

KSM PVD + PENGOLAHAN RISET 1

Dasar-dasar Bahasa Pemrograman R

PVD subdivisi Riset 1

APA ITU R?

R merupakan suatu software sekaligus bahasa pemrograman yang dibuat oleh Ross Ihaka dan Robert Gentleman. Bahasa R ini banyak digunakan dalam hal Analisis data.



Pokok Bahasan

BASIC PENGGUNAAN R

STATISTIK DESKRIPTIF

PACKAGE DPLYR

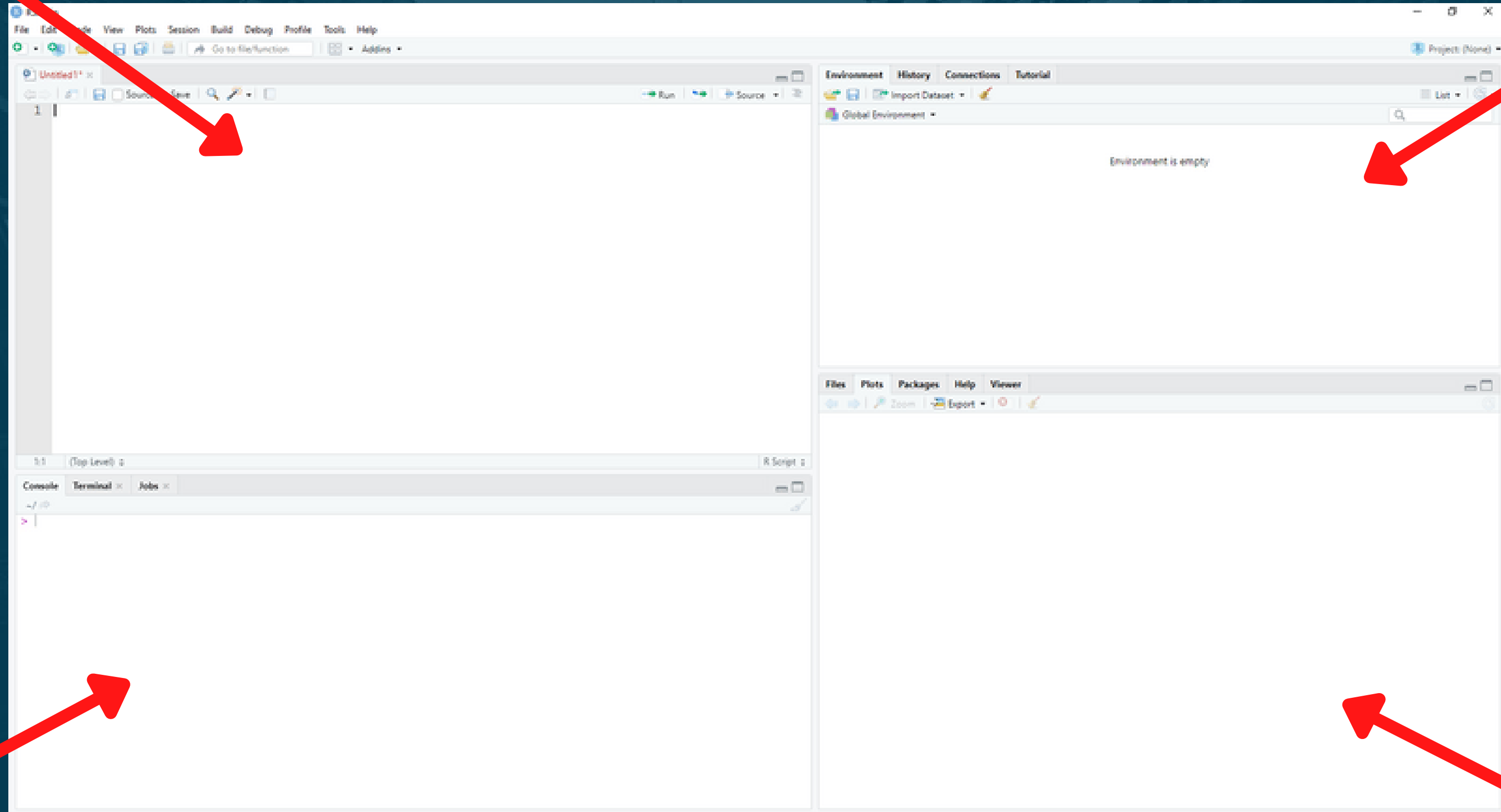


Basic Penggunaan R

Rstudio, Package, Operator, Fungsi-fungsi,
Manajemen Data.

Source

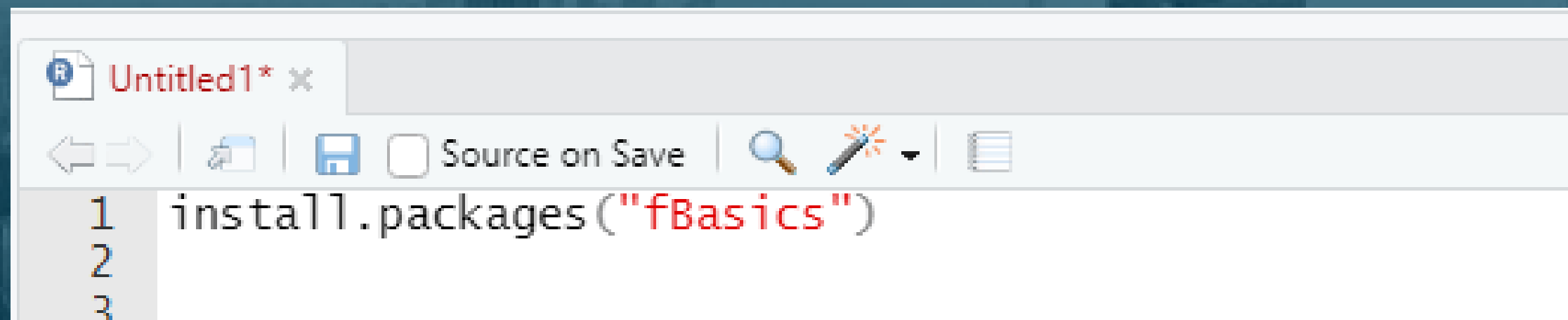
WorkSpace & history



Console

file, plots, package, help, viewer

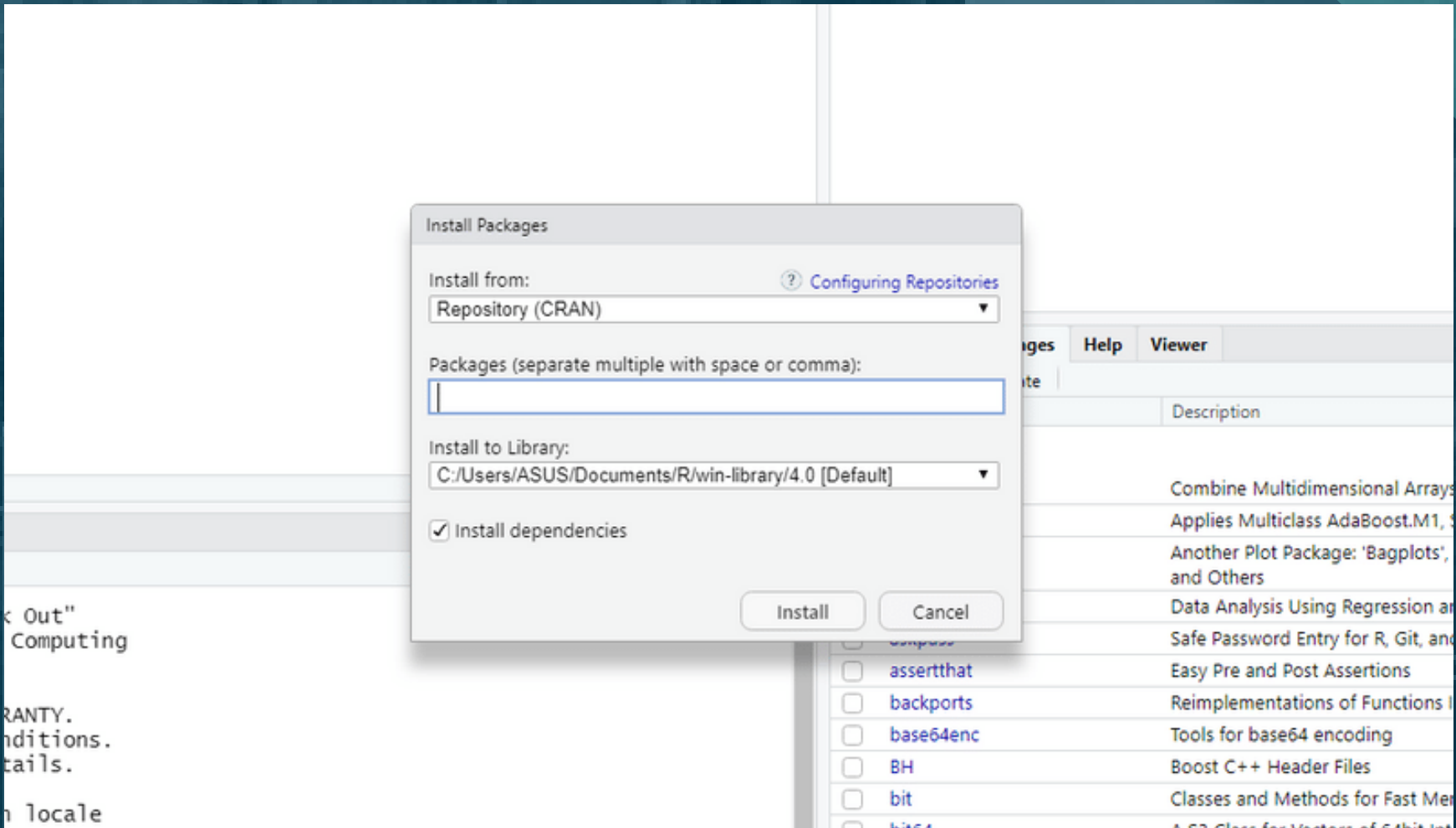
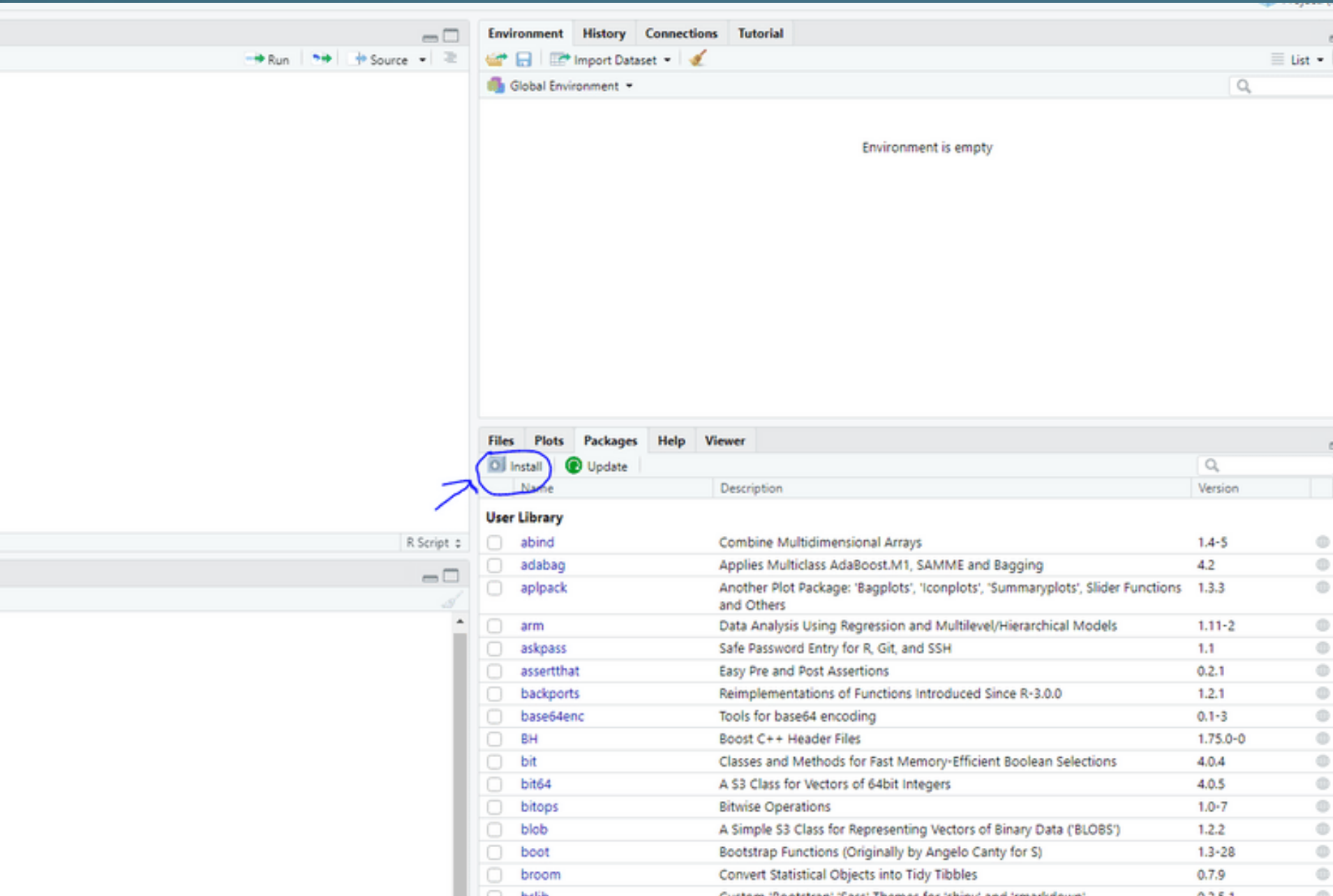
INSTALL PACKAGE



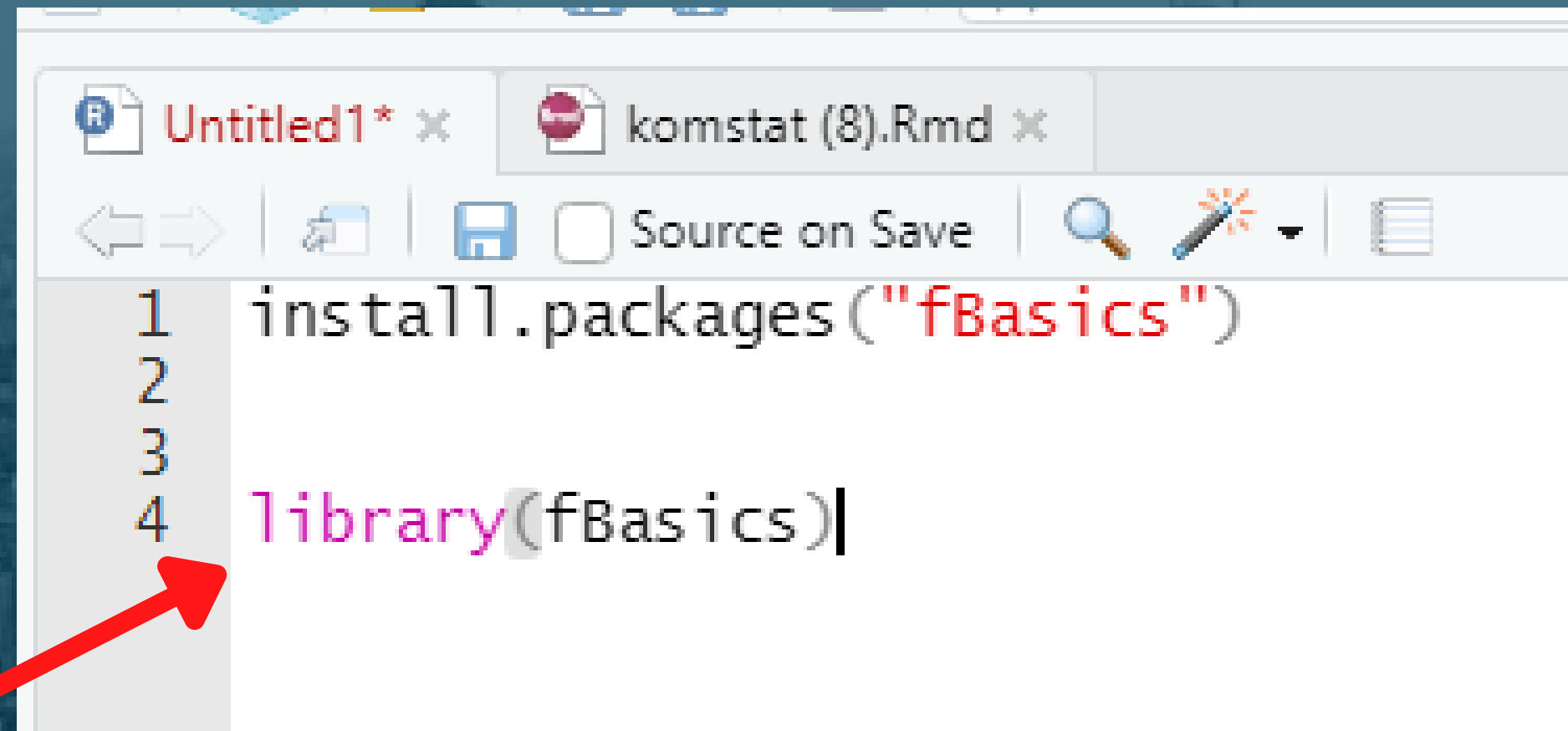
The image shows a screenshot of an RStudio editor window. The window title is "Untitled1* x". The toolbar includes icons for navigation, file operations, and a checkbox labeled "Source on Save". The editor area contains three lines of R code: line 1 is `install.packages("fBasics")`, line 2 is empty, and line 3 is empty. The text "fBasics" is highlighted in red.

```
1 install.packages("fBasics")
2
3
```

INSTALL PACKAGE



INSTALL PACKAGE



The screenshot shows an RStudio editor window with two tabs: 'Untitled1*' and 'komstat (8).Rmd'. The 'komstat (8).Rmd' tab is active. The editor displays two lines of R code: 'install.packages("fBasics")' on line 1 and 'library(fBasics)|' on line 4. A red arrow points from the text 'memanggil package' to the 'library(fBasics)|' line. The toolbar at the top includes icons for navigation, saving, and a checkbox for 'Source on Save'.

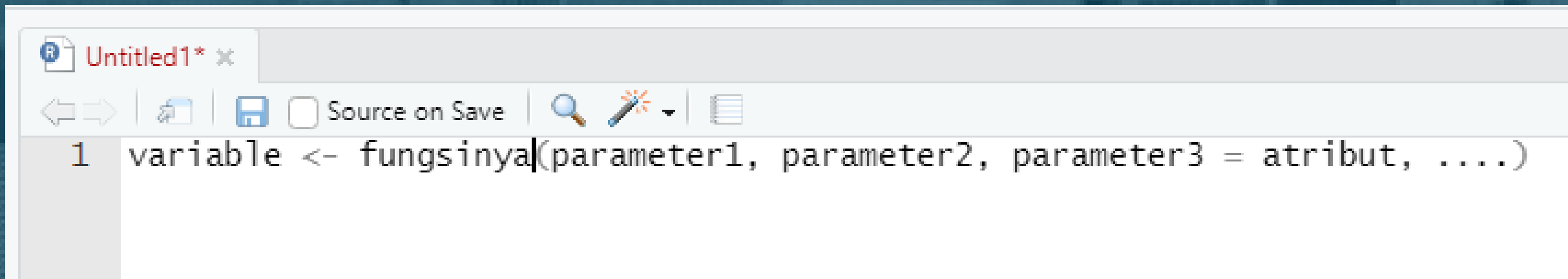
```
1 install.packages("fBasics")  
2  
3  
4 library(fBasics)|
```

memanggil package



Cobain yuk..

SYNTAX

A screenshot of an RStudio editor window. The window title is "Untitled1* x". The toolbar shows icons for navigation, saving, and searching. The main editor area contains a single line of R code: "1 variable <- fungsinya(parameter1, parameter2, parameter3 = atribut,)". The cursor is positioned at the end of the function call, after the last ellipsis.

```
1 variable <- fungsinya(parameter1, parameter2, parameter3 = atribut, ....)
```

FUNGSI-FUNGSI SEDERHANA

NAMA FUNGSI	KEGUNAAN
<code>sum(x)</code>	Jumlah dari elemen vektor x
<code>prod(x)</code>	Perkalian dari elemen objek x
<code>max(x)</code>	Nilai maksimum
<code>min(x)</code>	Nilai minimum
<code>which.min(x)</code>	Urutan data yang terkecil
<code>which.max(x)</code>	Urutan data yang terbesar
<code>range(x)</code>	Rentang
<code>length(x)</code>	Banyaknya elemen vektor x
<code>mean(x)</code>	Rata-rata vektor x
<code>var(x)</code>	Variasi dari vektor x
<code>cor(x,y)</code>	Korelasi antara x dan y

OPERATOR ARITMATIKA DAN LOGIKA

Operator Aritmatika dalam R menggunakan operator berikut

- Penjumlahan, pengurangan, perkalian, dan pembagian: $+$, $-$, $*$, $/$
- Pangkat: $^$

Sedangkan untuk operator logika, R menggunakan tanda berikut:

- Sama dengan: $==$
- Tidak sama dengan: $!=$
- Lebih besar/kecil: $>$, $<$
- Lebih besar/kecil atau sama dengan: $>=$, $<=$
- and: $\&$
- or: $|$

TIPE OBJEK

OBJEK	KEGUNAAN	APAKAH SATU OBJEK BISA MEMILIKI >1 MODE
vector	numeric, character, complex atau logical	Tidak
factor	numeric atau character	Tidak
array	numeric, character, complex atau logical	Tidak
data frame	numeric, character, complex atau logical	Ya
time series	numeric, character, complex atau logical	Tidak
list	numeric, character, complex, logical, function, expression	Ya



VEKTOR

Vektor merupakan suatu himpunan elemen (bilangan, character atau string, logical value) satu dimensi dan merupakan representasi dari suatu variabel.

```
67 vektor
68 - ``{r}
69 ## vektor ##
70
71 v <- 1 : 10 # membuat vektor v dengan elemen 1 s/d 10 #
72 v
73
74 v <- c(1, 5, 3) # (fungsi c() menggabungkan elemen-elemen menjadi vektor)
75 v
76
77 vc1 <- seq(from=1, to=100, by=10) # membuat vektor dengan interval
78 vc1
79 - ``
```



VEKTOR (2)

Vektor juga bisa berisi data logikal (true/false) ataupun berisi karakter (string)

```
80 Vektor juga bisa berisi data logikal (true/false) ataupun berisi karakter (string).
81 ```{r}
82 ## logical vector
83
84 logical_vector <- c(T, TRUE, F, FALSE) # membuat vektor logikal
85 logical_vector
86
87 ## vektor string
88
89 s <- c("Jakarta", "Malang", "Surabaya")
90 s
91 ```
```



OPERASI PADA VEKTOR

Fungsi `length()` digunakan untuk mengetahui panjang suatu vektor atau dengan kata lain banyaknya elemen dalam suatu vektor. Sedangkan `sum()` digunakan untuk menjumlahkan elemen-elemen di dalam suatu vektor.

```
92 Operasi pada Vektor
93 {r}
94 vc2 <- seq(from=1, to=100, by=10)
95 vc2
96
97 length(vc2)
98
99 sum(vc2)
100
```



```
[1] 1 11 21 31 41 51 61 71 81 91
[1] 10
[1] 460
```


” OPERASI ARITMATIKA PADA VEKTOR

```
101 Operasi Aritmatika pada vektor
102 - ``{r}
103 x <- 100 : 100
104 x
105
106 x * 2 ## perkalian dengan skalar
107
108 x / 2 # pembagian dengan skalar
109
110 x - 1
111
112 x <- c(10,20,30)
113 y <- c(2,2,2)
114 x
115 y
116
117 x*y # perkalian setiap komponen dari vektor
118
119 x/y
120
121 x %*% y #perkalian vektor
122
```

FAKTOR

Faktor merupakan representasi dari variabel kategorik.

Untuk membuat suatu faktor digunakan fungsi `(factor())` dengan opsi sebagai berikut:

- `factor(x, levels = sort(unique(x), na.last = TRUE), labels = levels, exclude = NA, ordered = is.ordered(x))`

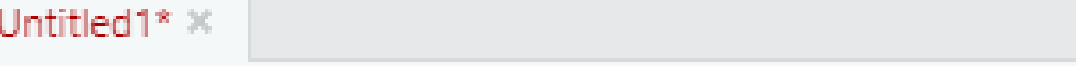
`x` adalah input untuk nilai yang akan dijadikan factor, `levels` adalah opsi untuk menentukan banyaknya level sedangkan `labels` untuk memberi nama dari setiap anggota factor tersebut.

```
133 Faktor
134 - ``{r}
135 factor(1:3) ## default jumlah level akan sama dengan jumlah angka unik
136
137 factor(1:3, levels=1:5)
138
139 # mendefinisikan level yang ada, dari 5 level,
140 # yang terdapat pada factor ini hanya 3.
141
142 factor(1:3, labels=c('A', 'B', 'C')) # memberikan nama level
```



Cobain yuk..

INPUT DATA MANUAL



```
1 data1<-data.frame(NULL)
2 fix(data1)
3 |
```

	var1	var2	var3	var4	var5	var6
1	23					
2	8					
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						

IMPORT DATA

FILE BAWAAN PACKAGE

```
15 library(car)
16 data("cars")
17 head(cars)|
```

FILE CSV

```
4 data2<-read.csv(C:\Users\LENOVO\Downloads\archive\Iris.csv)
5 head(data2)
6
```

FILE EXCEL

```
7 library(readxl)
8 url<-"D:/Users/LENOVO/Downloads/archive/Iris.xlsx"
9 dataset<- read_excel(url)
10 |
```



Cobain yuk..

MENYIMPAN DATA KE DALAM FILE

```
15 ##load data##  
16 library(car)  
17 data("cars")  
18 head(cars)  
19 ##menyimpan dalam bentuk file csv##  
20 write.csv(cars, file="Cars.csv")
```

MISSING VALUE

```
> ##set x sebagai missing##  
> x<-NA  
> x+4  
[1] NA  
> log(x)  
[1] NA  
> is.na(x)  
[1] TRUE  
> ##Missing dalam sebuah vector##  
> x<-c(1,2,NA,4)  
> x  
[1] 1 2 NA 4  
> ##Mengecek missing values##  
> is.na(x)  
[1] FALSE FALSE TRUE FALSE  
> ##menghitung jumlah missing value##  
> sum(is.na(x))  
[1] 1
```


MISSING VALUE(1)

```
> ##missing dalam matrix##
> ##membuat matrix##
> mat1<-matrix(c(1:19, NA),4,5)
> mat1
      [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4] [,5]
[1,]    1    5    9   13   17
[2,]    2    6   10   14   18
[3,]    3    7   11   15   19
[4,]    4    8   12   16   NA
> is.na(mat1)
      [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4] [,5]
[1,] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
[2,] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
[3,] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
[4,] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE  TRUE
> ##complete case memberikan kondisi(TRUE/FALSE)
> ##dari baris yang terdapat missing value
> complete.cases(mat1)
[1]  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE FALSE
> ##memilih baris yang tidak terdapat missing value##
> mat1[complete.cases(mat1),]
      [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4] [,5]
[1,]    1    5    9   13   17
[2,]    2    6   10   14   18
[3,]    3    7   11   15   19
```

Statistik Deskriptif

Ukuran Pemusatan, Visualisasi Data



UKURAN PEMUSATAN DATA

```
> dim(state.x77)#mengecek dimensi data
[1] 50  8
> state.x77<-data.frame(state.x77)#ubah jadi data frame untuk mempermudah
> #ukuran pemusatan untuk variabel income
> mean(state.x77$Income)#menghirung rata-rata
[1] 4435.8
> median(state.x77$Income)
[1] 4519
> ##kuantil (Q1, Q2(median),Q3)
> quantile(state.x77$Income, c(0.25,0.50,0.75))
      25%      50%      75%
3992.75 4519.00 4813.50
> ##desil ke 2
> quantile(state.x77$Income, c(0.20))
      20%
3864.2
> ##persentil ke 99
> quantile(state.x77$Income, c(0.99))
      99%
5841.17
```

UKURAN PENYEBARAN

```
> ##min max
> min(state.x77$Income)
[1] 3098
> max(state.x77$Income)
[1] 6315
> which.max(state.x77$Income)#observasi income terbesar
[1] 2
> ##ukuran penyebaran
> range(state.x77$Income)
[1] 3098 6315
> sd(state.x77$Income)
[1] 614.4699
> var(state.x77$Income)
[1] 377573.3
```

MENAMPILKAN SEMUA STATISTIK

```
> ##menampilkan semua statistik  
> summary(state.x77)
```

Population	Income	Illiteracy	Life.Exp	Murder
Min. : 365	Min. :3098	Min. :0.500	Min. :67.96	Min. : 1.400
1st Qu.: 1080	1st Qu.:3993	1st Qu.:0.625	1st Qu.:70.12	1st Qu.: 4.350
Median : 2838	Median :4519	Median :0.950	Median :70.67	Median : 6.850
Mean : 4246	Mean :4436	Mean :1.170	Mean :70.88	Mean : 7.378
3rd Qu.: 4968	3rd Qu.:4814	3rd Qu.:1.575	3rd Qu.:71.89	3rd Qu.:10.675
Max. :21198	Max. :6315	Max. :2.800	Max. :73.60	Max. :15.100

HS.Grad	Frost	Area
Min. :37.80	Min. : 0.00	Min. : 1049
1st Qu.:48.05	1st Qu.: 66.25	1st Qu.: 36985
Median :53.25	Median :114.50	Median : 54277
Mean :53.11	Mean :104.46	Mean : 70736
3rd Qu.:59.15	3rd Qu.:139.75	3rd Qu.: 81163
Max. :67.30	Max. :188.00	Max. :566432

STATISTIK DESKRIPTIF DATA KATEGORIK

```
> ##Statistik deskriptif data kategorik
> state.x77<-data.frame(state.x77)#ubah ke data frame
> ##membuat 3 variabel kategorik baru
> state.x77$grpPop<-cut(state.x77$Population, breaks = c(0,3000,10000,Inf), labels = c("low",
"medium","high"))
> state.x77$grpInc<-ifelse(state.x77$Income<=median(state.x77$Income), "low","high")
> state.x77$grpFrost<-cut(state.x77$Frost, breaks = quantile(state.x77$Frost, c(0, 0.25, 0.5,
0.75,1)),labels = c("hot","warm","chill","cold"))
> head(state.x77)
```

	Population	Income	Illiteracy	Life.Exp	Murder	HS.Grad	Frost	Area	grpPop	grpInc
Alabama	3615	3624	2.1	69.05	15.1	41.3	20	50708	medium	low
Alaska	365	6315	1.5	69.31	11.3	66.7	152	566432	low	high
Arizona	2212	4530	1.8	70.55	7.8	58.1	15	113417	low	high
Arkansas	2110	3378	1.9	70.66	10.1	39.9	65	51945	low	low
California	21198	5114	1.1	71.71	10.3	62.6	20	156361	high	high
Colorado	2541	4884	0.7	72.06	6.8	63.9	166	103766	low	high

	grpFrost
Alabama	hot
Alaska	cold
Arizona	hot
Arkansas	hot
california	hot
Colorado	cold

STATISTIK DESKRIPTIF DATA KATEGORIK(2)

```
> ##tabel frekuensi##
> table(state.x77$grpPop)#1-way frequency table
```

	low	medium	high
	26	18	6

```
> tab1<-table(state.x77$grpFrost,state.x77$grpInc)#2-way frequency table
> tab1
```

	high	low
hot	5	7
warm	6	6
chill	6	6
cold	7	6

```
> tab2<-table(state.x77$grpFrost,state.x77$grpPop, state.x77$grpInc)#3-way frequency table
> tab2
```

, , = high

	low	medium	high
hot	2	2	1
warm	2	3	1
chill	1	3	2
cold	6	1	0

, , = low

	low	medium	high
hot	3	3	1
warm	2	4	0
chill	4	1	1
cold	5	1	0

STATISTIK DESKRIPTIF DATA KATEGORIK(3)

```
> margin.table(tab1,1)#jumlah per baris
```

hot	warm	chill	cold
12	12	12	13

```
> margin.table(tab1,2)#jumlah per kolom
```

high	low
24	25

```
> prop.table(tab1)#presentase total
```

	high	low
hot	0.1020408	0.1428571
warm	0.1224490	0.1224490
chill	0.1224490	0.1224490
cold	0.1428571	0.1224490

```
> prop.table(tab1, 1)#presentase per baris
```

	high	low
hot	0.4166667	0.5833333
warm	0.5000000	0.5000000
chill	0.5000000	0.5000000
cold	0.5384615	0.4615385

```
> prop.table(tab1, 2)#presentase per kolom
```

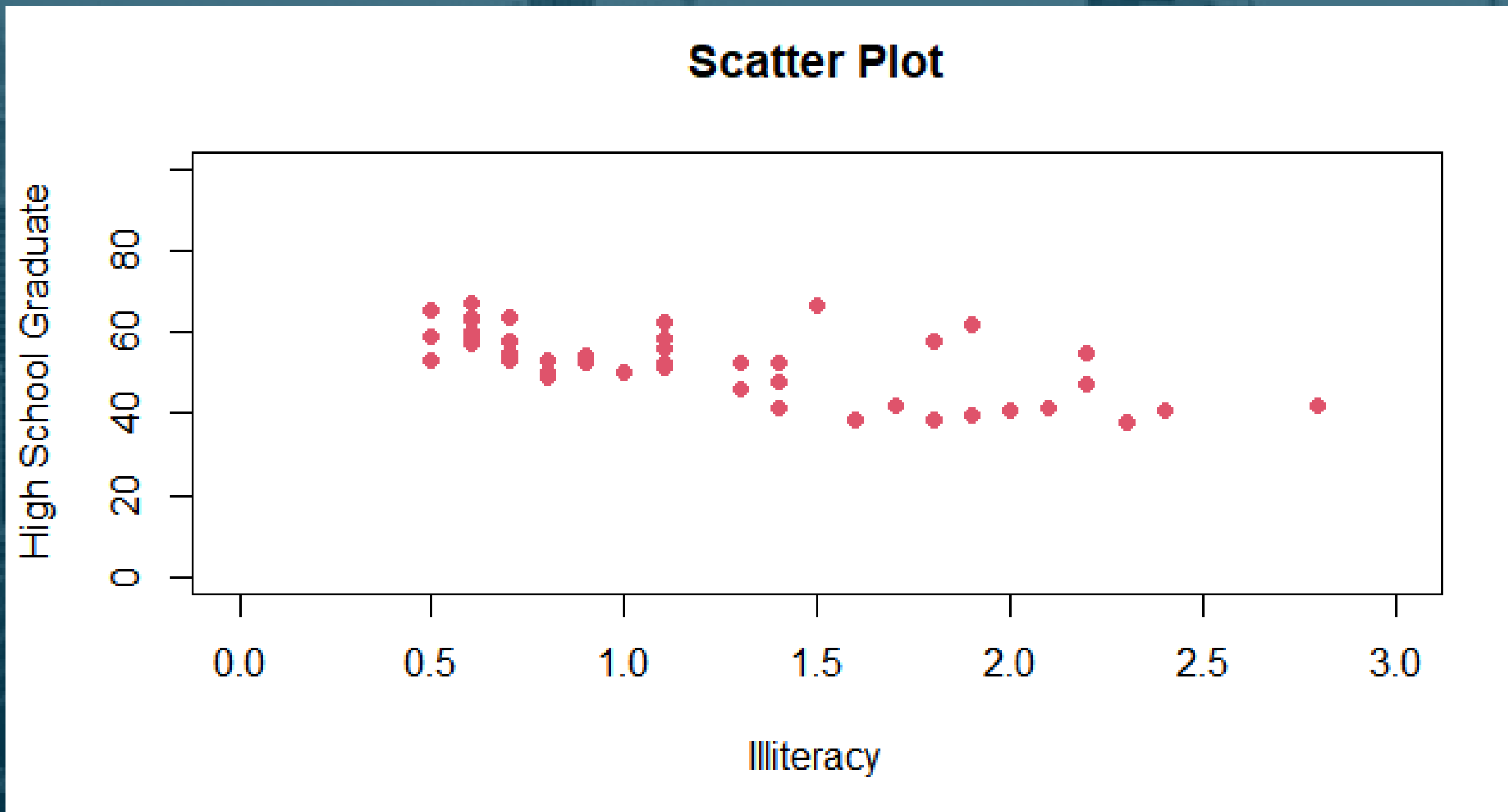
	high	low
hot	0.2083333	0.2800000
warm	0.2500000	0.2400000
chill	0.2500000	0.2400000
cold	0.2916667	0.2400000



Cobain yuk..

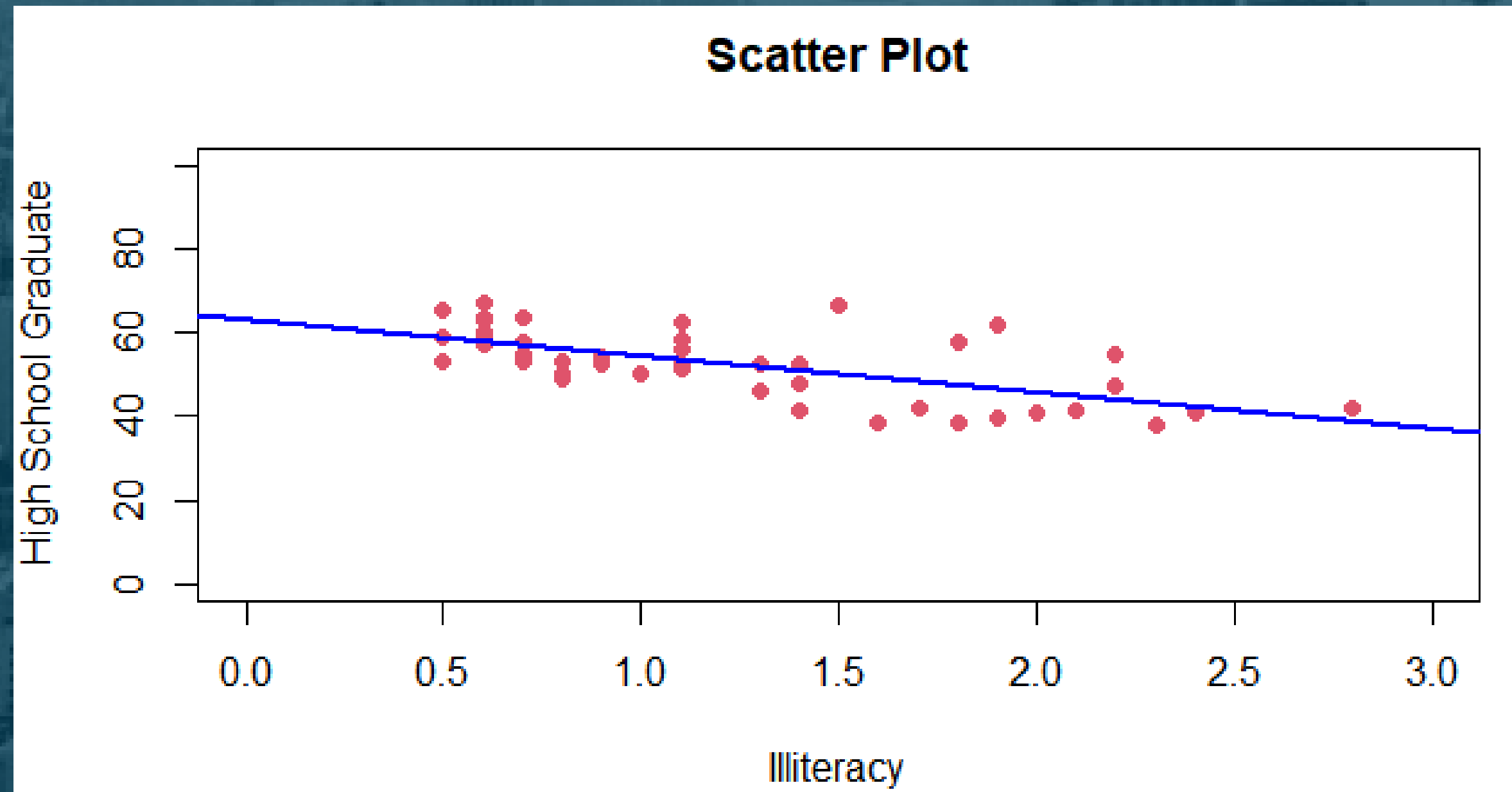
VISUALISASI DATA: SCATTER PLOT

```
45 ##scatterplot dengan mendefinisikan nilai pada sumbu x
46 ## dan sumbu y(xlim dan ylim)
47 plot(state.x77[,3],state.x77[,6], xlab = "Illiteracy", ylab = "High School
48      Graduate", col=2, pch=16, main = "Scatter Plot", xlim = c(0,3),
49      ylim = c(0,100))
50
```



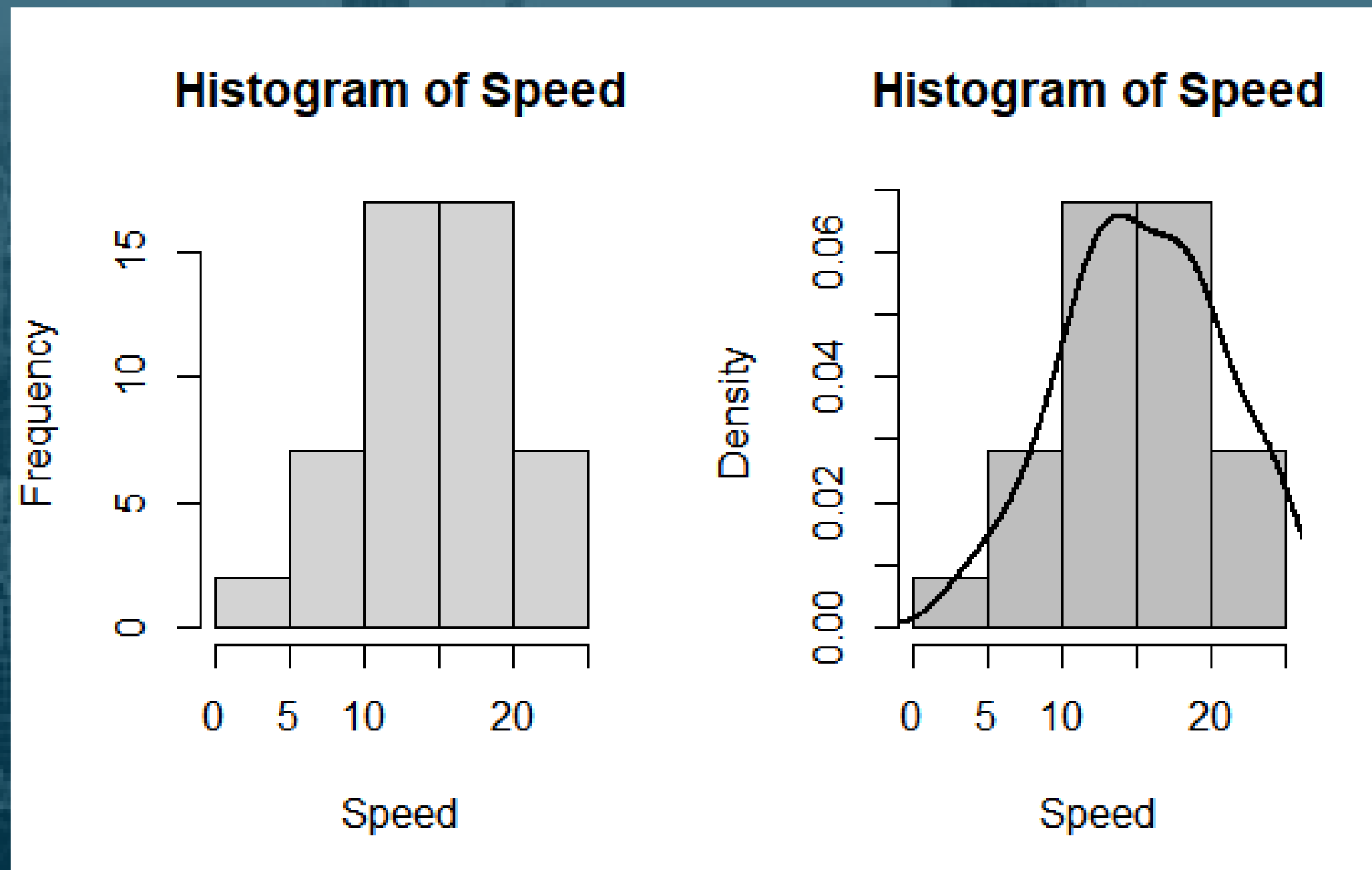
VISUALISASI DATA: MENAMBAH GARIS REGRESI

```
45 ##scatterplot dengan mendefinisikan nilai pada sumbu x
46 ## dan sumbu y(xlim dan ylim)
47 plot(state.x77[,3],state.x77[,6], xlab = "Illiteracy", ylab = "High School
48      Graduate", col=2, pch=16, main = "Scatter Plot", xlim = c(0,3),
49      ylim = c(0,100))
50 ##menambah garis regresi
51 abline(lm(state.x77[,6]~state.x77[,3]), lwd=2, col="blue")
52
```



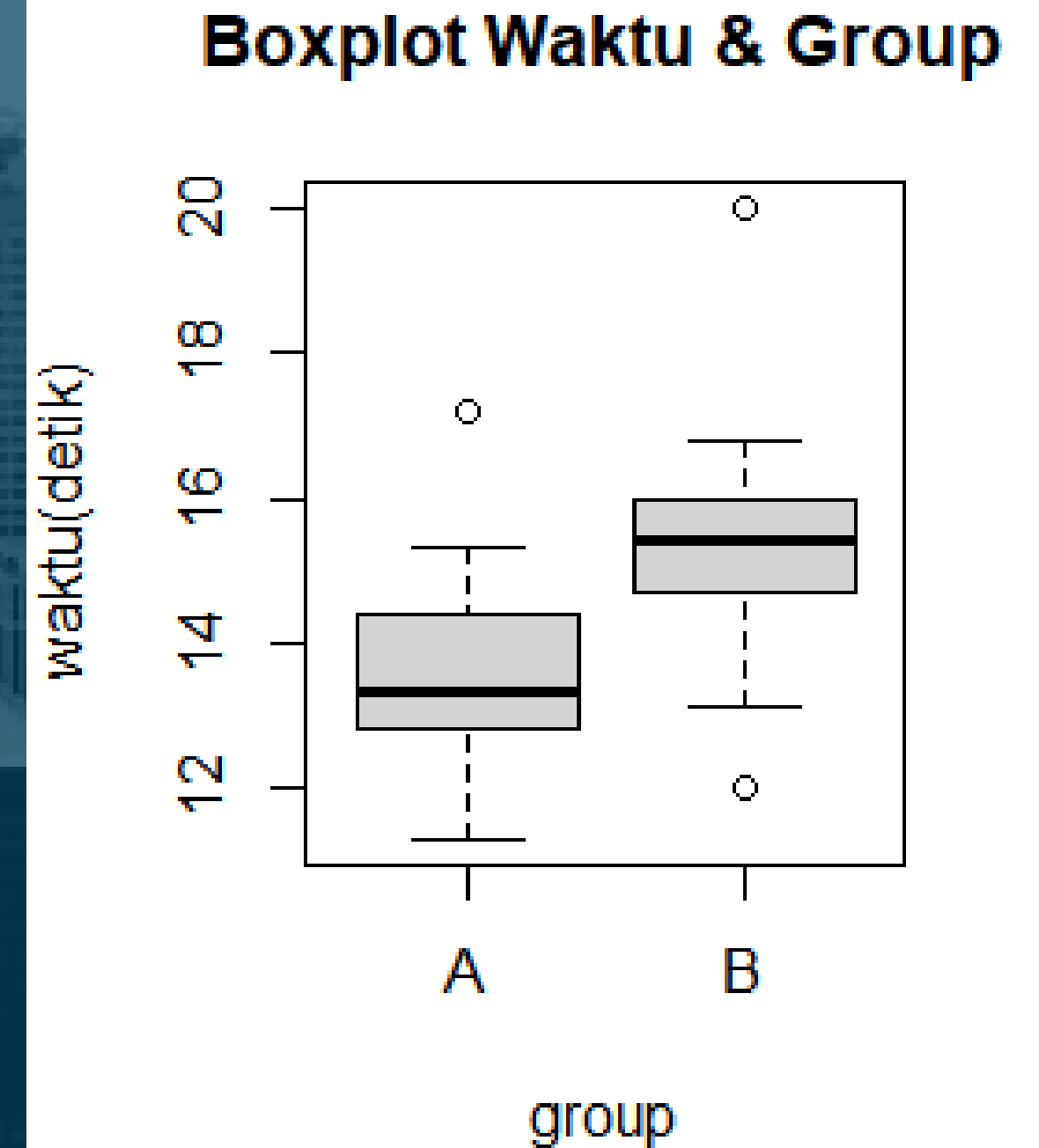
VISUALISASI DATA: HISTOGRAM

```
par(mfrow=c(1,2))#set gambar menjadi 2 kolom
##Histogram frekuensi
hist(cars$speed, xlab="Speed", main="Histogram of Speed")
##Histogram dengan density plot
hist(cars$speed, prob=TRUE, xlab="Speed", main="Histogram of Speed", col="grey")
lines(density(cars$speed), lwd=2)#menggambar garis density
```



VISUALISASI DATA: BOXPLOT

```
##boxplot
##input data
A<-c(12.9, 13.5, 12.8, 13.6, 17.2, 13.2, 12.6, 15.3, 14.4, 11.3)
B<-c(14.7, 15.6, 15.0, 15.2, 16.8, 20.0, 12.0, 15.9, 16.0, 13.1)
##digabung dalam matrix
dt<-cbind(A,B)
boxplot(dt, xlab="group", ylab="waktu(detik)", main="Boxplot waktu & Group")
```



VISUALISASI DATA:STEM & LEAF PLOT

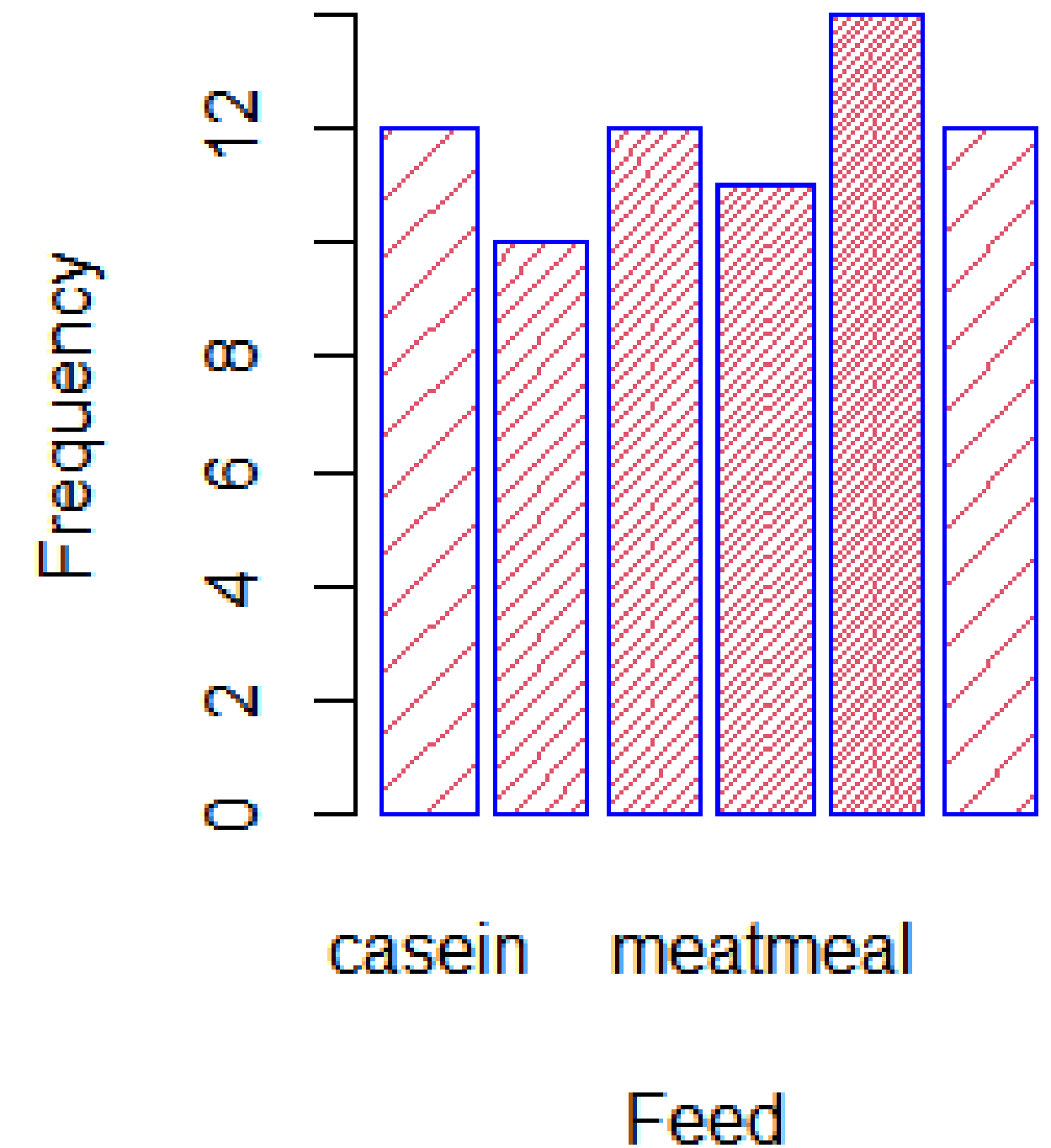
```
##stem leaf plot  
stem(cars$speed)
```

The decimal point is at the |

4		00
6		00
8		00
10		00000
12		000000000
14		00000000
16		00000
18		00000000
20		00000
22		00
24		00000

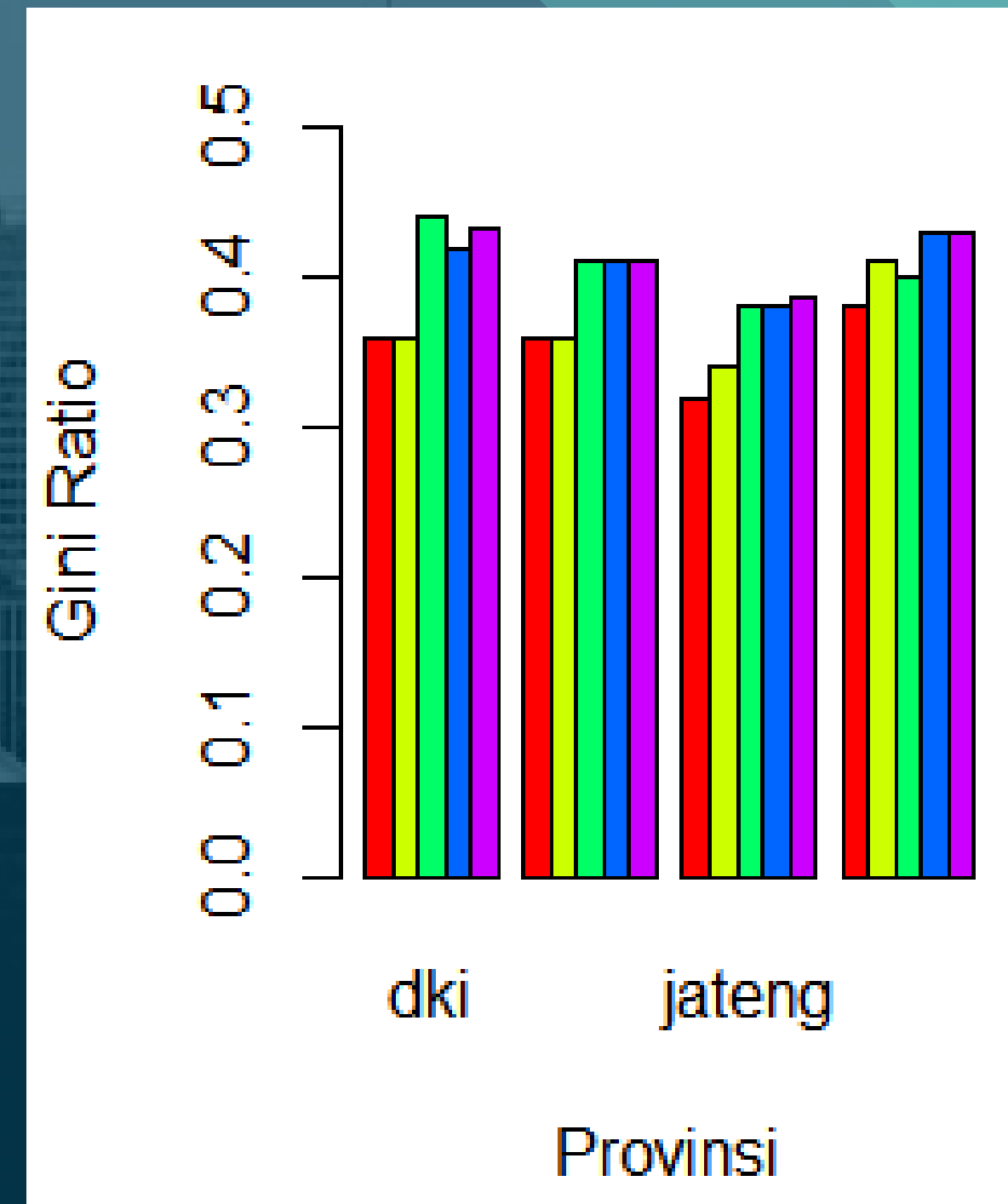
VISUALISASI DATA: BARCHART

```
##bar chart  
barplot(table(chickwts$feed), xlab = "Feed", ylab = "Frequency",  
         density = c(10,20,30,40,50), border = "blue", col = 2)
```



VISUALISASI DATA: BARCHART(1)

```
##Input Data
tahun<-c(2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013)
dki<-c(0.36, 0.36, 0.44, 0.42,0.433)
jabar<-c(0.36,0.36,0.41,0.41,0.411)
jateng<-c(0.32,0.34,0.38,0.38,0.387)
yogya<-c(0.38,0.41,0.40,0.43,0.43)
##Menggabungkan variabel
dt1<-cbind(dki, jabar, jateng , yogya)
##membuat barchart
barplot(dt1, xlab="Provinsi", col=rainbow(5), ylab="Gini Ratio", beside=TRUE,
        ylim=c(0,0.5))
legend("topleft",c("2009","2010","2011","2012","2013"), cex = 0.7, bty = "n",
       fill = rainbow(5))
```





Cobain yuk..

Package DPLYR

select, filter, group_by, summarise, arrange, join,
mutate



A large white quote icon consisting of two stylized, nested chevrons pointing to the right.

```
select(flights, year, month, day, arr_delay, dep_delay)
filter(flights, dep_delay > 1000)
arrange(flights, desc(dep_delay))

summarise(flights, mean_dep_delay = mean(dep_delay, na.rm = T))

new_flight <- mutate(flights, air_time_hours = air_time / 60)

summarise(group_by(flights, month), mean_dep_delay = mean(dep_delay, na.rm = T))
```



Cobain yuk..