Poli 5D Social Science Data Analytics Introduction to R

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Contact Information

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The teaching staff is a team!

```
        Professor Roberts
        M
        1600-1800 (SSB 299)

        Jason Bigenho
        Th
        1000-1200 (Econ 116)

        Shane Xuan
        M
        1100-1150 (SSB 332)

        Th
        1200-1250 (SSB 332)
```

Supplemental Materials

UCLA STATA starter kit

http://www.ats.ucla.edu/stat/stata/sk/

Princeton data analysis

http://dss.princeton.edu/training/

Road map

Some quick notes before we start today's section:

► Make sure that you pass around the attendance sheet

Road map

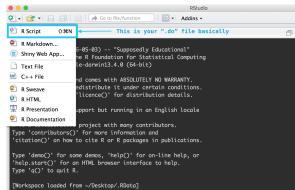
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- ► Make sure that you pass around the attendance sheet
- ▶ Open the R console (RStudio recommended); I will be using my slides, but you should work in your console

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- Changing working directory (setwd): setwd("/Users/Shane/Dropbox/Poli5D/dataforlecture")
- Your working directory depends on where you saved your folder
- ► Read in data (read.csv): data ← read.csv ("moms_clean.csv")
- Note that \leftarrow is an assignment operator in R
- What you did with this command is to load the data, and throw them in an object called "data"

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- ► summary() is similar to the summarize function in Stata
- ▶ nrow() and ncol() return the number of rows and columns of the data

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 - Parentheses for function
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 - Dollar signs for variables
- ► A data frame is similar to a matrix; you can use is.data.frame() to check if the data set is a data frame

► Create a data frame:

```
\mathsf{d} \leftarrow \mathsf{data.frame}(\mathsf{integers}{=}1{:}3,\,\mathsf{names}{=}\mathsf{c}("\,\mathsf{a"}\,,"\,\mathsf{b"}\,,"\,\mathsf{c"}\,))
```

► Create a data frame:

```
d \leftarrow data.frame(integers=1:3, names=c("a","b","c"))
```

```
> d
intergers names
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3 3 c
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```
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[1] 1 2 3
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intergers names
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```

► Specify a variable in the data frame: use \$

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- ► For example, if a data frame called poli5 contained a variable called pset, you can access the variable pset using poli5\$pset

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► table()