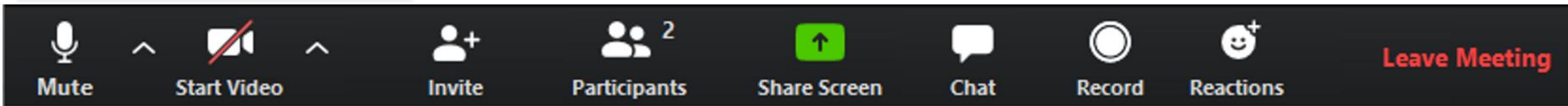
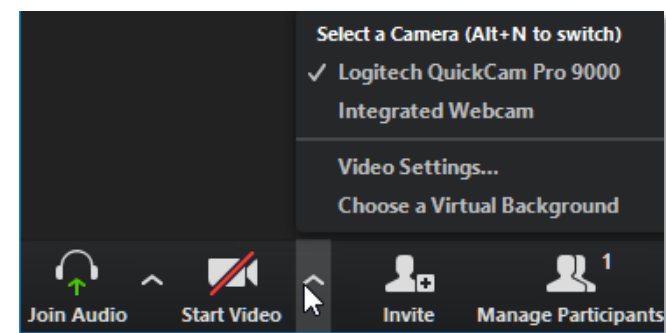


Integrating R

into your work with RStudio and the tidyverse

Thursday, June 18, 2020

Virtual Housekeeping and Your Zoom Controls



Please leave your **audio muted** while you are not speaking to help prevent background noises.

Click to open the **Participants** box. This will allow you to give nonverbal feedback as well as to raise your hand.

Click to open the **Chat** box. This will allow you to chat with Hosts and Participants.



You are viewing Jack Barker's screen

View Options ▾

- Zoom Ratio Fit to Window >
- Request Remote Control
- Annotate
- Exit Full Screen

Mouse Select Text Draw Stamp Spotlight Eraser Format Undo Redo Clear Save ✕

Speaker View Gallery View

2



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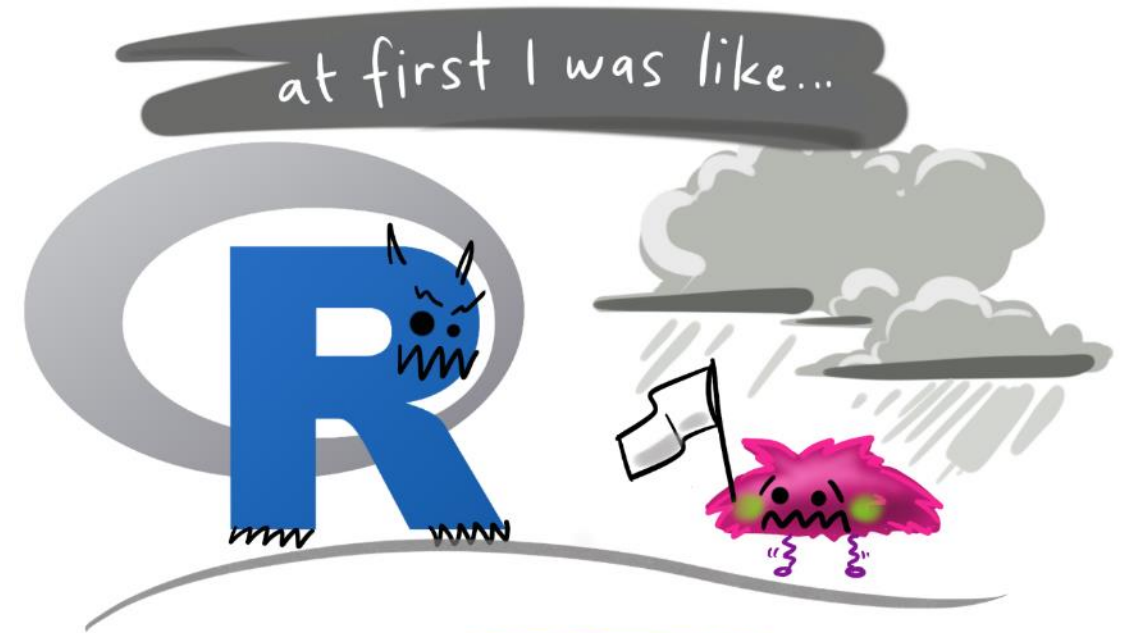
Shannon Dunnigan

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Introduction

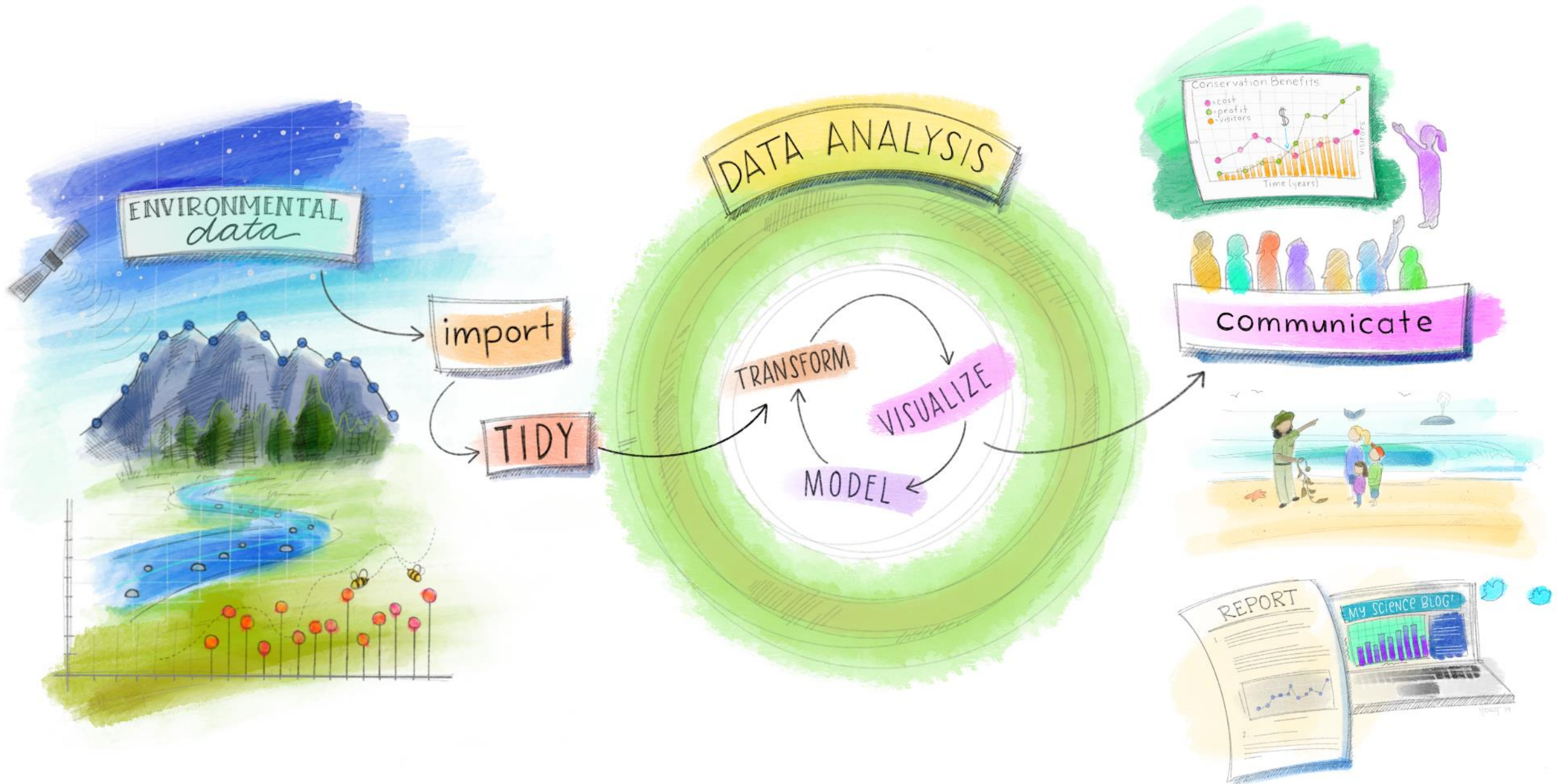


...but now it's like...

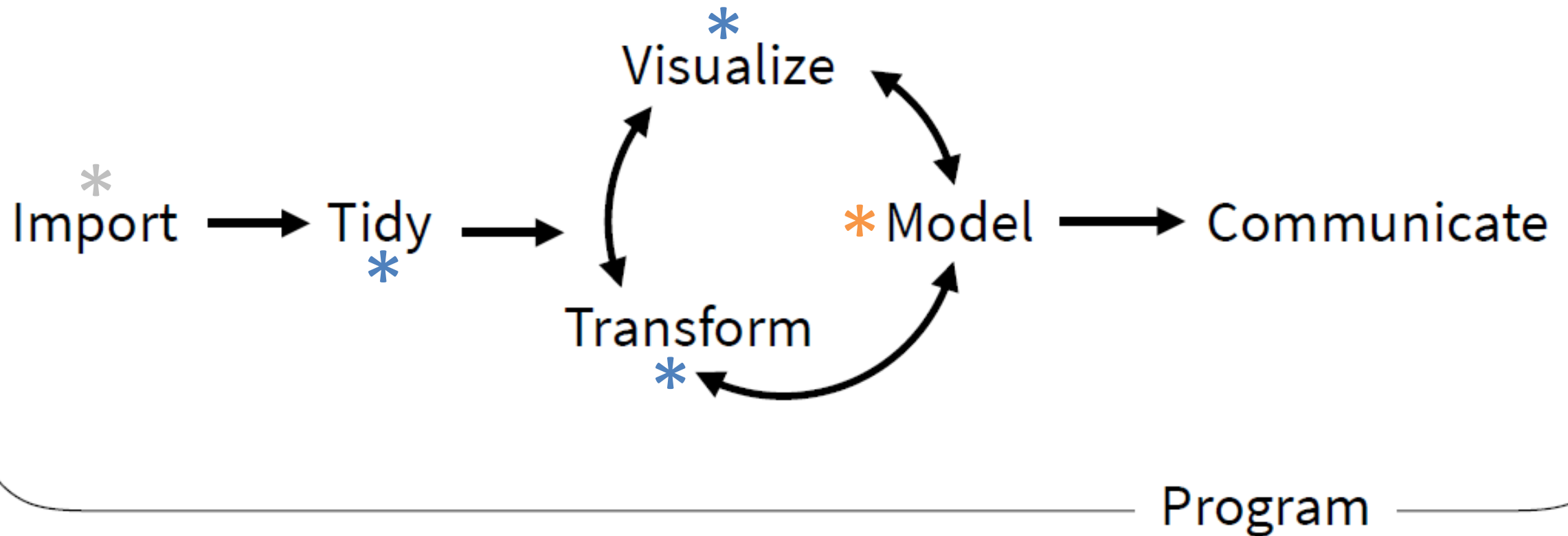


Agenda:

Week	Day 1	Day 2
Week 1	Welcome, Intros, Objectives	Day 1 recap
	Projects and RStudio	02 - Wrangling Data
	01 - Visualize Data	
Week 2	Welcome, Intros, Objectives	Day 1 recap
	03 - More Wrangling	05 - Functions
	04 - Statistical Outputs	06 - Loops



(Applied) Data Science



Workflow Basics

Tips and tricks to making your R work more productive

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1. Save the source, not the workspace

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3. Project-oriented workflow
4. Use projects and the ``here`` package

here: find your PATH!



Workflow Basics:

Tips and tricks to making your R work more productive

1. Save the source, not the workspace
2. Use an IDE (integrated development environment), like RStudio
3. Project-oriented workflow
4. Use projects and the ``here`` package
5. Use standardized naming conventions

TL;DR - machine and human readable and plays well with default ordering (put something numeric first).

Left pad other numbers with zeros (to avoid the '10' coming before '01'). Avoid spaces in file names, punctuation, and accented characters.

Workflow Basics:

Tips and tricks to making your R work more productive

1. Save the source, not the workspace
2. Use an IDE (integrated development environment), like RStudio
3. Project-oriented workflow
4. Use projects and the ``here`` package
5. Use standardized naming conventions
6. Coding review

`package::function()`

`<-`

Pipes! ``%>%`` from the ``magrittr`` package

Workflow Basics:

Tips and tricks to making your R work more productive

1. Save the source, not the workspace
2. Use an IDE (integrated development environment), like RStudio
3. Project-oriented workflow
4. Use projects and the `here` package
5. Use standardized naming conventions
6. Coding review
7. Keyboard Shortcuts: there's an RStudio Cheatsheet for that!

We love:

`alt+-` :for <-
`ctrl+enter` :to run one or more lines
`ctrl+shift+m` :for %>%
`ctrl+shift+c` :to
comment/uncomment
`ctrl+i` :to indent prettily

Write Code

Navigate tabs

Open in new window

Save

Find and replace

Compile as notebook

Run selected code

Annotations for the editor window:

- Cursors of shared users**: Points to the cursor in the code editor.
- Re-run previous code**: Points to the 'Run' button in the toolbar.
- Source with or without Echo**: Points to the 'Source' button in the toolbar.
- Show file outline**: Points to the 'Outline' button in the toolbar.
- Multiple cursors/column selection with **Alt + mouse drag****: Points to a multi-cursor selection in the code editor.
- Code diagnostics that appear in the margin. Hover over diagnostic symbols for details.**: Points to the margin area showing diagnostic symbols.
- Syntax highlighting based on your file's extension**: Points to the syntax highlighting in the code editor.
- Tab completion to finish function names, file paths, arguments, and more.**: Points to the tab completion dropdown in the code editor.
- Multi-language code snippets to quickly use common blocks of code.**: Points to a code snippet dropdown in the code editor.
- Jump to function in file**: Points to the 'Jump to Function' button in the toolbar.
- Change file type**: Points to the file type dropdown in the toolbar.

```
1 # Good Start...
2
3
4
5
6 "P0030001"
7 "P0030002"
8 "P0030003"
9 "P0030004"
10
11
12 get_digit <-function() {
13   ("num" %% (10 ^ n))
14   %/% (10 ^ (n - 1))
15 }
16
17 fo
18   for {snippet}
19     foo {GlobalEnv}
20     force {base}
21
22
```

Console output:

```
> foo(1)
[1] 2
> foo <- function(x) x + 1
> foo(2)
[1] 3
> foo(2)
[1] 3
> foo(1)
[1] 2
```

R Support

Import data with wizard

History of past commands to run/copy

Display .RPres slideshows
File > New File > R Presentation

Annotations for the environment and file browser windows:

- Load workspace**: Points to the 'Load Workspace' button in the Environment pane.
- Save workspace**: Points to the 'Save Workspace' button in the Environment pane.
- Delete all saved objects**: Points to the 'Delete All Saved Objects' button in the Environment pane.
- Search inside environment**: Points to the search bar in the Environment pane.
- Choose environment to display from list of parent environments**: Points to the 'Global Environment' dropdown in the Environment pane.
- Display objects as list or grid**: Points to the 'List' button in the Environment pane.
- Displays saved objects by type with short description**: Points to the 'Data' section in the Environment pane.
- View in data viewer**: Points to the 'Data Viewer' button in the Environment pane.
- View function source code**: Points to the 'Source' button in the Environment pane.
- Create folder**: Points to the 'New Folder' button in the File browser.
- Upload file**: Points to the 'Upload' button in the File browser.
- Delete file**: Points to the 'Delete' button in the File browser.
- Rename file**: Points to the 'Rename' button in the File browser.
- Change directory**: Points to the 'Set As Working Directory' button in the File browser.
- Path to displayed directory**: Points to the path bar in the File browser.
- Working Directory**: Points to the path bar in the File browser.
- Maximize, minimize panes**: Points to the maximize/minimize buttons in the File browser.
- Press **↑** to see command history**: Points to the 'Up' arrow button in the File browser.
- Drag pane boundaries**: Points to the drag handle in the File browser.

Environment pane content:

Environment	History	Build	Git	Presentation
Global Environment				
Load workspace				
Save workspace				
Delete all saved objects				
Search inside environment				

File browser content:

```
Files Plots Packages Help Viewer
New Folder Upload Delete Rename More
Home IDEcheatsheet
Name
Copy...
Move...
Export...
Set As Working Directory
Go To Working Directory
```


Documents and Apps

Open Shiny, R Markdown, knitr, Sweave, LaTeX, .Rd files and more in Source Pane

Check spelling Render output Choose output format Choose output location Insert code chunk

Jump to previous chunk Jump to next chunk Run selected lines Publish to server Show file outline

Access markdown guide at **Help > Markdown Quick Reference**

Jump to chunk Set knitr chunk options Run this and all previous code chunks Run this code chunk

```
17- ```{r pressure, echo=FALSE}
18- plot(pressure)
19- ```
20-
```

15:1 (Top Level) R Markdown

Rmarkdown

TEXT.CODE.OUTPUT.
(GET IT TOGETHER, PEOPLE.)



"Data comes in many formats, but R prefers just one: tidy data. "

- Garrett Grolemund

A large, faint, light blue watermark of the R logo is visible in the bottom right corner of the slide. It consists of a large 'R' inside a circle.

Tidy data



A data set is **tidy** iff:

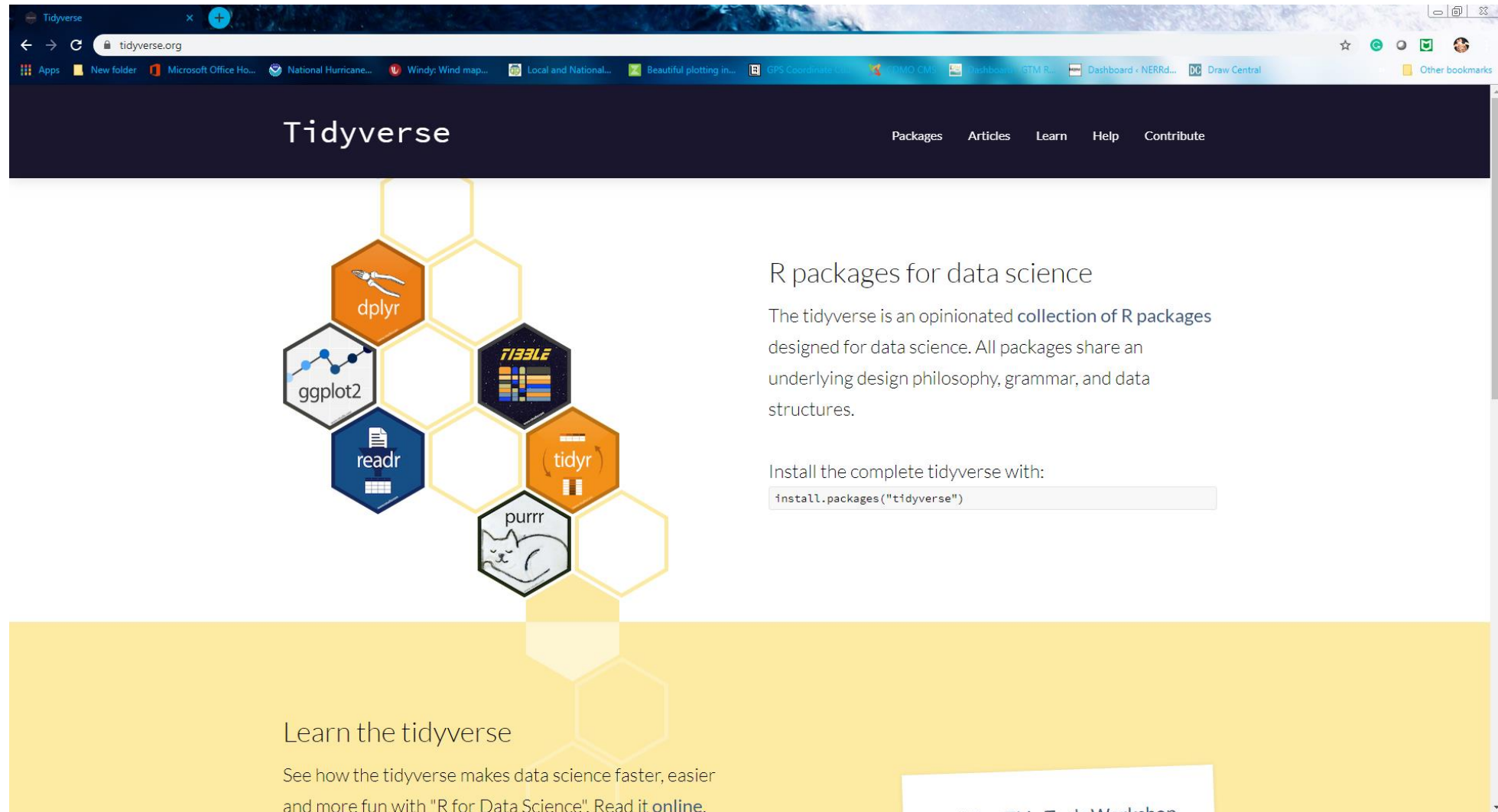
1. Each **variable** is in its own **column**
2. Each **observation** is in its own **row**
3. Each **value** is in its own **cell**

Also see these papers, in your “other resources” folder:

Wickham, 2014: *Tidy Data*

Broman and Woo, 2017: *Data Organization in Spreadsheets*

www.tidyverse.org



The screenshot shows the homepage of the tidyverse website. At the top is a dark blue navigation bar with the 'Tidyverse' logo on the left and links for 'Packages', 'Articles', 'Learn', 'Help', and 'Contribute' on the right. Below the navigation bar, on the left, is a cluster of hexagonal icons representing various R packages: dplyr (orange with a bird), ggplot2 (grey with a network diagram), readr (blue with a document), purrr (grey with a cat), tidyr (orange with a puzzle piece), and tibble (dark blue with a grid). To the right of these icons, the text reads 'R packages for data science' followed by a paragraph: 'The tidyverse is an opinionated collection of R packages designed for data science. All packages share an underlying design philosophy, grammar, and data structures.' Below this, it says 'Install the complete tidyverse with:' followed by a code box containing `install.packages("tidyverse")`. At the bottom, a yellow banner contains the text 'Learn the tidyverse' and 'See how the tidyverse makes data science faster, easier and more fun with "R for Data Science". Read it online.'

Tidyverse

Packages Articles Learn Help Contribute

R packages for data science

The tidyverse is an opinionated collection of R packages designed for data science. All packages share an underlying design philosophy, grammar, and data structures.

Install the complete tidyverse with:

```
install.packages("tidyverse")
```

Learn the tidyverse

See how the tidyverse makes data science faster, easier and more fun with "R for Data Science". Read it [online](#).