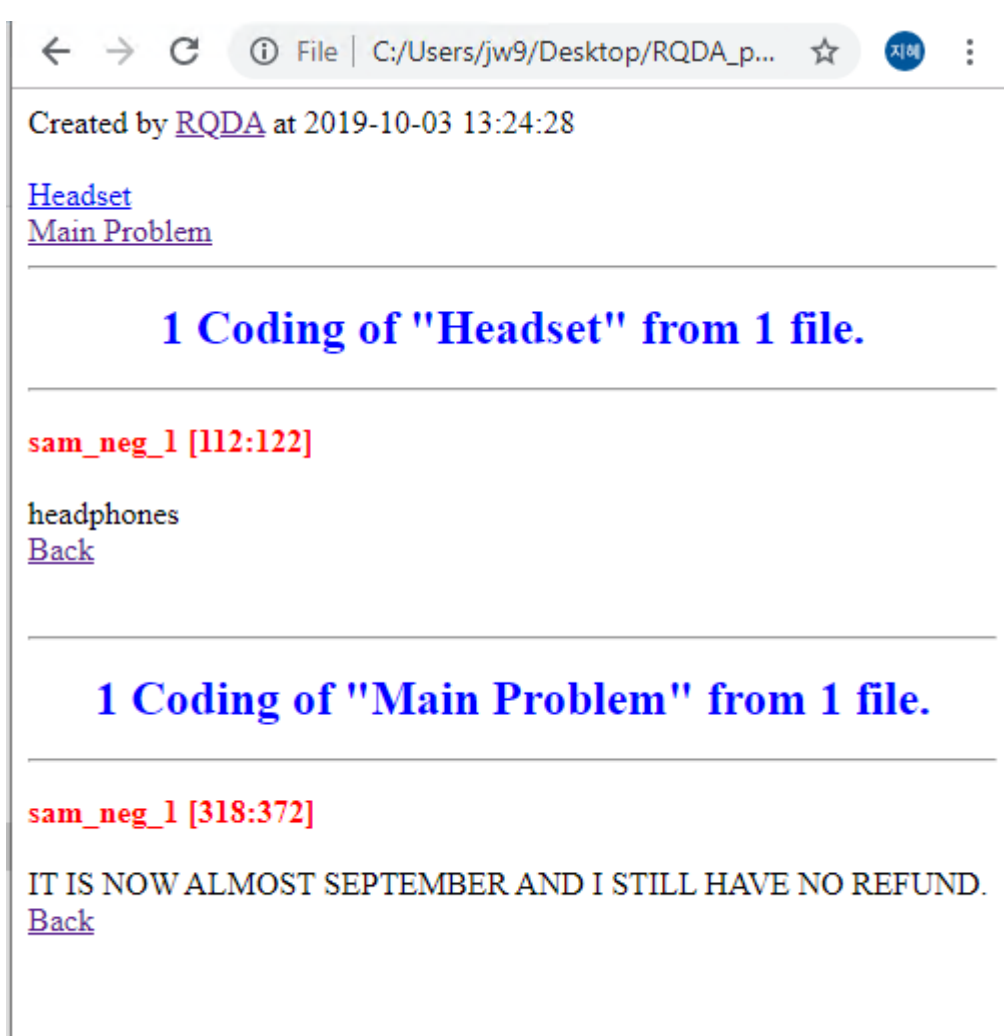
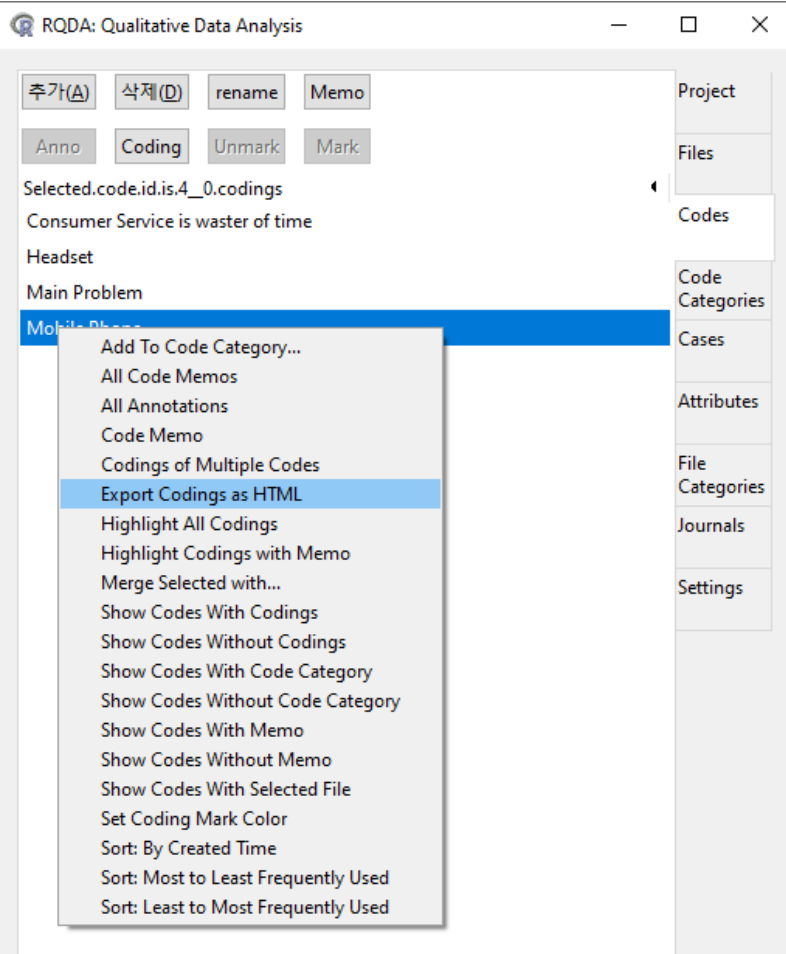
1 retrieved coding: "Bad Consumer Service" from 1 file

sam_neg_1 [51:93]

Back Recode Unmark

try to get this issue resolved is absurd.

Review codes and Export



Complex Queries

- RQDA uses SQLite for the data management,
- SQL Queries can be used from R (not RQDA GUI)
- Build in Functions

```
#Load Data from RQDA
openProject("leaders.rqda")

interviews <- RQDAQuery("SELECT file FROM source")
interviews$file <- apply(interviews, 1, function(x) gsub("-", "...", x))
interviews$file <- apply(interviews, 1, function(x) gsub("'", "", x))
interviews <- Corpus(VectorSource(interviews$file))
interviews <- tm_map(interviews, stripwhitespace)
interviews <- tm_map(interviews, content_transformer(tolower))
interviews <- tm_map(interviews, removewords, stopwords("english"))
interviews <- tm_map(interviews, removePunctuation)
interviews <- tm_map(interviews, removeNumbers)
interviews <- tm_map(interviews, removewords, c("L01", "L02", "L03", "L04" ))
interviews <- tm_map(interviews, removewords, c("prabin", "raj", "shakya", "jk", "like", "jieun", "know"))
interviews <- tm_map(interviews, removewords, stopwords(kind = "en"))
interviews <- tm_map(interviews, removewords, c("prs", "will", "can", "quite",
  "day", "yes", "even", "give",
  "done", "also", "actually", "yeah", "things", "thing",
  "see", "much", "just", "bit", "maybe",
  "got", "kind", "tow", "example"))

#wordCloud
set.seed(1985)
wordcloud(interviews, min.freq = 10, max.words = 50, rot.per = 0.35,
  colors = brewer.pal(8, "Blues")[-1:-5])

#Topic analysis
leader_dtm <- DocumentTermMatrix(interviews)
leader_dtm <- removeSparseTerms(leader_dtm, 0.99)
leaderTerms <- LDA(leader_dtm, k = 5)
terms(leaderTerms, 10)
```

Complex Queries

```
help(RQDA)
```

```
help(RQDATables")
```

```
help("RQDAQuery")
```

```
# Few useful inbuild functions
filesByCodes() # files contain codes with frequency
getCaseIds(fid) # Retrieve the number of cases and the case name
getCaseNames(caseID) # Return the names of the IDs
getCaseIds(fid) #Return the case Name or IDs
summaryCodings() # return coding frequencies |
getCodingTable() # get details on the codes
getCodingsByOne() # serach for specific code in the data.
codingBySearch() # finding speciific text in file and apply specific code.
```

```
filesByCodes() # files contain codes with frequency
fid  filename codedBy.Bad Consumer Service codedBy.Headset codedBy.Main Problem
1 sam_neg_1 1 1 1
```

Codes are available in gitub, please open Rproj file and play around.

6. Theory Building

- Identify the relationships among themes / concepts / variables that emerged to create a process mode.

- This is manual process that can only be done using human interpreter.

iteratively re-categorized all first- and second-level code categories in a “data structure” to refine codes to the best possible higher-level categories that describe and explain the empirical reality and the literature. Should give clear ideas on who’s and why’s

First-level code categories

Second-level code categories

Aggregate theoretical dimensions

