Introduction to R / RStudio

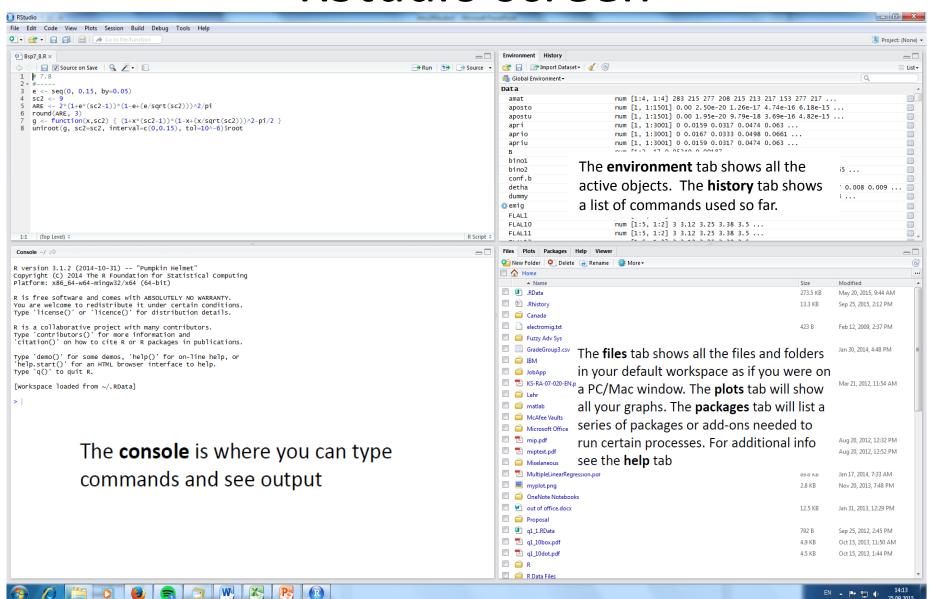
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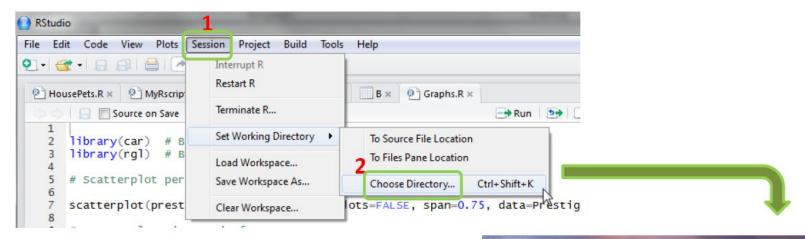
R Language/Environment

- Download and Installation
 - R homepage (http://www.r-project.org/)
 - √ http://cran.at.r-project.org/
 - ✓ Current Version: 3.2.2 (2015-08-14)
 - RStudio (http://www.rstudio.com/)
- Help
 - help()
 - help.search("")
 - > help(seq)
 - > ?seq
 - > example(persp)
 - On the Internet (Manual and/or Search)
 - http://cran.r-project.org/
 - http://www.rstudio.com/ide/docs/

RStudio screen

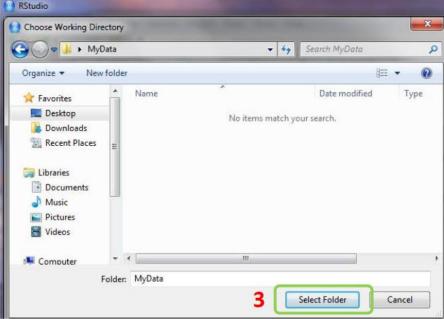


Changing the working directory



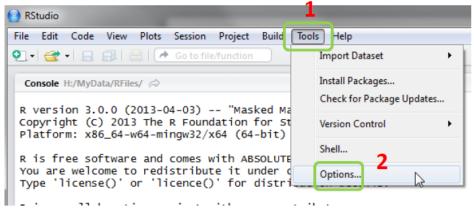
If you have different projects you can change the working directory for that session, see above. Or you can type:

```
# Shows the working directory (wd)
getwd()
# Changes the wd
setwd("C:/myfolder/data")
```

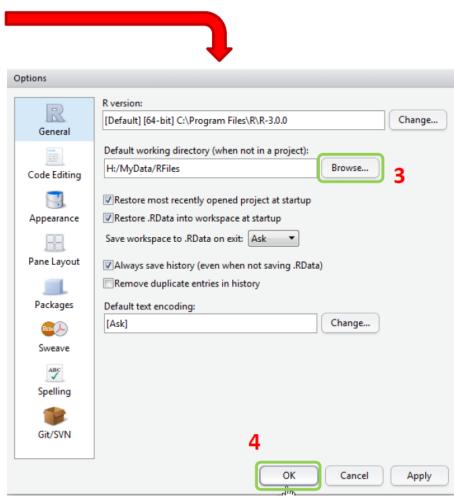


DSS/OTR, Princeton

Setting a default working directory



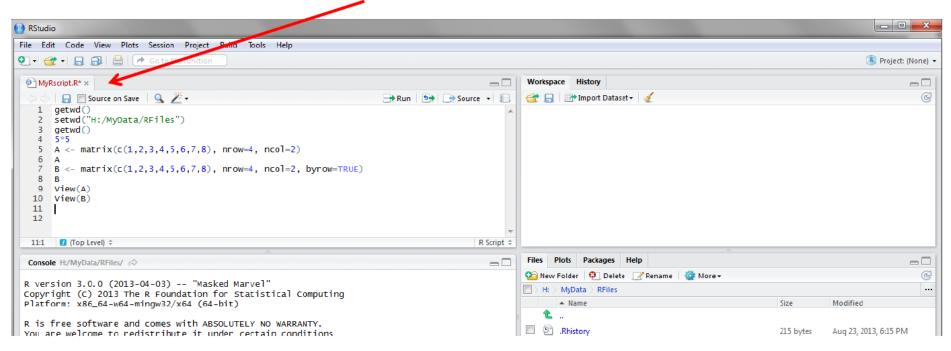
Every time you open RStudio, it goes to a default directory. You can change the default to a folder where you have your datafiles so you do not have to do it every time. In the menu go to Tools->Options



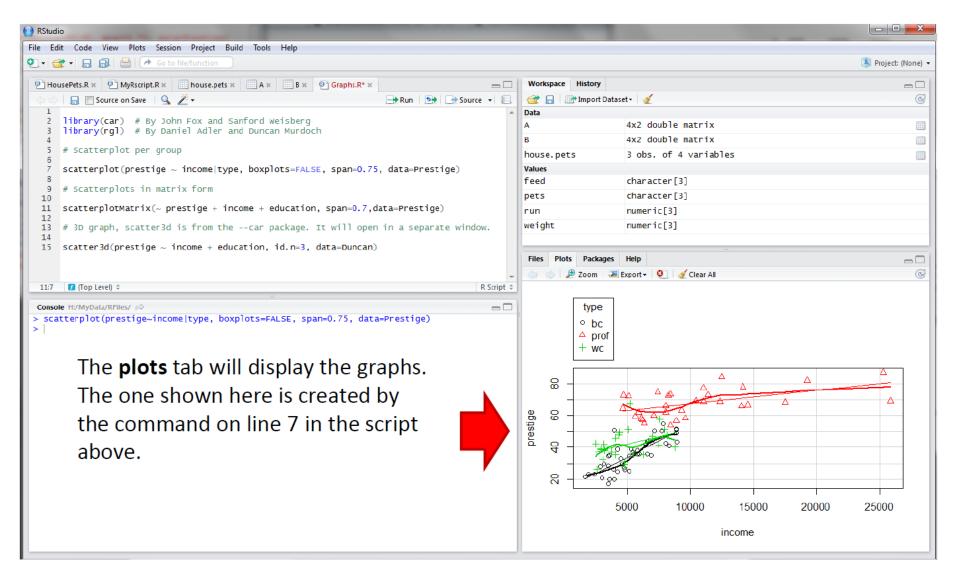
R script (1)

The usual Rstudio screen has four windows:

- 1.Console.
- 2. Workspace and history.
- 3. Files, plots, packages and help.
- 4.The R script(s) and data view. The R script is where you keep a record of your work.

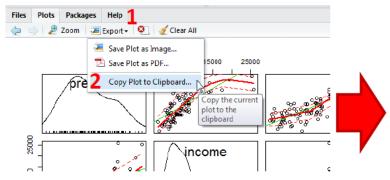


Plots tab

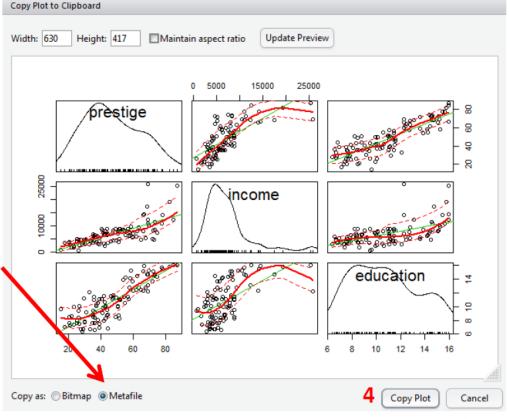


Plots tab (2) – Graphs export

To extract the graph, click on "Export" where you can save the file as an image (PNG, JPG, etc.) or as PDF, these options are useful when you only want to share the graph or use it in a LaTeX document. Probably, the easiest way to export a graph is by copying it to the clipboard and then paste it directly into your Word document.



3 Make sure to select 'Metafile'



5 Paste it into your Word document

Data Structures (1)

- Scalar a single number (0-dimensional)
- Vector a row of numbers (1-dimensional)
- Matrix like a table (2-dimensional vector)
- Data frame a matrix with names above the columns

```
| > \text{vec1} = c(1,4,6,8,10) 
_2 > vec1
3 [1] 1 4 6 8 10
4 > vec1[5]
5 [1] 10
_{6} > vec1[3] = 12
7 > vec1
8 [1] 1 4 12 8 10
9 > vec2 = seq(from=0, to=1, length=5)
10 > \text{vec}2
11 [1] 0.00 0.25 0.50 0.75 1.00
|s_1| > sum(vec1)
13 [1] 35
_{14} > vec1 + vec2
        1.00 4.25 12.50 8.75 11.00
```

```
1 > mat[1,2]
2 [1] 3
3 > mat[2,]
4 [1] 2 4 6
5 > mean(mat)
6 [1] 4.8333
```

Data Structures (2)

Data frame

List – more like a collection of vectors

```
1 > L = list(one=1, two=c(1,2),
2  five=seq(1, 4, length=5))
3 > L
4  $one
5  [1]  1
6  $two
7  [1]  1  2
8  $five
9  [1]  1.00  1.75  2.50  3.25  4.00
10 > names(L)
11  [1]  "one"  "two"  "five"
12 > L$five + 10
13  [1]  11.00  11.75  12.50  13.25  14.00
```

Functions

- Direct calculation
- Automated functions
- Self-defined functions

```
> (3+4+5)/3

> mean(x=b)

> rnorm(10)

2 [1] -0.949 1.342 -0.474 0.403

3 [5] -0.091 -0.379 1.015 0.740

4 [9] -0.639 0.950

> rnorm(10, mean=1.2, sd=3.4)
```

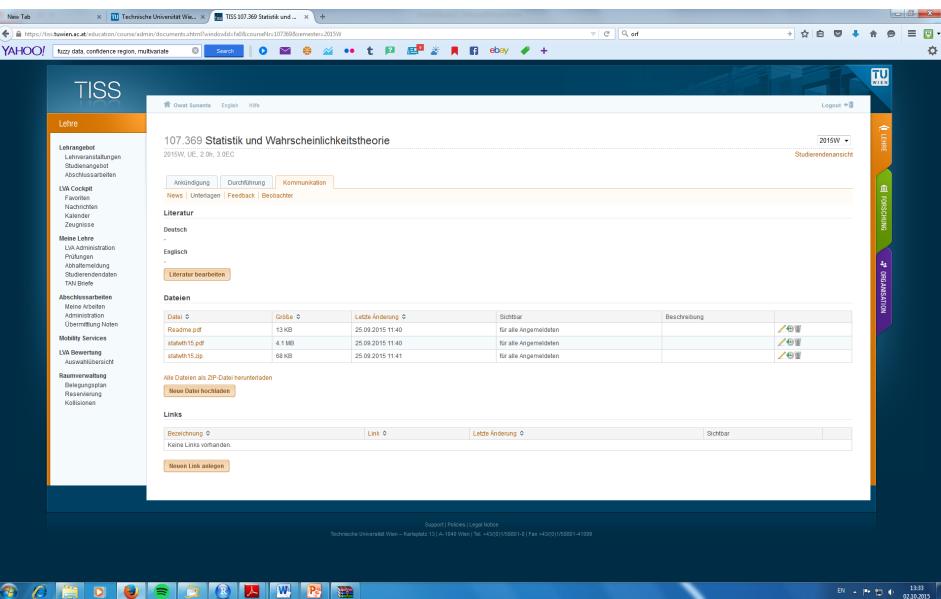
Programming tools (1)

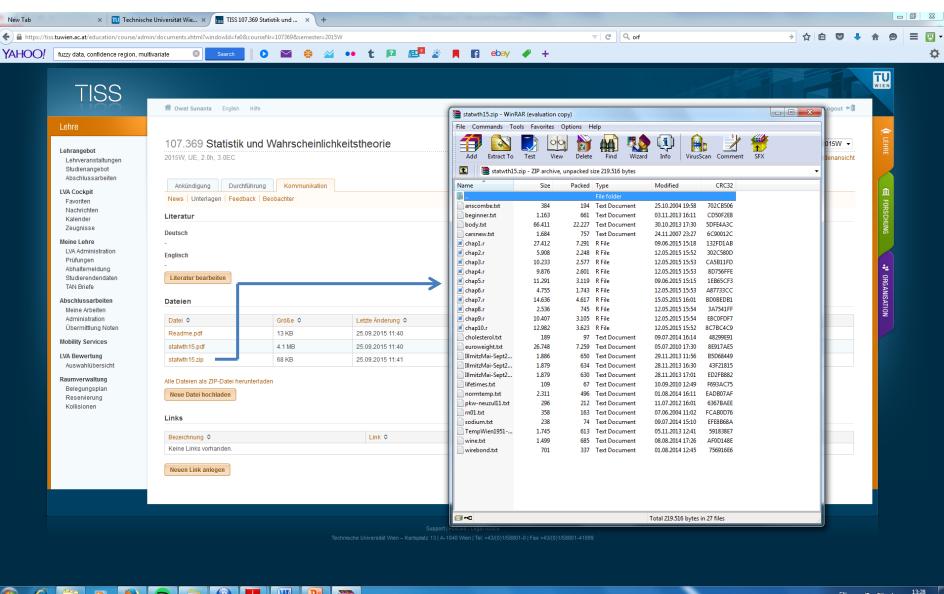
• If-statement --- certain computation (something else) should only be done when a certain condition is (not) met

Programming tools (2)

For-loop – to avoid typing the same commands over and over again

Writing your own functions





References

- Torres-Rezna, O., <u>Intro. to Rstudio</u>, Data & Statistical Services, Princeton University, USA (http://dss.princeton.edu/training/)
- Torfs, P. and Brauer, C., <u>A (very) short introduction to R</u>, Wageningen University, the Netherlands, 2012
- Gurker, W., <u>Statistik und Wahrscheinlichkeitstheorie</u>: <u>Unterlagen zur Übung</u>, Inst. f. Statistik u. Wahrscheinlichkeitstheorie, TU-Wien, 2014

Recommended Reading

Dalgaard, Peter, <u>Introductory Statistics with R</u>, 2nd Edition, 2008, Springer, New York.