

Bush 631-603: Quantitative Methods

Lecture 1 (01.18.2022): Introduction

Rotem Dvir

The Bush school of Government and Public Policy

Texas A&M University

Spring 2022

What is today's plan?

- ▶ Introductions.
- ▶ What is this class?
- ▶ Syllabus 'deep dive'.
- ▶ Programming with R.
- ▶ Writing professional docx.

Introductions

- ▶ Rotem Dvir: PhD in political science (Texas A&M, 2021).
 - ▶ Major field: International Relations.
 - ▶ Focus: International security and foreign policy.
-
- ▶ Assistant research scientist - ISTPP, Bush School.
 - ▶ Study public policy: health care, tech, critical infrastructure.
 - ▶ More? Check my website ([Link](#))

Bush 631: What are we doing here?

- ▶ Quantitative social science.
- ▶ Investigate social, economic and political world.

The collage illustrates the quantitative social science approach:

- Top Left:** A computer screen displaying a snippet of JavaScript code, showing variable declarations and conditional statements.
- Top Right:** A soldier in full combat gear stands next to a military vehicle, symbolizing the application of social science in a conflict zone.
- Bottom Left:** Seven international leaders standing behind their respective flags, representing the global scope of the research.
- Bottom Right:** A complex dashboard of data visualizations, including bar charts, line graphs, and world maps, used to analyze and present social, economic, and political data.

Quantitative Social Science

- ▶ Data science: Facebook, Twitter, Tiktok, Google
- ▶ Non-profits, government agencies: conduct policy evaluation with data.



Researcher

National Football League (NFL) · Culver City, CA · 2 weeks ago · 33 applicants



Full-time · Associate



Research Analyst - Advertiser Measurement

Spotify · New York, NY · 6 days ago · [21 applicants](#)



Full-time

Social Science Research Analyst

US Administration for Children and Families
Washington, DC
\$103,690 - \$134,798 a year · Full-time

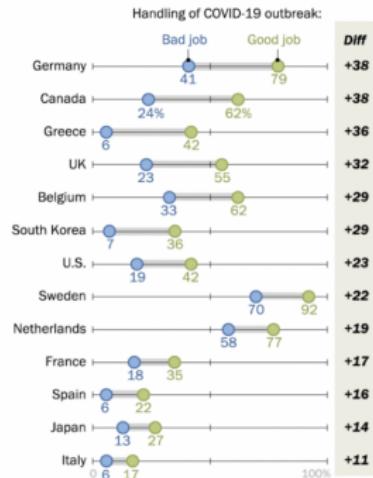
Data Analyst, Government

Civis Analytics 5 reviews
Illinois · Remote

Studying global issues with data

Views of economy related to views of how country has handled COVID-19

% who say the current economic situation is *good*, among those who say (survey public) has done a ___ handling the coronavirus outbreak



Note: All differences shown are statistically significant.

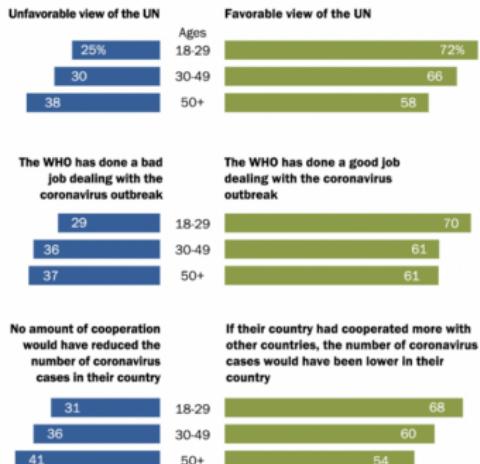
Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey, Q1.

“Economic Attitudes Improve in Many Nations Even as Pandemic Endures”

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Younger people more favorable toward UN, WHO's handling of COVID-19 and international cooperation

Median % who say ...



Note: Percentages are medians based on each age group across 14 countries. “WHO” refers to the World Health Organization. In Australia and Canada, question asked about “COVID-19.” In Japan, asked about “novel coronavirus.” In South Korea, asked about “Corona19.”

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q4, Q8e, Q10e.

“International Cooperation Welcomed Across 14 Advanced Economies”

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Data driven Policymaking

Human choices research
and data

Status-quo bias

Default options

Save for retirement:
opt-out or opt-in?

Richard H. Thaler
Cass R. Sunstein

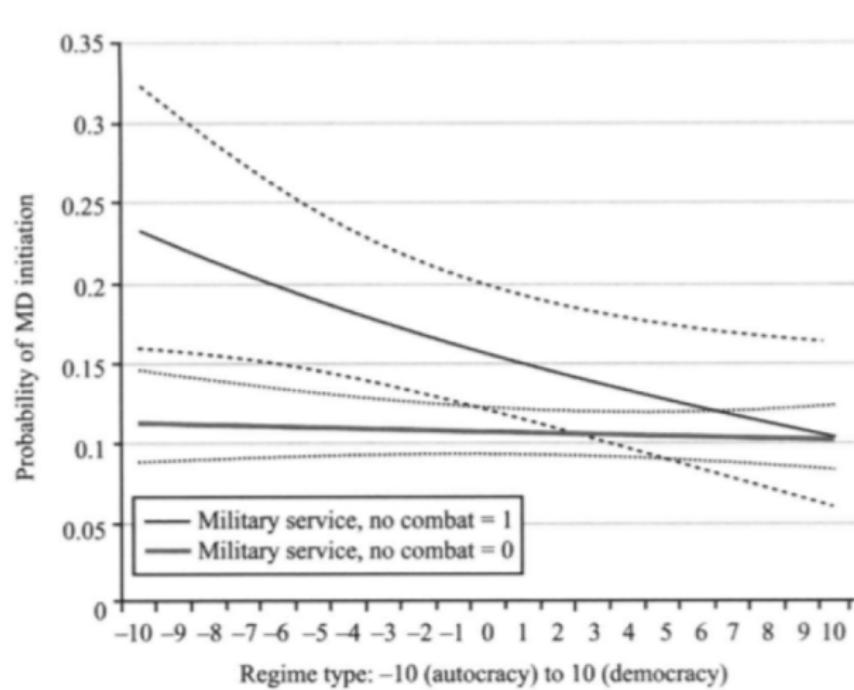
Nudge



Improving Decisions
About Health, Wealth,
and Happiness

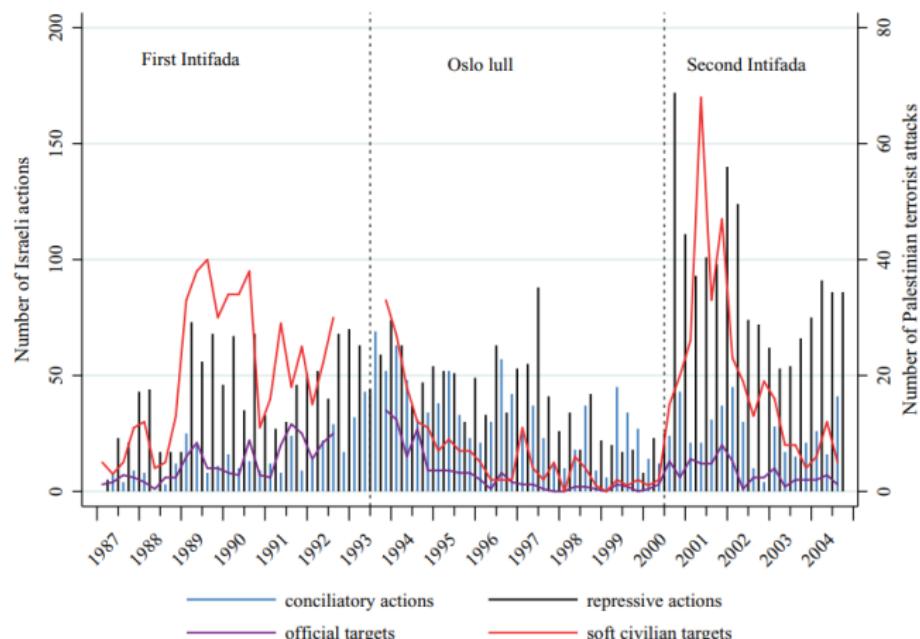
International Affairs research

- ▶ What drives the likelihood of international conflicts?
- ▶ The leaders? or the regimes?



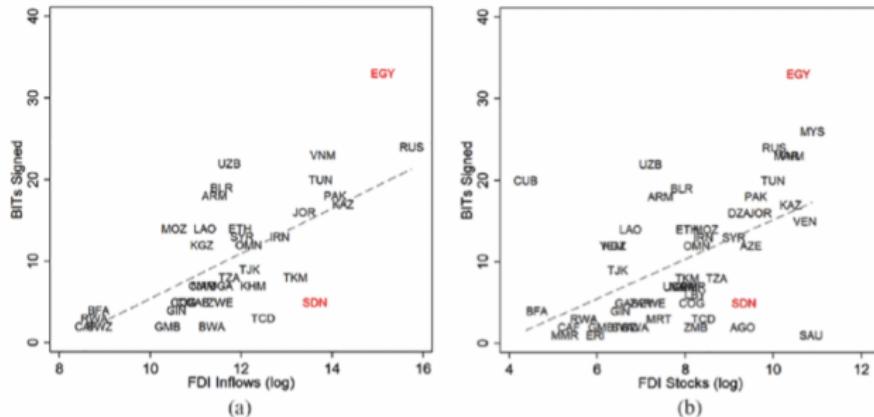
International Affairs research

- ▶ Counter terrorism strategies and organizational responses.



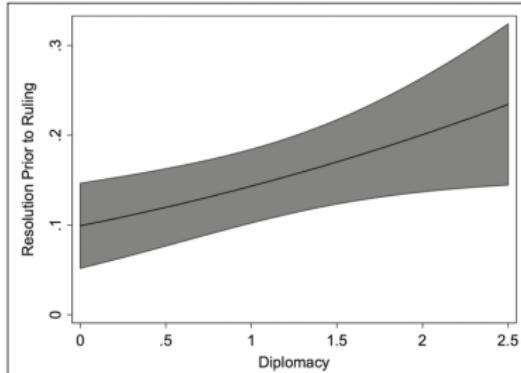
International Affairs research

- ▶ Diplomacy, political economy (trade, sanctions, foreign aid).



(a)

(b)



Why should I take this class?

- ▶ Skills to explore important questions:
 - ▶ Do economic sanctions work? when? why not?
 - ▶ Who support and who rejects free trade? why?
 - ▶ Why does leader decapitation limited as a counter-terrorism strategy?
- ▶ Transferable skills across industries:
 - ▶ Programming.
 - ▶ Data analysis.
 - ▶ Design social science research.
 - ▶ Writing professional documents: reports, briefs, executive summary.
 - ▶ Visualizing - plots, figures, infographics.
- ▶ You have to? :)

How are we doing it?

- ▶ Three interconnected paths:
 1. Theory and research design.
 2. Hands-on data analysis using R.
 3. Writing tools and practice.

Syllabus 'deep dive'

Remember - it's all in the syllabus . . .



Syllabus ‘deep dive’

The essentials:

- ▶ When: Tuesdays, 4:30-7:20pm
- ▶ Where: Allen 1017

Office hours:

- ▶ Tuesday & Thursday 9:30-11:00am.
- ▶ My office: Allen 2116.
- ▶ Email, Zoom meeting.

Why office hours? Have you watched? ([Link](#))

Syllabus ‘deep dive’

Lectures:

- ▶ Be ready - read before class.
- ▶ required readings - QSS book (all marked on syllabus).
- ▶ Recommended readings - should I read? what are they?
- ▶ Taking notes in class.
- ▶ Programming practice: homework assignments and tasks.
- ▶ Writing: class tasks, project components.

Course material and resources:

- ▶ Website: lecture slides, R code, other resources (Soon).
- ▶ Canvas: announcements, assignments, course material.
- ▶ Email if you need help.

Syllabus ‘deep dive’

Attendance:

- ▶ Joint effort to learn methods.
- ▶ 5% of final grade.
- ▶ 1 unexcused absence. Then what?
- ▶ Notify me if you miss class.

COVID is still here...

- ▶ Please don't come to class if you're sick/tested positive.
- ▶ Follow A&M guidelines (forms, quarantine).
- ▶ University accepted excused absence.

Syllabus ‘deep dive’

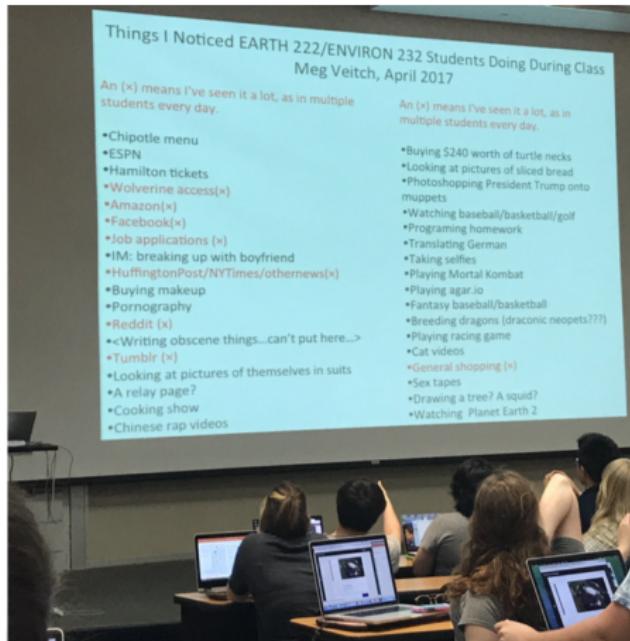
Grading and assignments:

1. Attendance (5%).
2. Home assignments (Swirl - R) (10%).
3. Research design tasks - 2 tasks (20%).
4. Final project - proposal (10%).
5. Final project - data report (20%).
6. Final project - poster/infographic (20%)
7. Final project - executive summary (15%).

Syllabus ‘deep dive’

Other issues:

- ▶ Make-up policy.
- ▶ Plagiarism.
- ▶ Electronics in class.



Syllabus ‘deep dive’

Topics overview:

1. Introduction and R basics.
2. Causality (2 weeks).
3. Measurement (2 weeks).
4. Prediction (3 weeks).
5. Probability (2 weeks).
6. Estimation and uncertainty (3 weeks).
7. Summary.

Introduction to R

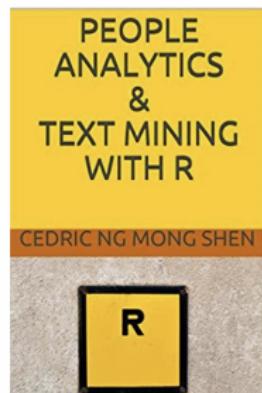
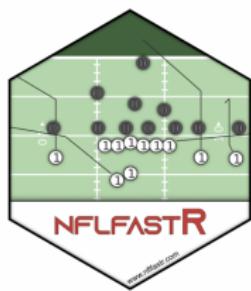
- ▶ Why R, isn't excel easier?
- ▶ Well...

Me:

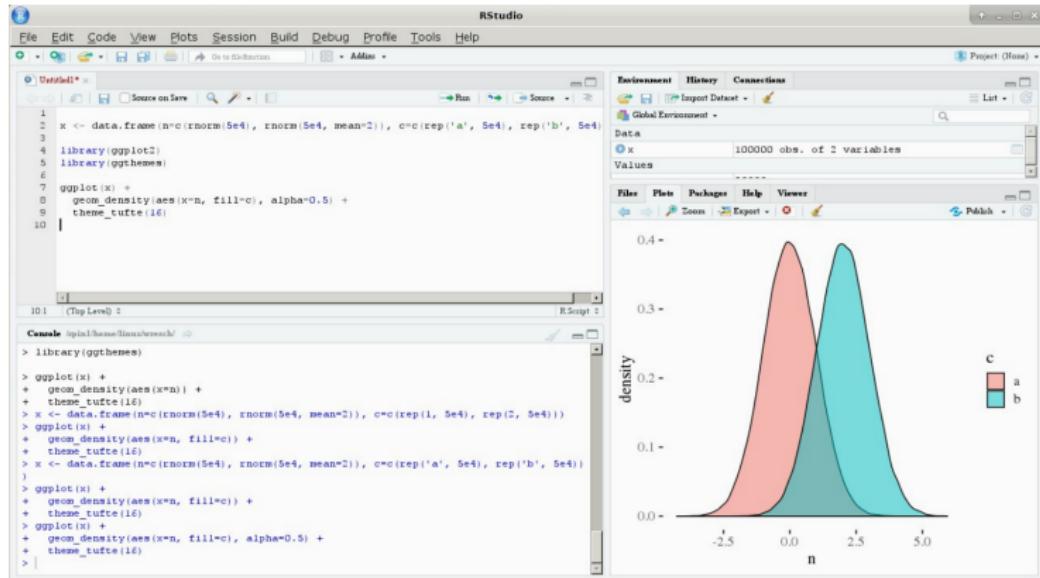
Excel!

City	State	Abbreviation
Austin	TX	Texas
Salt Lake City	UT	Utah
Durham	NC	North Carolina
Columbus	OH	North Carolina
Baton Rouge	LA	North Carolina
Omaha	NE	North Carolina
New Orleans	LA	North Carolina
Des Moines	IA	North Carolina
Seattle	WA	North Carolina
Oklahoma City	OK	North Carolina
Houston	TX	North Carolina
Charleston	SC	South Carolina
Washington	DC	North Carolina
Milwaukee	WI	North Carolina
Columbia	SC	South Carolina
San Diego	CA	North Carolina
Orlando	FL	North Carolina
Boston	MA	North Carolina
Dallas	TX	North Carolina
Minneapolis	MN	North Carolina

Introduction to R

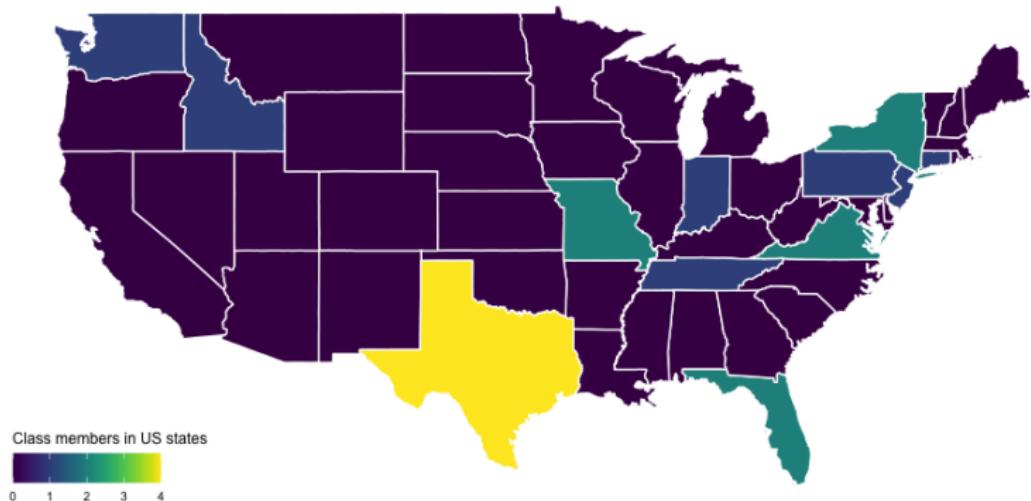


Introduction to R

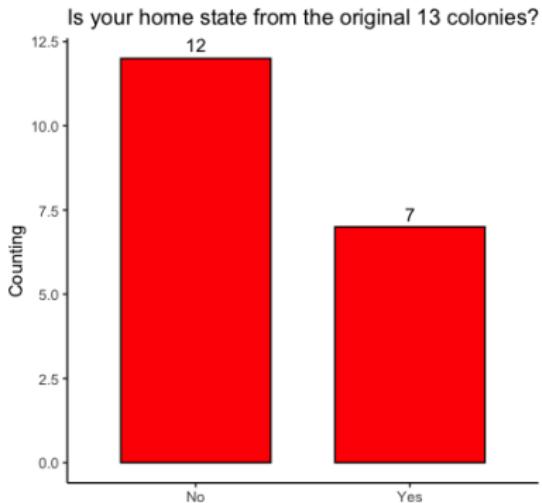
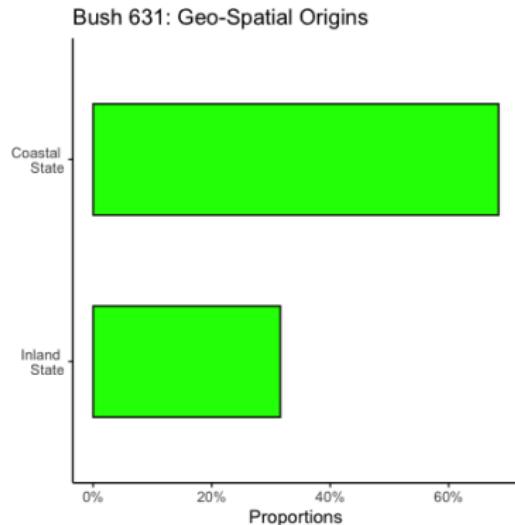


Syllabus Task with R

Bush 631: mapping home states



Syllabus Task with R

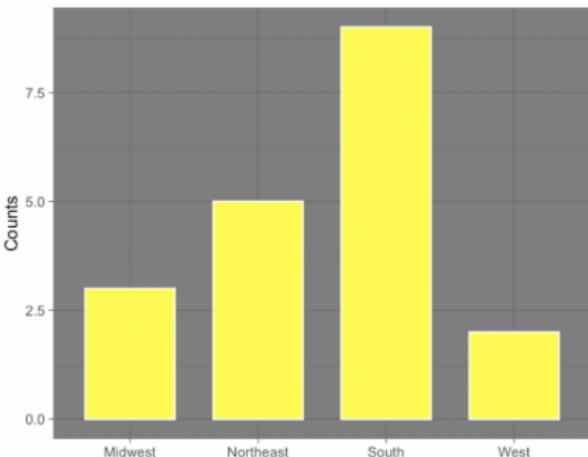


Syllabus Task with R

Bush 631: US States (by Census regions&divisions)

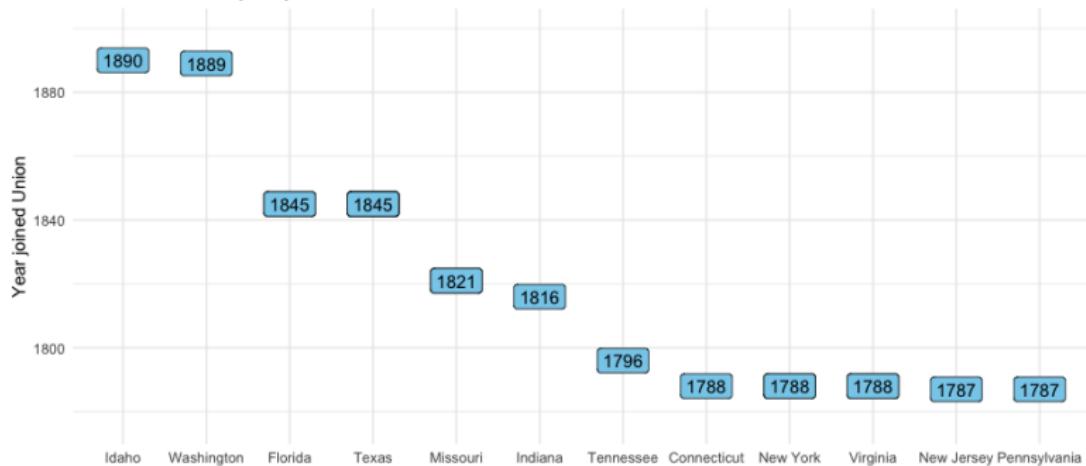
State	Class Members	Code	Division
Region: West			
Washington	1	WA	Pacific
Idaho	1	ID	Mountain
Region: South			
Texas	4	TX	West South Central
Florida	2	FL	South Atlantic
Virginia	2	VA	South Atlantic
Tennessee	1	TN	East South Central
Region: Northeast			
Connecticut	1	CT	New England
New York	2	NY	Middle Atlantic
New Jersey	1	NJ	Middle Atlantic
Pennsylvania	1	PA	Middle Atlantic
Region: Midwest			
Missouri	2	MO	West North Central
Indiana	1	IN	East North Central

Your home state: Census 4-region



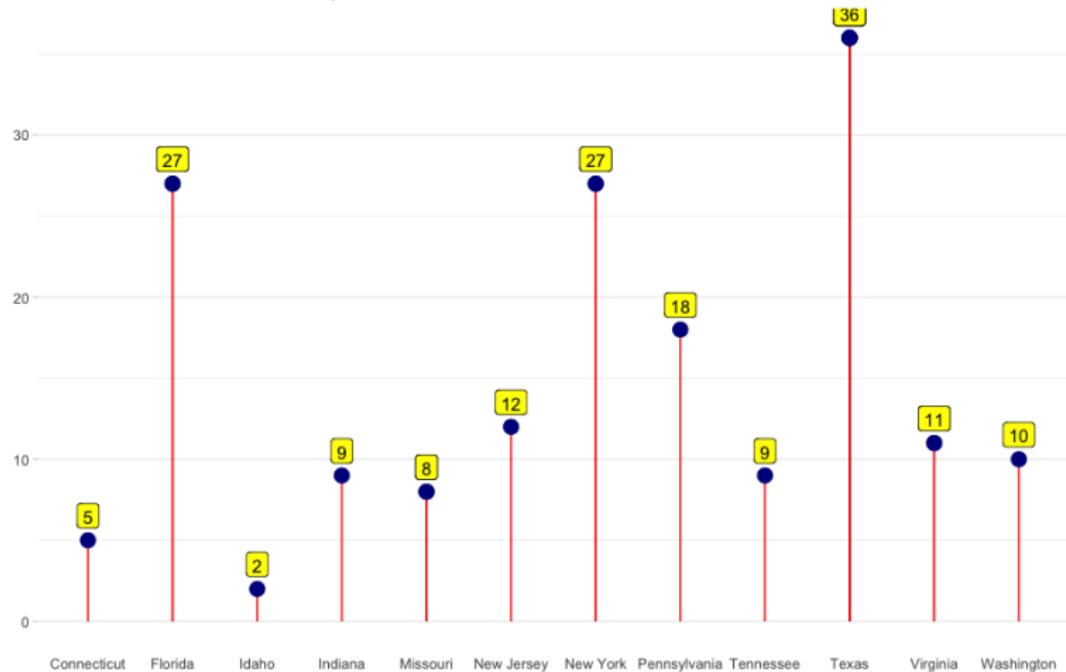
Syllabus Task with R

Bush 631 states: year joined Union



Syllabus Task with R

States and number of house representatives



Programming with R

Basic math tool

```
255+345
```

```
## [1] 600
```

```
255*345
```

```
## [1] 87975
```

```
255/345
```

```
## [1] 0.7391304
```

```
345/(2*255)
```

```
## [1] 0.6764706
```

```
sqrt(255)
```

```
## [1] 15.96872
```

Programming with R

Objects: storing information (number, string)

```
number <- 5
```

```
number
```

```
## [1] 5
```

```
no_number <- "5"
```

```
no_number
```

```
## [1] "5"
```

```
letter <- "W"
```

```
letter
```

```
## [1] "W"
```

```
word <- "Aggies"
```

```
word
```

```
## [1] "Aggies"
```

Programming with R

Objects: math results

```
result <- 2+5
```

```
result
```

```
## [1] 7
```

```
sqrt(result)
```

```
## [1] 2.645751
```

Potential Errors

```
no_number/5
```

Error in no_number/5 : non-numeric argument to binary operator

```
Result/5
```

Error: object 'Result' not found

Class: category/type of object

```
class(result)
## [1] "numeric"

class(letter)
## [1] "character"

class(word)
## [1] "character"

class(sqrt)
## [1] "function"
```

Vectors: array to store data

```
v1 <- c(1,2,3,4)
```

```
v1
```

```
## [1] 1 2 3 4
```

```
v2 <- c("A","B","C","D")
```

```
v2
```

```
## [1] "A" "B" "C" "D"
```

```
v3 <- c(11,12,13)
```

```
v_join1 <- c(v1,v2)
```

```
v_join1
```

```
## [1] "1" "2" "3" "4" "A" "B" "C" "D"
```

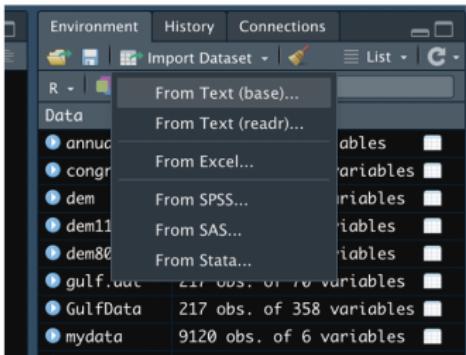
```
v_join2 <- c(v1,v3)
```

```
v_join2
```

```
## [1] 1 2 3 4 11 12 13
```

Working with data

1) Drop-down menu



2) Direct code

```
126 setwd("~/Dropbox/TAMU/Bush631_QuantMethods")  
127  
128 library(readxl)  
129 ags <- read_excel("ags.xlsx")  
130  
131 View(ags)
```

- (a) Define working directory
- (b) Use the read_ function
- (c) View – opens data file

Our data

	Year	Wins	Losses	Pct	Coaching	Bowl
1	2021	8	4	0.667	Jimbo Fisher (8-4)	Gator Bowl-Did not play
2	2020	9	1	0.900	Jimbo Fisher (9-1)	Orange Bowl-W
3	2019	8	5	0.615	Jimbo Fisher (8-5)	Texas Bowl-W
4	2018	9	4	0.692	Jimbo Fisher (9-4)	Gator Bowl-W
5	2017	7	6	0.538	Jeff Banks (0-1), Kevin Sumlin (7-5)	Belk Bowl-L
6	2016	8	5	0.615	Kevin Sumlin (8-5)	Texas Bowl-L
7	2015	8	5	0.615	Kevin Sumlin (8-5)	Music City Bowl-L
8	2014	8	5	0.615	Kevin Sumlin (8-5)	Liberty Bowl-W
9	2013	9	4	0.692	Kevin Sumlin (9-4)	Chick-fil-A Bowl-W
10	2012	11	2	0.846	Kevin Sumlin (11-2)	Cotton Bowl-W
11	2011	7	6	0.538	Mike Sherman (6-6), Tim DeRuyter (1-0)	Meineke Car Care Bowl of Texas-W
12	2010	9	4	0.692	Mike Sherman (9-4)	Cotton Bowl-L
13	2009	6	7	0.462	Mike Sherman (6-7)	Independence Bowl-L
14	2008	4	8	0.333	Mike Sherman (4-8)	N/A
15	2007	7	6	0.538	Dennis Franchione (7-6)	Alamo Bowl-L
16	2006	9	4	0.692	Dennis Franchione (9-4)	Holiday Bowl-L
17	2005	5	6	0.455	Dennis Franchione (5-6)	N/A
18	2004	7	5	0.583	Dennis Franchione (7-5)	Cotton Bowl-L
19	2003	4	8	0.333	Dennis Franchione (4-8)	N/A
20	2002	6	6	0.500	R.C. Slocum (6-6)	N/A

Working with data: Indexing

```
ags[1,]

## # A tibble: 1 x 6
##   Year Wins Losses Pct Coaching      Bowl
##   <dbl> <dbl>  <dbl> <dbl> <chr>
## 1  2021     8      4 0.667 Jimbo Fisher (8-4) Gator Bowl-Did not play
ags[,1]

## # A tibble: 119 x 1
##   Year
##   <dbl>
## 1 2021
## 2 2020
## 3 2019
## 4 2018
## 5 2017
## 6 2016
## 7 2015
## 8 2014
## 9 2013
## 10 2012
## # ... with 109 more rows
```

Working with data: Indexing

```
ags[c(1,2,4),]

## # A tibble: 3 x 6
##   Year Wins Losses Pct Coaching      Bowl
##   <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <chr>
## 1 2021     8      4  0.667 Jimbo Fisher (8-4) Gator Bowl-Did not play
## 2 2020     9      1  0.9   Jimbo Fisher (9-1) Orange Bowl-W
## 3 2018     9      4  0.692 Jimbo Fisher (9-4) Gator Bowl-W
ags[1:3]

## # A tibble: 119 x 3
##   Year Wins Losses
##   <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
## 1 2021     8      4
## 2 2020     9      1
## 3 2019     8      5
## 4 2018     9      4
## 5 2017     7      6
## 6 2016     8      5
## 7 2015     8      5
## 8 2014     8      5
## 9 2013     9      4
## 10 2012    11     2
## # ... with 109 more rows
```

Working with data: Indexing

```
ags[c("Coaching")]
## # A tibble: 119 x 1
##   Coaching
##   <chr>
## 1 Jimbo Fisher (8-4)
## 2 Jimbo Fisher (9-1)
## 3 Jimbo Fisher (8-5)
## 4 Jimbo Fisher (9-4)
## 5 Jeff Banks (0-1), Kevin Sumlin (7-5)
## 6 Kevin Sumlin (8-5)
## 7 Kevin Sumlin (8-5)
## 8 Kevin Sumlin (8-5)
## 9 Kevin Sumlin (9-4)
## 10 Kevin Sumlin (11-2)
## # ... with 109 more rows
ags[1:10, c("Year", "Bowl")]

## # A tibble: 10 x 2
##   Year Bowl
##   <dbl> <chr>
## 1 2021 Gator Bowl-Did not play
## 2 2020 Orange Bowl-W
## 3 2019 Texas Bowl-W
## 4 2018 Gator Bowl-W
## 5 2017 Belk Bowl-L
## 6 2016 Texas Bowl-L
## 7 2015 Music City Bowl-L
## 8 2014 Liberty Bowl-W
## 9 2013 Chick-fil-A Bowl-W
## 10 2012 Cotton Bowl-W
```

Working with data: *using the \$ sign*

```
ags$Year[5]  
  
## [1] 2017  
ags$Coaching[1:5]  
  
## [1] "Jimbo Fisher (8-4)"  
## [2] "Jimbo Fisher (9-1)"  
## [3] "Jimbo Fisher (8-5)"  
## [4] "Jimbo Fisher (9-4)"  
## [5] "Jeff Banks (0-1), Kevin Sumlin (7-5)"
```

Math operations and data vectors

```
ags_win_p <- ags$Pct * 100
```

```
ags_win_p
```

```
## [1] 66.7 90.0 61.5 69.2 53.8 61.5 61.5 61.5 69.2 84.6 53.8 69.2
## [13] 46.2 33.3 53.8 69.2 45.5 58.3 33.3 50.0 66.7 58.3 66.7 78.6
## [25] 69.2 50.0 75.0 95.5 83.3 92.3 83.3 73.1 66.7 58.3 83.3 75.0
## [37] 83.3 54.5 50.0 45.5 58.3 36.4 54.5 66.7 66.7 83.3 83.3 72.7
## [49] 45.5 27.3 45.5 18.2 30.0 30.0 63.6 45.0 30.0 10.0 25.0 30.0
## [61] 45.0 25.0 30.0 40.0 72.7 95.0 75.0 10.0 45.0 35.0 60.0 63.6
## [73] 15.0 5.0 35.0 40.0 60.0 63.6 75.0 45.0 81.8 90.0 100.0 50.0
## [85] 66.7 70.8 30.0 27.3 65.0 50.0 70.0 22.2 55.6 55.0 94.4 61.1
## [97] 83.3 75.0 61.1 55.6 77.8 81.3 100.0 85.7 100.0 66.7 75.0 81.3
## [109] 44.4 88.9 85.7 88.9 93.8 37.5 81.3 85.7 77.8 66.7 68.2
```

Functions

Multiple functions for data summary:

- ▶ length (of vector)
- ▶ min & max values (for the whole vector)
- ▶ mean
- ▶ range
- ▶ sum

Functions: code examples

```
length(ags)

## [1] 6
min(ags$Losses)

## [1] 0
max(ags$Wins)

## [1] 12
mean(ags$Wins)

## [1] 6.252101
mean(ags$Pct)

## [1] 0.6058151
range(ags$Wins)

## [1] 0 12
range(ags$Coaching)

## [1] "Bear Bryant (1-9)"      "Walter Bachman (7-2)"
sum(ags$Wins) / length(ags$Wins)

## [1] 6.252101
```

Functions: code examples

```
sec <- seq(from = 2012, to = 2021, by = 1)
sec_coach <- ags$Coaching[10:1]
names(sec_coach) <- sec
sec_coach

##                               2012                               2013
## "Kevin Sumlin (11-2)"      "Kevin Sumlin (9-4)"
##                               2014                               2015
## "Kevin Sumlin (8-5)"       "Kevin Sumlin (8-5)"
##                               2016                               2017
## "Kevin Sumlin (8-5)" "Jeff Banks (0-1), Kevin Sumlin (7-5)"
##                               2018                               2019
## "Jimbo Fisher (9-4)"      "Jimbo Fisher (8-5)"
##                               2020                               2021
## "Jimbo Fisher (9-1)"      "Jimbo Fisher (8-4)"
```

Functions: do-it-yourself

```
# my function: input = number of wins; output ??  
jimbo.summary <- function(x){  
  total_w <- sum(x)  
  avg_w <- mean(x)  
  most_w <- max(x)  
  out <- c(total_w,avg_w,most_w)  
  names(out) <- c("total wins","avergae # wins","most wins")  
  return(out)  
}
```

My *jimbo* function: the output

```
# a vector with Jimbo's number of wins in Aggieland
jimbo <- c(8,9,8,9)

# Run the function
jimbo.summary(jimbo)
```

```
##      total wins avergae # wins      most wins
##          34.0           8.5           9.0
```

Our Aggie data

```
names(ags)

## [1] "Year"      "Wins"       "Losses"     "Pct"        "Coaching"   "Bowl"

nrow(ags)

## [1] 119

ncol(ags)

## [1] 6

dim(ags)

## [1] 119    6
```

Our Aggie data

```
summary(ags)
```

```
##      Year          Wins         Losses        Pct
## Min.  :1903   Min.   : 0.000   Min.   :0.000   Min.   :0.0500
## 1st Qu.:1932  1st Qu.: 4.000   1st Qu.:2.000   1st Qu.:0.4550
## Median :1962  Median  : 6.000   Median  :4.000   Median  :0.6360
## Mean   :1962  Mean    : 6.252   Mean    :4.017   Mean    :0.6058
## 3rd Qu.:1992  3rd Qu.: 8.000   3rd Qu.:6.000   3rd Qu.:0.7640
## Max.   :2021  Max.    :12.000   Max.    :9.000   Max.    :1.0000
##      Coaching       Bowl
## Length:119      Length:119
## Class :character Class :character
## Mode  :character Mode  :character
##
##
```

Working with datafiles: Indexing

```
ags[1:5, "Wins"]
```

```
## # A tibble: 5 x 1
##   Wins
##   <dbl>
## 1     8
## 2     9
## 3     8
## 4     9
## 5     7
ags[c(1:5),]
```

```
## # A tibble: 5 x 6
##   Year   Wins Losses   Pct Coaching          Bowl
##   <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <chr>
## 1 2021     8     4 0.667 Jimbo Fisher (8-4) Gator Bowl-Did ~
## 2 2020     9     1 0.9  Jimbo Fisher (9-1)  Orange Bowl-W
## 3 2019     8     5 0.615 Jimbo Fisher (8-5)  Texas Bowl-W
## 4 2018     9     4 0.692 Jimbo Fisher (9-4)  Gator Bowl-W
## 5 2017     7     6 0.538 Jeff Banks (0-1), Kevin Sumlin (7-5) Belk Bowl-L
```

Working with data: the \$ sign and Indexing

```
ags$Coaching[seq(from = 1, to = nrow(ags), by = 3)]  
  
## [1] "Jimbo Fisher (8-4)"      "Jimbo Fisher (9-4)"  
## [3] "Kevin Sumlin (8-5)"     "Kevin Sumlin (11-2)"  
## [5] "Mike Sherman (6-7)"     "Dennis Franchione (9-4)"  
## [7] "Dennis Franchione (4-8)" "R.C. Slocum (7-5)"  
## [9] "R.C. Slocum (9-4)"       "R.C. Slocum (10-0-1)"  
## [11] "R.C. Slocum (10-2)"     "Jackie Sherrill (7-5)"  
## [13] "Jackie Sherrill (10-2)"  "Jackie Sherrill (5-6)"  
## [15] "Tom Wilson (6-5)"       "Emory Bellard (10-2)"  
## [17] "Emory Bellard (5-6)"    "Gene Stallings (2-9)"  
## [19] "Gene Stallings (7-4)"   "Hank Foldberg (1-9)"  
## [21] "Jim Myers (4-5-1)"     "Jim Myers (4-6)"  
## [23] "Bear Bryant (7-2-1)"   "Ray George (3-6-1)"  
## [25] "Harry Stiteler (1-8-1)" "Homer Norton (4-6)"  
## [27] "Homer Norton (7-2-1)"  "Homer Norton (9-1)"  
## [29] "Homer Norton (5-2-2)"  "Homer Norton (2-7-2)"  
## [31] "Madison Bell (7-3)"    "Dana Bible (5-4-1)"  
## [33] "Dana Bible (7-1-1)"   "Dana Bible (5-4)"  
## [35] "Dana Bible (10-0)"    "E.H. Harlan (6-3)"  
## [37] "Charley Moran (3-4-2)" "Charley Moran (8-1)"  
## [39] "L.L. Larson (6-1-1)"   "J.E. Platt (4-2)"
```

Working with data: missing values

	Year	Wins	Losses	Pct	Coaching	Bowl
25	1996	6	6	0.500	R.C. Slocum (6-6)	NA
26	1995	9	3	0.750	R.C. Slocum (9-3)	Alamo Bowl-W
27	1994	10	0	0.955	R.C. Slocum (10-0-1)	NA
28	1993	10	2	0.833	R.C. Slocum (10-2)	Cotton Bowl-L
29	1992	12	1	0.923	R.C. Slocum (12-1)	Cotton Bowl-L
30	1991	10	2	0.833	R.C. Slocum (10-2)	Cotton Bowl-L
31	1990	9	3	0.731	R.C. Slocum (9-3-1)	Holiday Bowl-W
32	1989	8	4	0.667	R.C. Slocum (8-4)	Sun Bowl-L
33	1988	7	5	0.583	Jackie Sherrill (7-5)	NA
34	1987	10	2	0.833	Jackie Sherrill (10-2)	Cotton Bowl-W
35	1986	9	3	0.750	Jackie Sherrill (9-3)	Cotton Bowl-L
36	1985	10	2	0.833	Jackie Sherrill (10-2)	Cotton Bowl-W
37	1984	6	5	0.545	Jackie Sherrill (6-5)	NA
38	1983	5	5	0.500	Jackie Sherrill (5-5-1)	NA

How to deal with NAs?

```
# create vector of values 1-10, add NA to it
mis_vec <- c(1:10,NA)
mis_vec
```

```
## [1] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 NA
```

```
# calculate mean of vector
mean(mis_vec)
```

```
## [1] NA
```

```
# better...
```

```
mean(mis_vec, na.rm = TRUE)
```

```
## [1] 5.5
```

Saving

Coding:

- ▶ We use script files - reproducing code.
- ▶ Save with the menu / disk sign on RStudio.
- ▶ File extension (name.R) is saved in your working directory.

Data files:

- ▶ If we changed data, we can save the edited file.
- ▶ Use menu (save as...).
- ▶ Code: `write.csv(file_name, "selected_name.csv")`
- ▶ Data is saved in your working directory.

Packages



- ▶ Essential component of programming in R.
- ▶ User-generated ‘stacks’ of code/data.
- ▶ Free to download.
- ▶ Must be uploaded prior to use: using the `library(package_name)` command.

Bush 631: a w-course

- ▶ Writing professional products:
 - ▶ Reports - technical, data, background.
 - ▶ Policy documents (memos, briefs).
 - ▶ Analytic papers.
- ▶ Our objectives:
 - ▶ Essentials of good writing.
 - ▶ Recommended practices.
 - ▶ Practice - revise, resubmit, peer review, lecturer feedback.

Writing elements: Introduction

- ▶ General:
 - ▶ Organization: coherent text.
 - ▶ Expression: say it with less words.
 - ▶ Typos, grammatical errors.

- ▶ Specific:
 - ▶ Structure a paragraph.
 - ▶ How to convey your main point.
 - ▶ Identify: my audience, their needs and how I answer their questions.

Simple edits for better writing

Government regulations: Claim damages due to international terrorism

x Before

The amount of expenses reimbursed to a claimant under this subpart shall be reduced by any amount that the claimant receives from a collateral source in connection with the same act of international terrorism. In cases in which a claimant receives reimbursement under this subpart for expenses that also will or may be reimbursed from another source, the claimant shall subrogate the United States to the claim for payment from the collateral source up to the amount for which the claimant was reimbursed under this subpart.

✓ After

If you get a payment from a collateral source, we will reduce our payment by the amount you get. If you get payments from us and from a collateral source for the same expenses, you must pay us back the amount we paid you.

Wrapping up week 1

Summary:

- ▶ What is Bush631?
- ▶ Why do I need to learn stats and research methods?
- ▶ Syllabus 'deep dive'.
- ▶ Intro to R: objects, vectors, functions, using data.
- ▶ Intro to professional writing.

Homework assignments

Swirl tasks:

- ▶ Short practice of using R.
- ▶ Completed in RStudio.
- ▶ Not sure how to answer? check the book.
- ▶ Submit task: INTRO1 **before** next class.

Swirl task submit - how?

```
| You got it!
| -----
| What do you think R will return when we type "mean(x)"? | 97%
1: the average of the remaining numbers
2: a missing value
3: the fifth highest number in "x"

Selection: 2

| That's correct!
| -----
| You've successfully completed part 1 of the Intro course! | 100%
...
| You've reached the end of this lesson! Returning to the main menu...
```