

Special Crafted by  
Bernardus Ari  
Kuncoro

Training Series No.  
120.040.12.111.27

# R Programming Data MBA

Pendahuluan  
Dasar-Dasar R  
Struktur Data R  
Import Data di R  
*Package*

# Trainer Profile

Hi! I am Bernardus Ari Kuncoro (Ari),  
*Head of Analytics COE at IYKRA.*

*My background is Electrical Engineering (Telecommunication) and Computer Science. In recent 4 years have worked as a Data scientist in consultancy based company, ecommerce, and telecommunication. I absolutely and utterly passionate about Data Science and teaching, thus I am looking forward to sharing my passion and knowledge with you!*



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[Bernardus Ari Kuncoro](#)



# Previous Topic Review

```
from numpy import genfromtxt
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
import scipy.io
from sklearn import metrics

data = scipy.io.loadmat('data.mat')['dataimage_plus']

n_samples = len(data)
data_i = data[:n_samples]
data_o_c = labels[data_i]
data_exp = data_i

data_i_train = data_i[1::]
data_o_train = data_o_c[1::]

data_i_test = data_i[0::]
data_o_test = data_o_c[0::]

neigh = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=5)
neigh.fit(data_i_train, data_o_train)

expected = data_o_test
predicted = neigh.predict(data_i_test)

print predicted
print expected

print("Classification report for classifier %s:\n" % neigh)
print(metrics.classification_report(expected, predicted))
print("Confusion matrix:\n" % metrics.confusion_matrix(expected, predicted))
```

# Di pertemuan sebelumnya, kita belajar tentang:

- *Data solution type (Data Acquisition, Data management, Data analytics, Data Visualization)*
- *Data solution architecture (from data acquisition to visualization / presentation layer)*
- *Data Solution architecture type (DWH, Modern DWH, Cloud DWH)*
- *Data solution design (how to mapping the requirement to solution type/ architecture)*



# Learning Objectives

```
from numpy import genfromtxt
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
import scipy.io
from sklearn import metrics

data = scipy.io.loadmat('data.mat')['dataimage_plus']

n_samples = len(data)
data_i = data[:n_samples]
data_o_c = metrics.classification_report(data_i)
data_o_exp = data_i

data_i_train = data_i[1::]
data_o_train = data_o_c[1::]

data_i_test = data_i[0::]
data_o_test = data_o_exp[0::]

neigh = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=5)
neigh.fit(data_i_train, data_o_train)

expected = data_o_test
predicted = neigh.predict(data_i_test)

print predicted
print expected

print("Classification report for classifier %s:\n" % neigh)
print(metrics.classification_report(expected, predicted))
print("Confusion matrix:\n" % metrics.confusion_matrix(expected, predicted))
```

# Tujuan belajar kita hari ini:

- *To be familiar with Basic R programming*
- *To understand the data type in R*
- *To understand data structure in R*
- *To know how to code if else statement, loop, and function*
- *To know how to import data into R*
- *To be familiar with the use of package*

# Agenda kita di kelas ini:

## Pendahuluan

Apa itu R?  
Kelebihan dan Kekurangan R  
Bagaimana cara Install R dan R Studio  
Yuk berkenalan dengan Rstudio IDE

1

## Dasar-Dasar R

Aritmetika di R  
*Variable assignment*  
Tipe data di R

2

## Struktur Data di R

Matrix  
Vector  
Data Frame  
List

If – else  
While loop  
For loop  
Function

3

## Pengimporan Data

Mengimpor Flat File  
Mengimpor Excel File  
Menghubungkan Database

4

## Package di R

Intro to common package  
- tidyverse  
- ggplot2  
- caret

5



# 1. Pendahuluan tentang R

# Apa itu R?

- R merupakan bahasa pemrograman yang digunakan untuk tujuan analisis statistik dan visualisasi data.
- R dikembangkan oleh Ross Ihaka dan Robert Gentleman dari University of Auckland
- R dapat diperoleh secara gratis (*open source* )
- R dapat berjalan di system operasi Unix (Linux, Mac OS, FreeBSD) dan Windows.



Sumber: <https://www.r-project.org/about.html>

# Kelebihan R

## KELEBIHAN

Dapat diperoleh secara gratis dan mampu berjalan di atas system operasi Linux, Windows dan Mac OS

Dibandingkan dengan Bahasa pemrograman statistik lainnya(vs SPSS, SAS) R relatif mudah

Mudah diinstall dan dikonfigurasi

Ada jutaan pengguna

Ada lebih dari 12ribu packages ( berdasarkan data bulan Juli 2018)

Ada IDE yang gratis juga (R Studio)

Banyak sekali sumber pembelajaran



# Kekurangan R

## KEKURANGAN

Kurangnya standard untuk penamaan function

Nama function susah diingat,

Dokumentasinya ada yang bagus, ada yang kurang bagus, tergantung si pembuat package.

Issue untuk management memory, yaitu semakin besar data yang diolah, semakin membutuhkan RAM yang tinggi.

...

# BAGAIMANA CARA MENGINSTALL R?

Dua hal yang harus diinstall, yaitu R dan R Studio.

## 1. R

Unduh installer dari link berikut

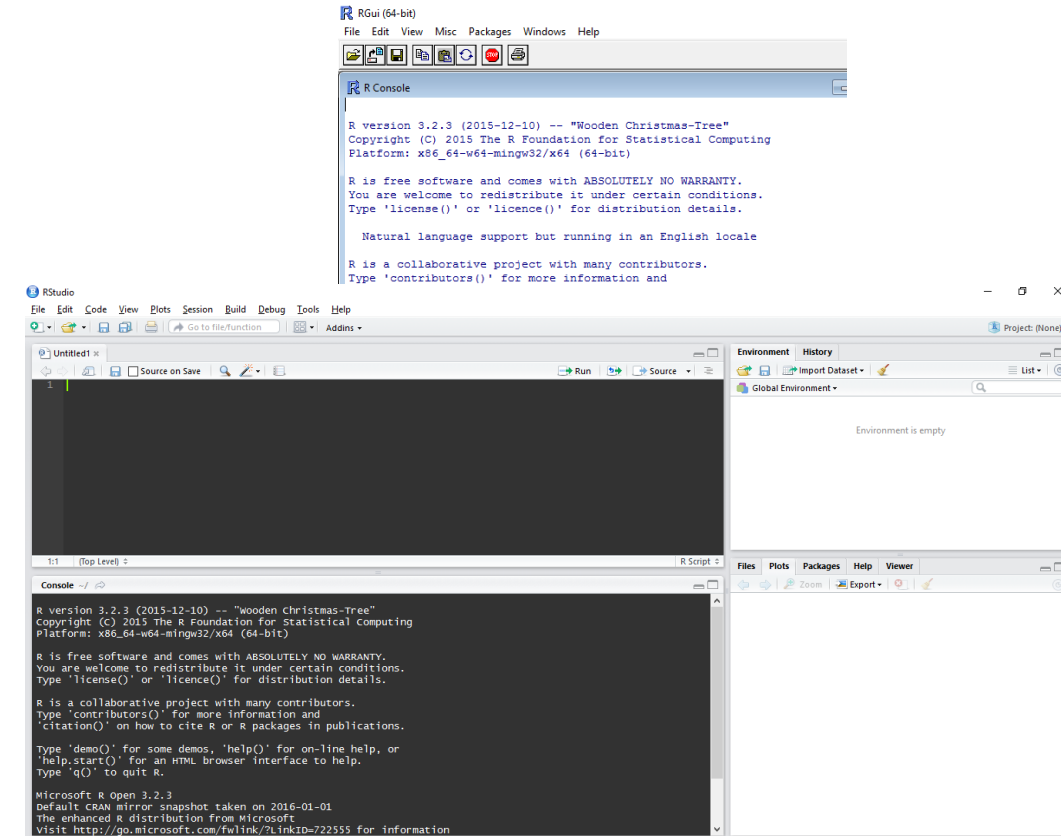
- R: <https://cran.r-project.org>
- Pilih versi sesuai dengan sistem operasi
- Install, gunakan setting instalasi *default*

## 2. R Studio

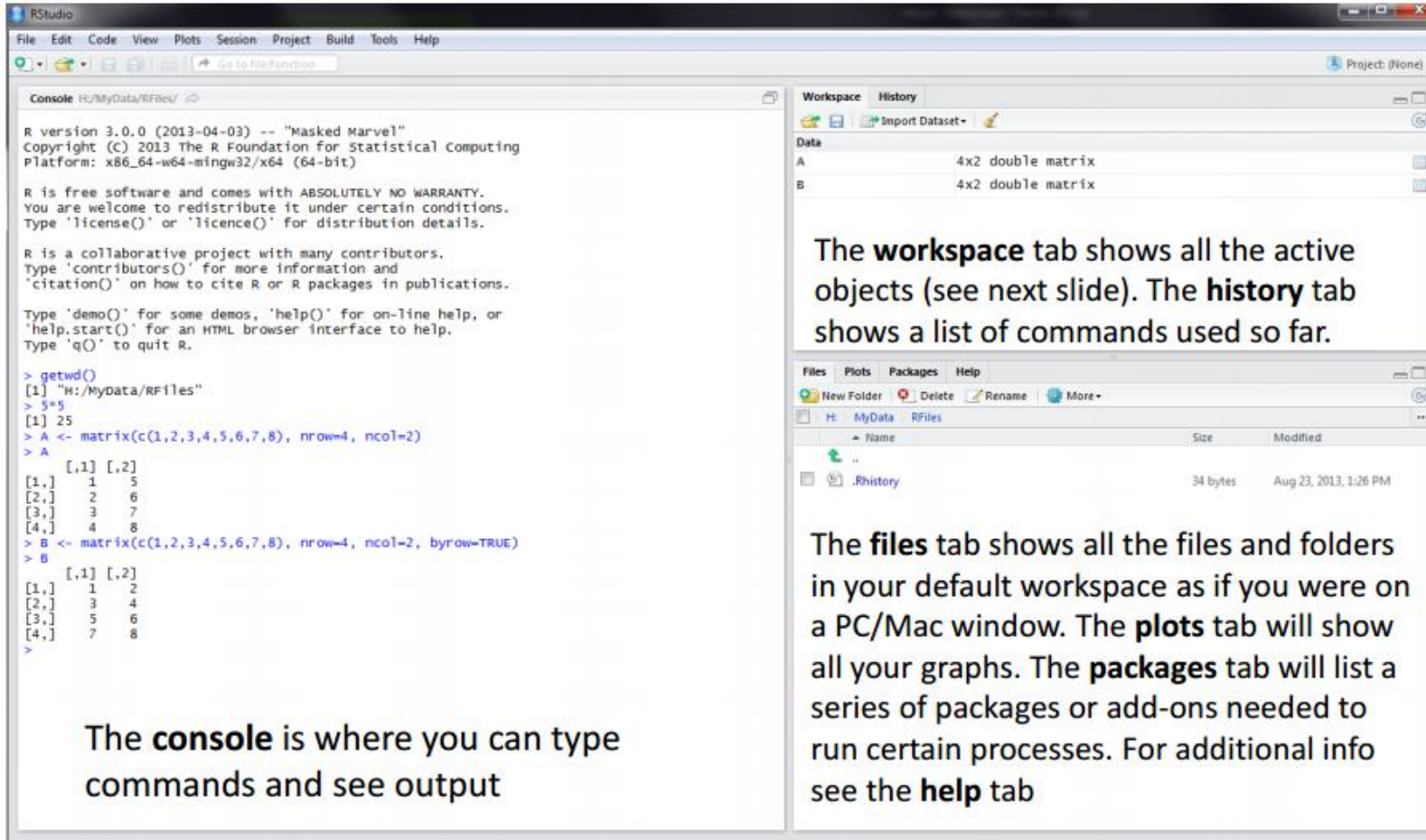
Unduh Rstudio dari link berikut:

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

- Pilih R Studio Desktop sesuai dengan system operasi komputer
- Install, gunakan setting instalasi *default*



# Yuk berkenalan dengan Rstudio IDE



The **console** is where you can type commands and see output

```
R version 3.0.0 (2013-04-03) -- "Masked Marvel"
Copyright (C) 2013 The R Foundation for Statistical Computing
Platform: x86_64-w64-mingw32/x64 (64-bit)

R is free software and comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY.
You are welcome to redistribute it under certain conditions.
Type 'license()' or 'licence()' for distribution details.

R is a collaborative project with many contributors.
Type 'contributors()' for more information and
'citation()' on how to cite R or R packages in publications.

Type 'demo()' for some demos, 'help()' for on-line help, or
'help.start()' for an HTML browser interface to help.
Type 'q()' to quit R.

> getwd()
[1] "H:/MyData/RFiles/"
> 5*5
[1] 25
> A <- matrix(c(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8), nrow=4, ncol=2)
> A
     [,1] [,2]
[1,]    1    5
[2,]    2    6
[3,]    3    7
[4,]    4    8
> B <- matrix(c(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8), nrow=4, ncol=2, byrow=TRUE)
> B
     [,1] [,2]
[1,]    1    2
[2,]    3    4
[3,]    5    6
[4,]    7    8
>
```

The **workspace** tab shows all the active objects (see next slide). The **history** tab shows a list of commands used so far.

The **files** tab shows all the files and folders in your default workspace as if you were on a PC/Mac window. The **plots** tab will show all your graphs. The **packages** tab will list a series of packages or add-ons needed to run certain processes. For additional info see the **help** tab

Source: <http://dss.princeton.edu/training/RStudio101.pdf>,  
 Learn more: <https://www.rstudio.com/online-learning/>



## 2. Dasar-Dasar R

```
from numpy import genfromtxt
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
import scipy.io
from sklearn import metrics

data = scipy.io.loadmat('data.mat')['dataimage_plus']

n_samples = len(data)
data_i = data[:n_samples]
data_o_c = metrics.classification_report(data_i)
data_o_exp = data_i

data_i_train = data_i[1:]
data_o_train = data_o_c[1:]

data_i_test = data_i[1:]
data_o_test = data_o_exp[1:]

neigh = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=5)
neigh.fit(data_i_train, data_o_train)

expected = data_o_test
predicted = neigh.predict(data_i_test)

print predicted
print expected

print("Classification report for classifier %s:\n" % neigh)
print(metrics.classification_report(expected, predicted))
print("Confusion matrix:\n" % metrics.confusion_matrix(expected, predicted))
```

# Operasi Matematika di R

```
> #Penambahan  
> 3+5  
[1] 8  
> #Pengurangan  
> 10-5  
[1] 5  
> #Perkalian  
> 3*5  
[1] 15  
> #Pembagian  
> 10/8  
[1] 1.25  
> #Pangkat  
> 10^2  
[1] 100  
> #Modulo  
> 8%%3  
[1] 2
```

Penambahan: +  
Pengurangan: -  
Perkalian: \*  
Pembagian: /  
Pangkat: ^  
Modulo: %%

# Operasi Logika di R

```
! x  
x & y  
x && y  
x | y  
x || y  
xor(x, y)  
isTRUE(x)  
isFALSE(x)
```



# Variable Assignment di R

**Variable Assignment:** <- or =

# Ketikkan "Hello World!" di bagian console, lalu tekan enter

```
> my.string <- "Hello World!"
```

or

```
> my.string = "Hello World!"
```

# Memperlihatkan nilai (value):

```
> print(my.string)
```

# Atau bisa dengan mengetikkan variable nya saja

```
> my.string
```

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

# Tipe data di R

```
> class(5.6)
[1] "numeric"
> class(7L)
[1] "integer"
> class(TRUE)
[1] "logical"
> class("kata")
[1] "character"
```

## Tipe data: class()

- Desimal seperti 5.6 disebut dengan tipe data **numeric**.
- Bilangan asli seperti 7 disebut **integer**.
- Nilai Boolean, (TRUE or FALSE) disebut dengan tipe data **logical**.
- Text (atau string) disebut dengan tipe data **character**.

### 3. Struktur Data di R

```
from numpy import genfromtxt
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
import scipy.io
from sklearn import metrics

data = scipy.io.loadmat('data.mat')['dataimage_plus']

n_samples = len(data)
data_i = data[:n_samples]
data_o_c = metrics.classification_report(data_i)
data_o_exp = data_i

data_i_train = data_i[1:]
data_o_train = data_o_c[1:]

data_i_test = data_i[0]
data_o_test = data_o_c[0]

neigh = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=5)
neigh.fit(data_i_train, data_o_train)

expected = data_o_test
predicted = neigh.predict(data_i_test)

print predicted
print expected

print("Classification report for classifier %s:\n" % neigh)
print(metrics.classification_report(expected, predicted))
print("Confusion matrix:\n" % metrics.confusion_matrix(expected, predicted))
```



# Struktur data di R

**Vektor:** Array satu dimensi dengan tipe data yang seragam. Dapat berupa data numerik, data character, atau data logical.

**Matriks:** Array dua dimensi dengan tipe data yang seragam (numerik saja, karakter saja, atau logical saja)

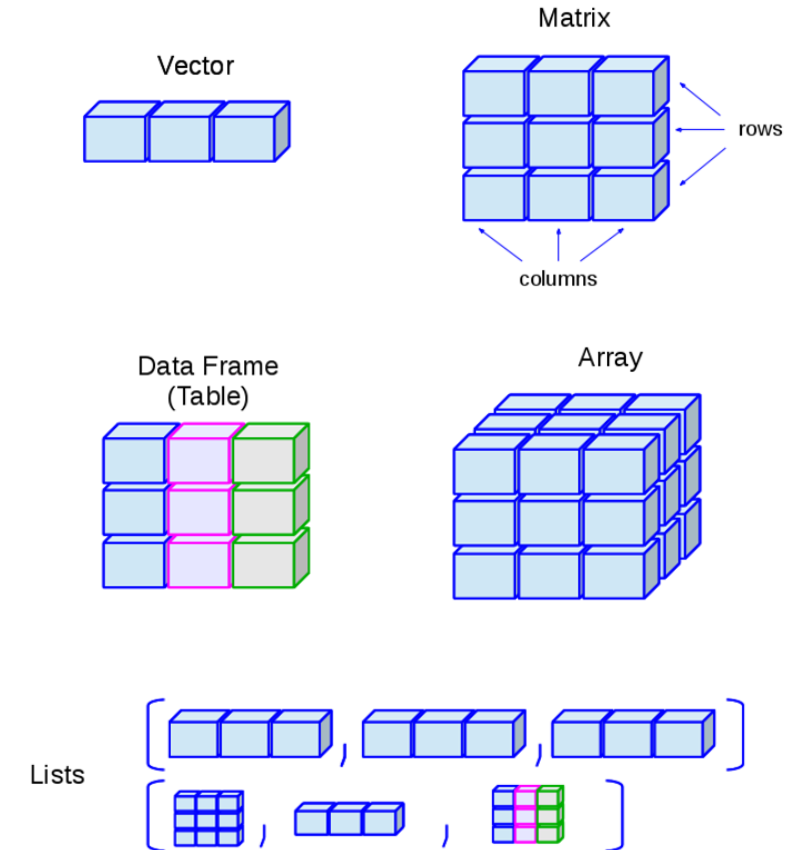
**Array:** Array multi dimensi (lebih dari dua dimensi)

**Data Frame:** obyek yang berupa table

★ **List:** koleksi dari beberapa obyek, di mana isinya dapat berupa bermacam-macam vektor, matriks, array, maupun data frame.

**\*Factor:** sebuah vektor yang menandakan nilai unik dari sebuah elemen

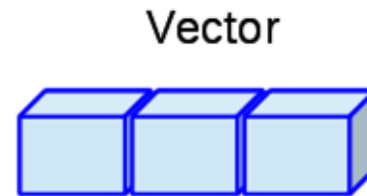
**\*Function:** sebuah obyek yang digunakan untuk melakukan operasi tertentu



# Vektor

Yang perlu diingat: tipe data di satu vektor itu SERAGAM

```
vector_numeric <- c(1,3,5)
vector_character <- c("saya", "cinta",
"Indonesia")
vector_logical <- c(TRUE, FALSE, TRUE)
```



# Bagaimana cara menamai vektor?

Yang perlu diingat adalah function names().

```
suatu_vektor <- c("Ari Kuncoro", "Data Scientist")  
names(suatu_vektor) <- c("Nama", "Pekerjaan")
```

```
suatu_vektor  
      Nama      Pekerjaan  
"Ari Kuncoro" "Data Scientist"
```



# Operasi Aritmetika untuk Vektor

Ingat pelajaran Matematika di Sekolah Dasar?

```
A_vector <- c(100000, 200000, 300000)
B_vector <- c(400000, 500000, 600000)
# rata-rata keuntungan dari vector A dan vector
# B per hari
total_vector <- (A_vector + B_vector)/2
# keluaran 'total_vector'
total_vector
[1] 250000 350000 450000
```

# Operasi Aritmetika untuk Vektor (2)

```
A_vector <- c(100000, 200000, 300000)
```

```
# jumlah keuntungan A
```

```
untung_A <- sum(A_vector)
```

```
untung_A
```

```
[1] 6e+05
```

# Menyeleksi Vektor

Yang perlu diingat untuk menyeleksi elemen vektor: **kurung siku []**

```
A_vector <- c(100000, 200000, 300000, 500000)

# nilai ketiga dari suatu A_vector adalah
A_vector[3]

# nilai pertama dan ketiga dari suatu A_vector adalah
A_vector[c(1,3)]

# nilai pertama hingga ketiga dari suatu A_vector adalah
A_vector[c(1:3)]
```



# Menyeleksi Vektor dengan *logical comparison*

Ingat tanda  $>$ ,  $>=$ ,  $<$ ,  $<=$ ,  $==$ ,  $!=$  adalah perbandingan untuk R

```
A_vector <- c(100000, 200000, 300000, 500000, 600000)
names(A_vector) <- c("Senin", "Selasa", "Rabu", "Kamis",
"Jumat")

#nilai rata-rata keuntungan
rata_rata_untung <- mean(A_vector)

#pada hari apa sajakah keuntungan toko A di atas rata-rata?
A_vector > rata_rata_untung
  Senin Selasa   Rabu  Kamis  Jumat
FALSE  FALSE  FALSE   TRUE   TRUE
```

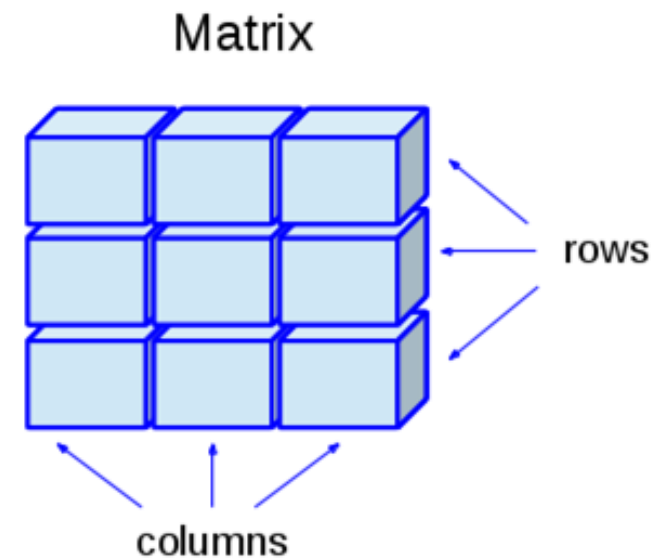
# Bagaimana cara membuat Matrix?

Yang perlu diingat: seragam dan terdiri dari dua dimensi

```
my.matrix <- matrix(c(1:12), byrow=T,
nrow = 3)
```

```
> my.matrix
```

	[,1]	[,2]	[,3]	[,4]
[1,]	1	2	3	4
[2,]	5	6	7	8
[3,]	9	10	11	12



# Bagaimana cara membuat Matrix? (2)

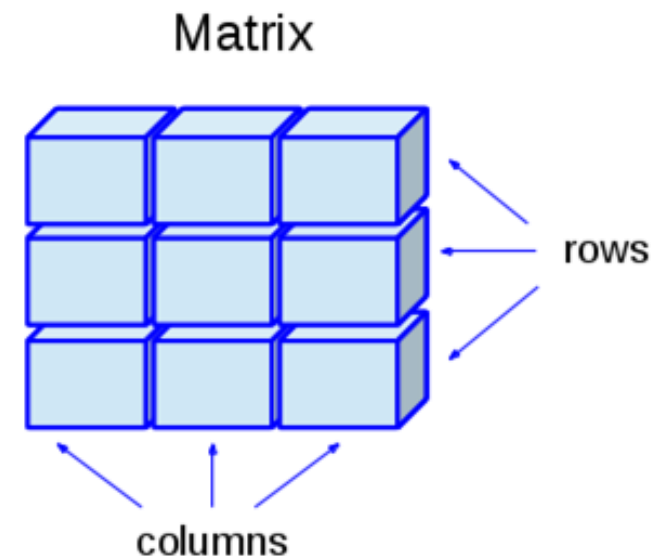
Ingat, jumlah elemen harus merupakan kelipatan dari jumlah baris

```
> my.matrix_2 <- matrix(c(1:12),  
byrow=T, nrow = 5)
```

Warning message:

In matrix(c(1:12), byrow = T, nrow = 5)  
:

data length [12] is not a sub-  
multiple or multiple of the number of  
rows [5]










# Matrix Youtuber Indonesia



Browser address bar: <https://socialblade.com/youtube/top/country/id/mostsubscribed>

Sorted by: Subscribers

Rank	Grade ?	Username	Uploads	Subs	Video Views
1st	A-	 <a href="#">Ricis Official</a>	290	4,365,381	565,183,247
2nd	A-	 <a href="#">Raditya Dika</a>	724	4,280,679	541,246,658
3rd	A	 <a href="#">Calon Sarjana</a>	552	4,190,597	842,819,495
4th	A-	 <a href="#">Atta Halilintar</a>	248	3,879,844	267,432,586
5th	A-	 <a href="#">GEN HALILINTAR</a>	320	3,417,670	744,456,688

TOP CATEGORIES

- TOP 50 YOUTUBERS
- TOP 100 YOUTUBERS
- TOP 500 YOUTUBERS
- TOP 5000 YOUTUBERS

Sumber: <https://socialblade.com/youtube/top/country/id/mostsubscribed>

# Matrix

## Membuat matrix data top 3 Youtuber Indonesia

```
# top 3 Youtuber Indonesia (dalam juta)
# elemen pertama: jumlah subscriber, elemen kedua total views
ricis_official <- c(4.365, 565.183)
raditya_dika <- c(4.280, 541.246)
calon_sarjana <- c(4.191, 842.819)
# Membuat matrix
matrix_youtuber_id <- matrix(c(ricis_official, raditya_dika,
                               calon_sarjana), byrow = T, nrow = 3)
```

# Menamai Matrix

Dapat menggunakan function `rownames()` dan `colnames()`.

```
# Vector yang digunakan untuk penamaan kolom dan baris
parameter <- c("jumlah subscriber", "total views")
youtuber <- c("Ricis Official", "Raditya Dika", "Calon Sarjana")

# Menamai kolom
colnames(matrix_youtuber_id) <- parameter

# Menamai baris
rownames(matrix_youtuber_id) <- youtuber
```

# Melihat Matrix

Tampilan matrix\_youtuber\_id yang baris dan kolomnya diberi nama

```
matrix_youtuber_id
      jumlah subscriber total views
Ricis Official      4.365      565.183
Raditya Dika        4.280      541.246
Calon Sarjana       4.191      842.819
```



# Menghitung jumlah tiap kolom

Function: colSums()

```
> colSums(matrix_youtuber_id)

jumlah subscriber      total views
           12.836           1949.248
```

Function: rowSums()

# Menambah kolom pada Matrix

Function: cbind()

```
# jumlah video
jumlah_video <- c(290,724,552)
# menggabungkan kolom jumlah_video
> cbind(matrix_youtuber_id, jumlah_video)
```

	jumlah subscriber	total views	jumlah_video
Ricis Official	4.365	565.183	290
Raditya Dika	4.280	541.246	724
Calon Sarjana	4.191	842.819	552

# Menambah baris pada Matrix

Function: `rbind()`

```
# membuat vector atta_halilintar
atta_halilintar <- c(3.879,267.432)
# menggabungkan baris atta_halilintar
rbind(matrix_youtuber_id, atta_halilintar)
```

	jumlah subscriber	total views
Ricis Official	4.365	565.183
Raditya Dika	4.280	541.246
Calon Sarjana	4.191	842.819
atta_halilintar	3.879	267.432

# Menyeleksi Elemen Matrix

Gunakan kurung siku []

```
#menyeleksi baris ke-1 kolom ke-2 dari matrix_youtuber id  
matrix_youtuber_id[1,2]
```

```
#menyeleksi baris ke-3 dari matrix_youtuber id  
matrix_youtuber_id[3,]
```

```
#menyeleksi kolom ke-2 dari matrix_youtuber id  
matrix_youtuber_id[,2]
```

```
#menyeleksi baris ke-1 s.d. baris ke-3 dan kolom ke-1  
matrix_youtuber_id[1:3,1]
```



# Aritmetika dalam Matrix

Berapa kali *views* rata-rata tiap video ditonton untuk tiap channel?

```
> matrix_youtuber_2
```

	jumlah subscriber	total views	jumlah_video
Ricis Official	4.365	565.183	290
Raditya Dika	4.280	541.246	724
Calon Sarjana	4.191	842.819	552

```
> matrix_youtuber_2[,2]/matrix_youtuber_2[,3]
```

	Raditya Dika	Calon Sarjana
Ricis Official	1.9489069	1.5268460

# Array

```
my.array <- array(c(1:24), dim =  
c(4,3,2))
```

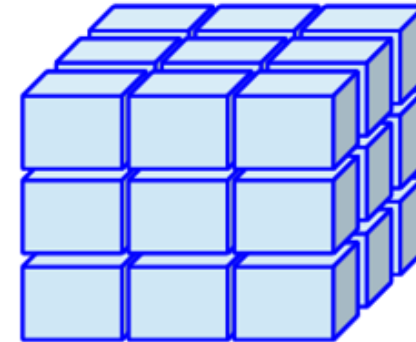
```
my.array
```

```
my.array[2, ,]
```

```
my.array[2:3, ,]
```

```
my.array[1:10]
```

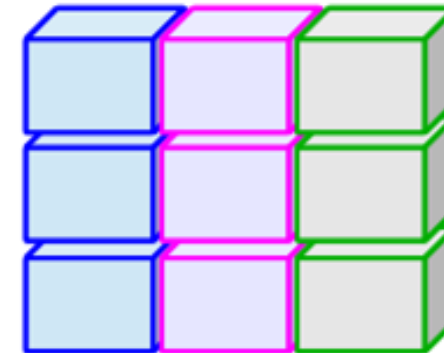
Array



# Data Frame★

```
bmi <- data.frame(  
  gender = c("Female", "Male", "Female"),  
  single = c(F, F, T),  
  height = c(155, 170, 165.5),  
  weight = c(64, 65, 48.5),  
  age = c(42, 38, 26)  
)
```

Data Frame  
(Table)



# Melihat dan menyeleksi data frame

```
> bmi #atau head(bmi) jika jumlah barisnya banyak
```

```
  gender single height weight age
```

```
1 Female   FALSE   155.0    64.0  42
```

```
2   Male   FALSE   170.0    65.0  38
```

```
3 Female    TRUE   165.5    48.5  26
```

```
> bmi$age
```

```
[1] 42 38 26
```

```
bmi[1,]
```

```
  gender single height weight age
```

```
1 Female   FALSE    155     64  42
```



# Menginvestigasi struktur data frame

```
> str(bmi)
'data.frame': 3 obs. of  5 variables:
 $ gender: Factor w/ 2 levels "Female","Male": 1 2 1
 $ single: logi  FALSE FALSE TRUE
 $ height: num  155 170 166
 $ weight: num  64 65 48.5
 $ age    : num  42 38 26
```

# Mengurutkan data frame berdasarkan umur

```
> bmi[order(bmi$age),]  
  gender single height weight age  
3 Female    TRUE  165.5   48.5  26  
2  Male    FALSE  170.0   65.0  38  
1 Female    FALSE  155.0   64.0  42  
> bmi[order(bmi$age,decreasing = T),]  
  gender single height weight age  
1 Female    FALSE  155.0   64.0  42  
2  Male    FALSE  170.0   65.0  38  
3 Female    TRUE  165.5   48.5  26
```

# Factor

```
edu <- rep(c("SD", "SMP", "SMA"), 3)
factor_edu <- factor(edu)

gender_vector <- c("Male", "Female", "Female",
"Male", "Male")
factor_gender_vector <- factor(gender_vector)
```

# Level Factor

```
> levels(factor_edu)
[1] "SD"  "SMA" "SMP"

> levels(factor_gender_vector)
[1] "Female" "Male"
```

# Summary Factor

```
> summary(factor_edu)
```

```
SD SMA SMP
```

```
3    3    3
```

```
> summary(factor_gender_vector)
```

```
Female    Male
```

```
2        3
```



# Mengurutkan Factor

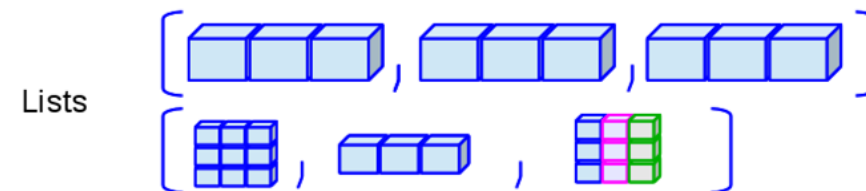
```
> edu <- rep(c("SD", "SMP", "SMA"), 3)
> factor_edu <- factor(edu, ordered = T, levels =
c("SD", "SMP", "SMA"))
> levels(factor_edu)
[1] "SD"    "SMP"   "SMA"
```

- ✓ Vector
- ✓ Matrix
- ✓ Data Frame

**List**

# List

```
my_vector <- 1:20  
my_matrix <- matrix(1:12, ncol = 4)  
my_df <- mtcars[1:10,]  
my_list <- list(my_vector, my_matrix, my_df)
```



# Melihat List

```
> my_list
[[1]]
 [1]  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

[[2]]
      [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
[1,]     1     4     7    10
[2,]     2     5     8    11
[3,]     3     6     9    12

[[3]]
      mpg cyl  disp  hp drat   wt  qsec vs am gear carb
Mazda RX4           21.0   6 160.0 110 3.90 2.620 16.46  0  1    4    4
Mazda RX4 Wag       21.0   6 160.0 110 3.90 2.875 17.02  0  1    4    4
Datsun 710           22.8   4 108.0  93 3.85 2.320 18.61  1  1    4    1
Hornet 4 Drive       21.4   6 258.0 110 3.08 3.215 19.44  1  0    3    1
Hornet Sportabout   18.7   8 360.0 175 3.15 3.440 17.02  0  0    3    2
Valiant              18.1   6 225.0 105 2.76 3.460 20.22  1  0    3    1
Duster 360           14.3   8 360.0 245 3.21 3.570 15.84  0  0    3    4
Merc 240D             24.4   4 146.7  62 3.69 3.190 20.00  1  0    4    2
Merc 230              22.8   4 140.8  95 3.92 3.150 22.90  1  0    4    2
Merc 280              19.2   6 167.6 123 3.92 3.440 18.30  1  0    4    4
```

# Menamai elemen list

```
my_list <- list(vektor=my_vector, matriks=my_matrix,
dataframe=my_df)
```

```
$`vektor`
[1] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

$matriks
  [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
[1,]  1    4    7   10
[2,]  2    5    8   11
[3,]  3    6    9   12

$dataframe
      mpg cyl  disp  hp drat   wt  qsec vs  am gear carb
Mazda RX4         21.0   6 160.0 110 3.90 2.620 16.46  0   1    4    4
Mazda RX4 Wag     21.0   6 160.0 110 3.90 2.875 17.02  0   1    4    4
Datsun 710        22.8   4 108.0  93 3.85 2.320 18.61  1   1    4    1
Hornet 4 Drive    21.4   6 258.0 110 3.08 3.215 19.44  1   0    3    1
Hornet Sportabout 18.7   8 360.0 175 3.15 3.440 17.02  0   0    3    2
Valiant           18.1   6 225.0 105 2.76 3.460 20.22  1   0    3    1
Duster 360        14.3   8 360.0 245 3.21 3.570 15.84  0   0    3    4
Merc 240D          24.4   4 146.7  62 3.69 3.190 20.00  1   0    4    2
Merc 230           22.8   4 140.8  95 3.92 3.150 22.90  1   0    4    2
Merc 280           19.2   6 167.6 123 3.92 3.440 18.30  1   0    4    4
```



# Menyeleksi elemen dalam list

```
> my_list[[2]][10]
[1] 10
> my_list[[2]]
      [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
[1,]    1    4    7   10
[2,]    2    5    8   11
[3,]    3    6    9   12
> my_list[[2]][1]
[1] 1
> my_list[[2]][1,]
[1] 1  4  7 10
```

# IF Statement

```
if (condition) {  
    expr  
}
```

## **#Membuat Variable**

```
sosialmedia <- "YouTube"  
jumlah_view <- 15
```

## **#Menyusun if statement untuk sosialmedia**

```
if(sosialmedia=="YouTube") {  
    print("Aku ingin menjadi YouTuber")}
```

## **#Menyusun if statement untuk jumlah\_view**

```
jumlah_view  
if (jumlah_view > 15) {  
    print("You're popular!")}
```

# IF - else Statement

```
if (condition) {
    expr1 }
else {
    expr2 }
```

## # Menyusun if statement

```
if(sosialmedia=="YouTube") {
    print("Aku ingin menjadi YouTuber")
}
else{
    print("Aku tidak ingin menjadi YouTuber")
}
```

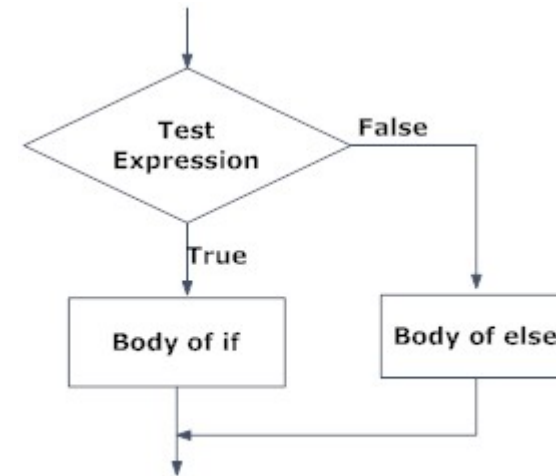


Fig: Operation of if...else statement

# IF Statement ditambahkan dengan else if

```
if (condition1) {  
    expr1  
} else if (condition2) {  
    expr2  
} else if (condition3) {  
    expr3  
} else {  
    expr4  
}
```

## #Contoh Kode if - elseif statement

```
if (sosialmedia == "YouTube") {  
    print("Aku ingin menjadi YouTuber ")  
} else if (sosialmedia == "Facebook") {  
    print("Aku suka mengakses Facebook")  
} else {  
    print("Saya tidak suka mengakses  
social media.")  
}
```

# While loop

```
while (condition) {  
    expr  
}
```

**# Menginsiasi variabel**

kecepatan <- 64

**# Kode while loop**

```
while ( kecepatan > 30 ) {  
  print("Turunkan kecepatan!")  
  kecepatan <- kecepatan -7  
}
```

**# cetak variable speed**

kecepatan

# For loop

```
for (condition) {  
    expr  
}
```

```
# menginisiasi bilangan prima  
prima <- c(2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13)
```

```
# loop versi 1  
for (p in prima) {  
  print(p)  
}
```

```
# loop versi 2  
for (i in 1:length(prima)) {  
  print(prima[i])  
}
```



# Function

```
# Kode general  
nama_fungsi <- function(argumen) {  
    Operasi yang mengandung  
    argumen  
}
```

```
# Menulis function ratio()  
ratio <- function(x, y) {  
    x/y  
}
```

```
# Menggunakan function ratio()  
ratio(3,4)
```

## 4. Import Data di R

```
from numpy import genfromtxt
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
import scipy.io
from sklearn import metrics

data = scipy.io.loadmat('data.mat')['dataimage_plus']

n_samples = len(data)
data_i = data[:n_samples]
data_o_c = labels[data_i]
data_o_exp = data_i

data_i_train = data_i[1::]
data_o_train = data_o_c[1::]

data_i_test = data_i[0::]
data_o_test = data_o_c[0::]

neigh = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=5)
neigh.fit(data_i_train, data_o_train)

expected = data_o_test
predicted = neigh.predict(data_i_test)

print predicted
print expected

print("Classification report for classifier %s:\n" % neigh)
print(metrics.classification_report(expected, predicted))
print("Confusion matrix:\n" % metrics.confusion_matrix(expected, predicted))
```

# Menge-load data di R



Sumber gambar: Datacamp

# Flat Files

Package & Function	Contoh sintaks
utils package (default) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• read.table()</li> <li>• read.csv()</li> <li>• read.delim()</li> </ul>	<pre>&gt; read.table("states.csv",header = TRUE, sep = ",", stringsAsFactors = FALSE)</pre> <pre>&gt; read.delim("states.csv", stringsAsFactors = FALSE)</pre> <pre>&gt; read.csv("states.csv", stringsAsFactors = FALSE)</pre>
readr package (installation required) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• read_delim()</li> <li>• read_csv()</li> <li>• read_tsv()</li> </ul>	<pre>&gt; read_delim("states.csv", delim = ",")</pre>
data.table package (installation required) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• fread</li> </ul>	<pre>&gt; fread("states.csv")</pre>

# Excel Files

```
install.packages("readxl")  
library(readxl)  
excel_sheets("kependudukan.xlsx")  
read_excel("kependudukan.xlsx")  
read_excel("kependudukan.xlsx", sheet = 2)  
read_excel("kependudukan.xlsx", sheet = "penduduk_wanita")
```

A	B	C
nama_provinsi	penduduk_pria	
Prov. Bali	1961348	
Prov. Banten	5439148	
Prov. Bengkulu	877159	
Prov. DI Yogyakarta	1708910	
Prov. DKI Jakarta	4870938	
Prov. Gorontalo	521914	
Prov. Jambi	1581110	
Prov. Jawa Barat	21907040	
Prov. Jawa Tengah	15718379	
Prov. Jawa Timur	18105479	
Prov. Kalimantan Barat	2237315	
Prov. Kalimantan Selatan	1836210	
Prov. Kalimantan Tengah	1153743	
Prov. Kalimantan Timur	1871690	
Prov. Kepulauan Bangka Belitung	635094	
Prov. Kepulauan Riau	862144	
Prov. Lampung	3916622	
Prov. Maluku	775477	
Prov. Maluku Utara	531393	
Prov. Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	2248952	
Prov. Nusa Tenggara Barat	2175558	

A	B
nama_provinsi	penduduk_wanita
Prov. Bali	1929409
Prov. Banten	5193018
Prov. Bengkulu	838359
Prov. DI Yogyakarta	1748581
Prov. DKI Jakarta	4736849
Prov. Gorontalo	518250
Prov. Jambi	1511155
Prov. Jawa Barat	21146692
Prov. Jawa Tengah	15913276
Prov. Jawa Timur	18557798
Prov. Kalimantan Barat	2139901
Prov. Kalimantan Selatan	1790406
Prov. Kalimantan Tengah	1058346
Prov. Kalimantan Timur	1681453
Prov. Kepulauan Bangka Belitung	588202
Prov. Kepulauan Riau	817019
Prov. Lampung	3691783
Prov. Maluku	758029
Prov. Maluku Utara	506694
Prov. Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	2245458
Prov. Nusa Tenggara Barat	2308604




# Databases



## Databases in R

- Different R packages
- MySQL — RMySQL
- PostgreSQL — RPostgreSQL
- Oracle Database — ROracle
- Conventions specified in DBI



id	name	started_at
1	Ron	2009-09-17
4	Frank	2013-09-06
6	Julie	2013-09-01
7	Heather	2014-01-23
9	John	2014-01-23

id	name	contact
1	Easy Call	0
2	Call Plus	1
5	Small Biz	0
9	Biz Unlimited	0

id	employee_id	product_id	date	price
1	4	5	2015-09-05	99
2	7	2	2015-09-14	75
3	6	9	2015-09-18	132
4	9	2	2015-09-21	64
5	9	3	2015-09-21	72
7	1	1	2015-09-22	41
8	0	1	2015-09-24	84
9	0	1	2015-09-27	209

```
#Step 1, install the RMySQL package (only if you did not
install the package)
install.packages("RMySQL")
```

```
#Step 2, Establish a connection
```

```
library(DBI)
con <- dbConnect(RMySQL::MySQL(),
  dbname = "tweeter",
  host = "courses.csrrinzqubik.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com",
  port = 3306,
  user = "student",
  password = "datacamp")
```

```
#Step 3, List the database tables
```

```
tables <- dbListTables(con)
str(tables) #display structure of tables
```

```
#Step 4, Import data from a table
```

```
users <- dbReadTable(con, "users")
users #print users
```

```
tweets <- dbReadTable(con, "tweets")
```

```
tweets #print tweets
```

```
comments <- dbReadTable(con, "comments")
```

```
comments #print comments
```

```
#Step5, disconnect database
```

```
dbDisconnect(con)
```

Source: Datacamp, <http://blog.arikuncoro.xyz/>



## 5. Package di R

```
from numpy import genfromtxt
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
import scipy.io
from sklearn import metrics

data = scipy.io.loadmat('data.mat')['dataimage_plus']

n_samples = len(data)
data_i = data[:n_samples]
data_o_c = metrics.classification_report(data_i)
data_o_exp = data_i

data_i_train = data_i[1:]
data_o_train = data_o_c[1:]

data_i_test = data_i[0]
data_o_test = data_o_exp[0]

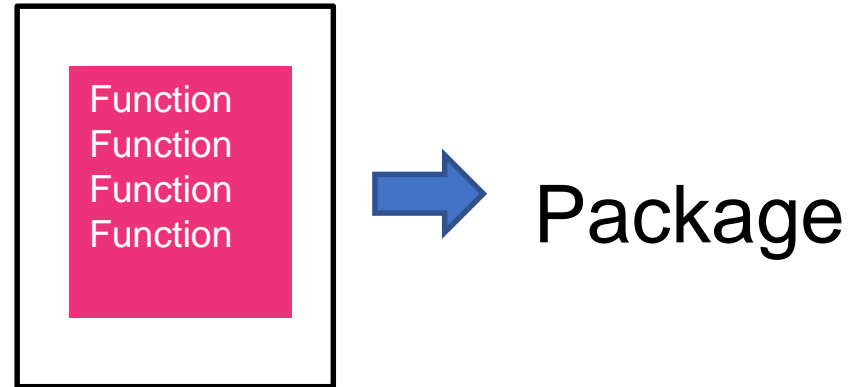
neigh = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=5)
neigh.fit(data_i_train, data_o_train)

expected = data_o_test
predicted = neigh.predict(data_i_test)

print predicted
print expected

print("Classification report for classifier %s:\n" % neigh)
print(metrics.classification_report(expected, predicted))
print("Confusion matrix:\n" % metrics.confusion_matrix(expected, predicted))
```

# *Package dan Function*



12,580  
package

`install.packages("<nama_package>")`

# Load Package R

```
install.packages() #untuk menginstall packages  
library() #untuk menge-load packages
```

- **R base package**      base, utils, stats
- **Reading data**              readr, RODBC, foreign
- **Data management**    plyr, dplyr, tidyr, reshape2, stringr, data.table
- **Data viz**                  ggplot2, ggvis, ggmaps, leaflet
- **Modeling**                  car, randomForest, rpart
- **Timeseries**                zoo, xts
- **Work with web**          jsonlite, httr, twitterR



## 6. Summary

# Malam ini, kita sudah belajar tentang:

- *Basic R programming*
- *Data type in R*
- *Data structure in R*
- *How to code if else statement, loop, and function*
- *How to import data into R*
- *How to use package*