Sylvia Gottschalk

Lecture 17: Introduction to R





Russian Twitter trolls

- Outline
- 2 R Studio
- 3 Football leagues
- A Russian Twitter trolls
- Basic commands in R



ECS3356 Applied Computational Finance

- Outline
- 2 R Studio
- Football leagues
- 4 Russian Twitter trolls
- Basic commands in F

# Outline

- Posit and R Studio
- Exercises: Football Analytics and Russian Twitter trolls
- Basic R commands



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# Getting RStudio

1 If you want to install R on your laptop Download the R software from:

```
https://www.r-project.org/
Download RStudio from:
```

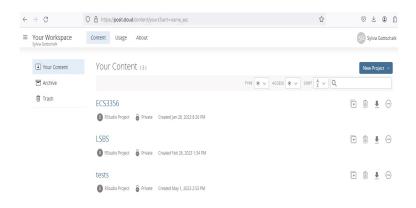
https://posit.co/

2 If you are using a tablet or are on the go, use R Cloud: https://posit.cloud

During the workshops we will use R Cloud, and Google Colab for Python.



## Posit Cloud



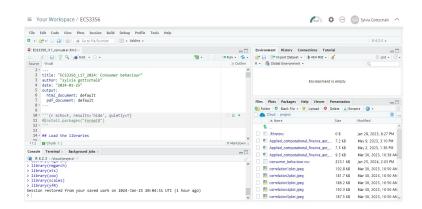


### RStudio in Posit Cloud

R Studio

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Outline





# packages

Install a package: install.packages("tidyverse")

- Load a package: library(tidyverse)
- Load data from a package: data(iris)



Football leagues ●00

- Football leagues



# Football infographics

https://fbref.com/en/ is a website that collates statistics about worldwide football leagues:

- leagues
- matches: scores, away/home, ranking
- players: passes, expected passes, position, team

The exercise consists of:

- uploading data about different leagues
- create a plot showing passes vs expected passes and a plot showing assists vs expected assists.
- creating an Rmarkdown file from the R code
- o creating a pdf and an html file from the RMardown code



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## Exercise: Football Analytics

- Download from MyLearning Week 17 the files epl\_player\_summary.csv, laliga\_player\_summary.csv, ligue1\_player\_summary.csv, seriea\_player\_summary.csv; and the code file ECS3356 L17 Football.R
- Upload all these files into Posit

ECS3356\_L17\_Football.R creates the plots for EPL. Create the same plots for La Liga, Bundesliga, Serie A, and Ligue 1.



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A Github directory contains data on nearly 3 million tweets sent from Twitter accounts connected to the Internet Research Agency, the Russian "troll factory" that interfered in the 2016 US election.

Russian Twitter trolls

The tweets in this database were sent between February 2012 and May 2018, with the vast majority posted from 2015 through 2017.

Source: https://github.com/fivethirtyeight/russian-troll-tweets



#### Twitter trolls exercise

- Download from MyLearning Week 17 the files:
   IRAhandle tweets 1.csv and ECS3356 L17 Russian Twitter r
- Upload all these files onto Posit
- Run the R code
- Create an Rmarkdown file from the R code
- Create a pdf and an html file from the RMardown code



#### Twitter trolls code

The code produces tables answering the questions:

- What are the most frequent and second-most frequent languages?
- ② On average, how many followers did each tweet reach in each region?
- Mow many tweets are retweets in each language?
- How many tweets are not retweets in each language?
- 6 How often are "Trump" and "Clinton" mentioned in the tweets?



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Russian Twitter trolls

### **Basics**

Calculate: (2 + 5) / 7

- Create a variable:  $var_1 \leftarrow c(1, 4, 5, 7)$
- Create another variable:  $var_2 \leftarrow c(1, 15, 25, -1)$
- Elements of a vector: var\_1[1:3]
- Arithmetic with variables: var\_1 \* var\_2 var\_1 \* 2
- Create a data.frame
- D ← data.frame(var\_1, x c(1, 2, 3, 4)) D ← data.frame(var\_1, c(1, 2, 3))



### Dataframe commands

## Variables in dataset D: names(D)

- Index variable within a data.frame: D\$var1[2:4]
- Create new variable within existing data.frame: D $new_var \leftarrow c(100, 200, 300, 400)$
- Basic sampling functions: sample(1:6, 10) rnorm(10, mean = 5, sd = 0.25)



### Next week

- data visualisation in finance
- create a blog in Wix or Wordpress

