### PLOTS & FIGURES IN R

# INTO TO RAND SCRIPTING

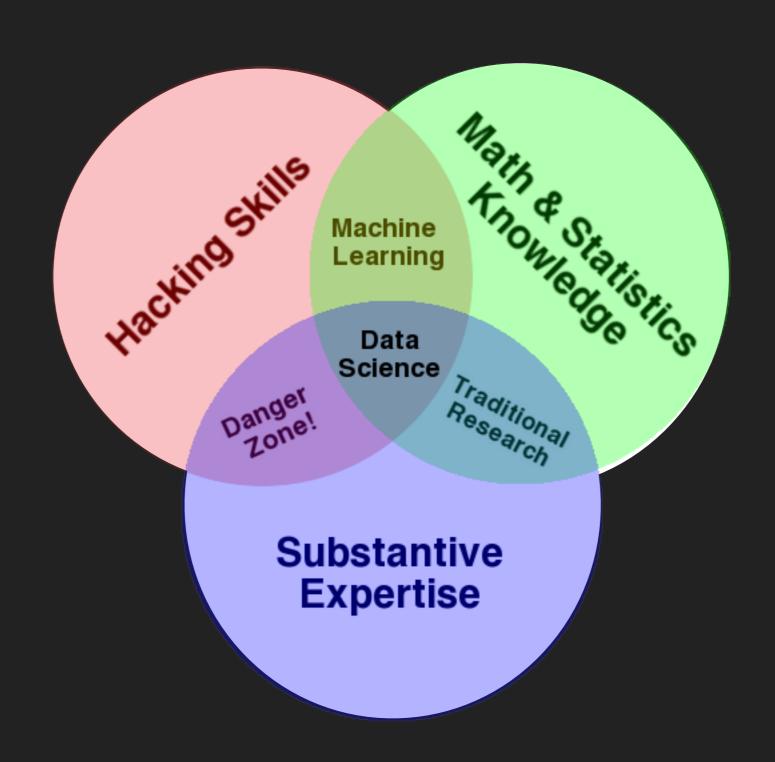
# **AGENDA**

- 1. Introductions
- 2. Seminar Overview
- 3. Introduction to R
- 4. Scripting for R

# 1 INTRODUCTIONS

# 2 SEMINAR OVERVIEW

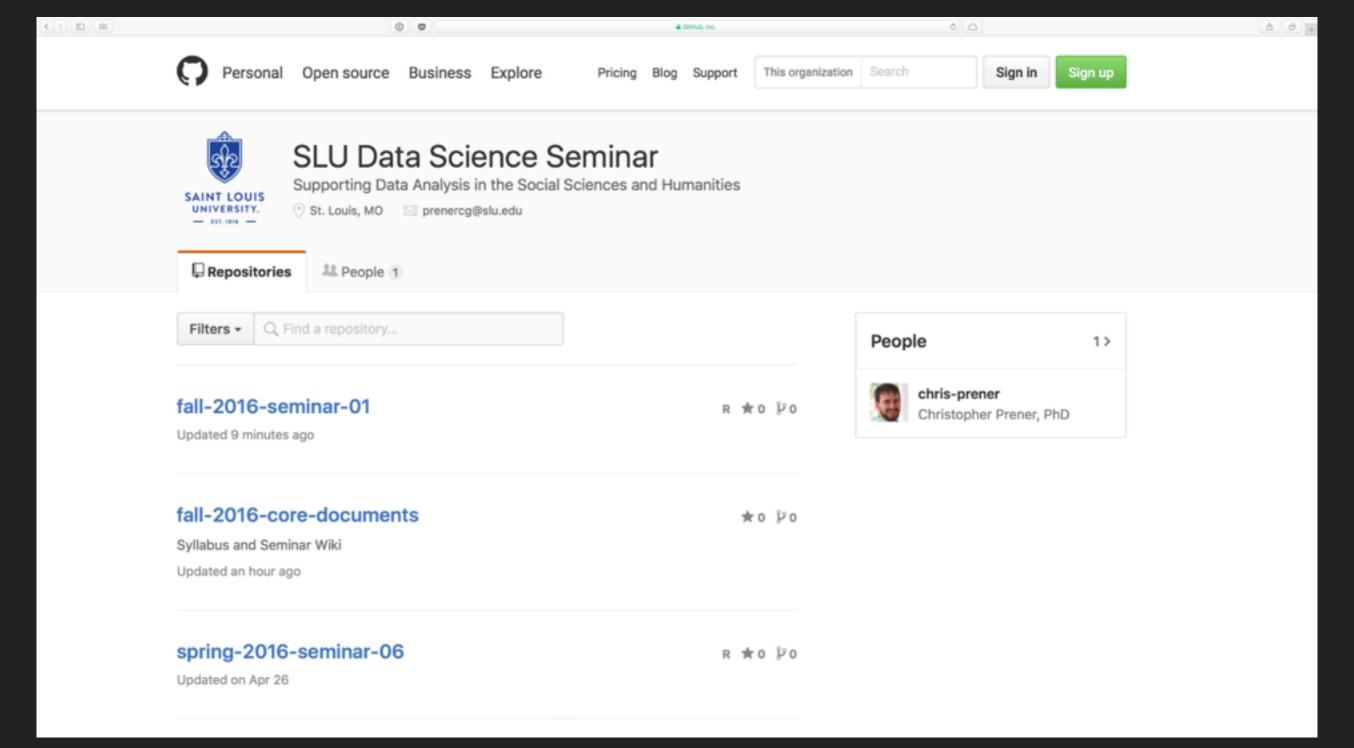
# WHAT IS DATA SCIENCE?



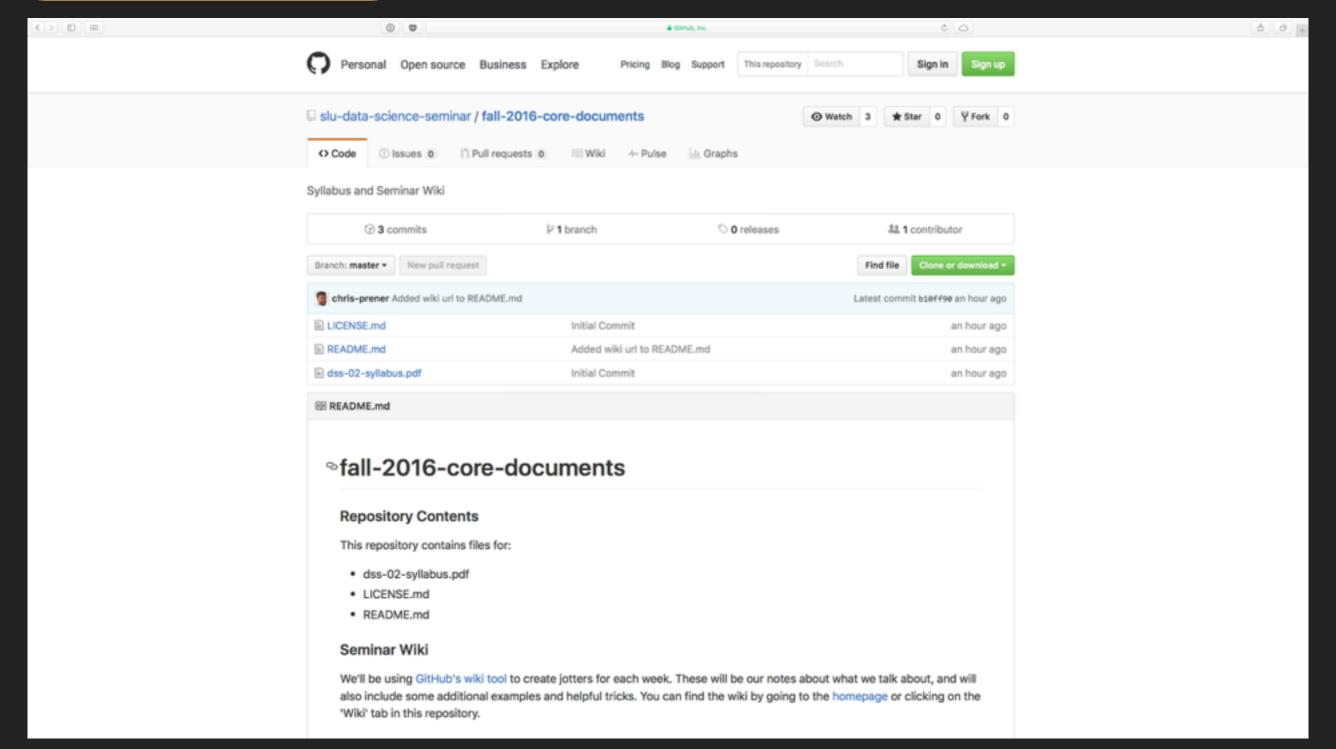
# SEMINAR OVERVIEW



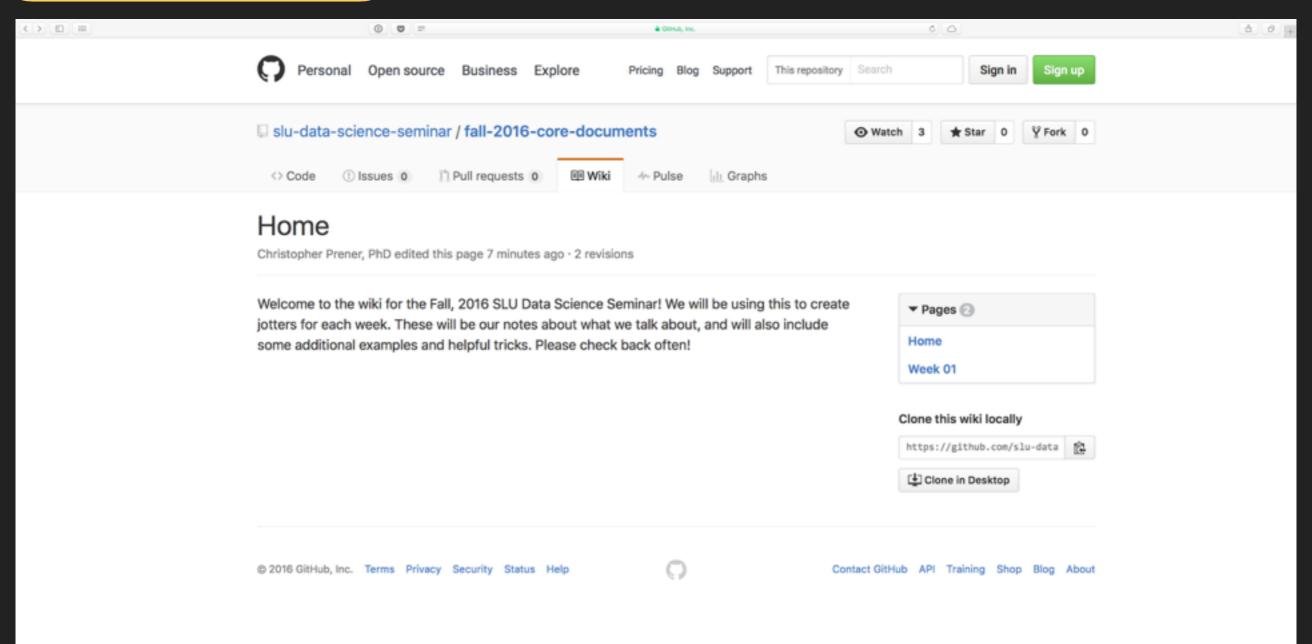




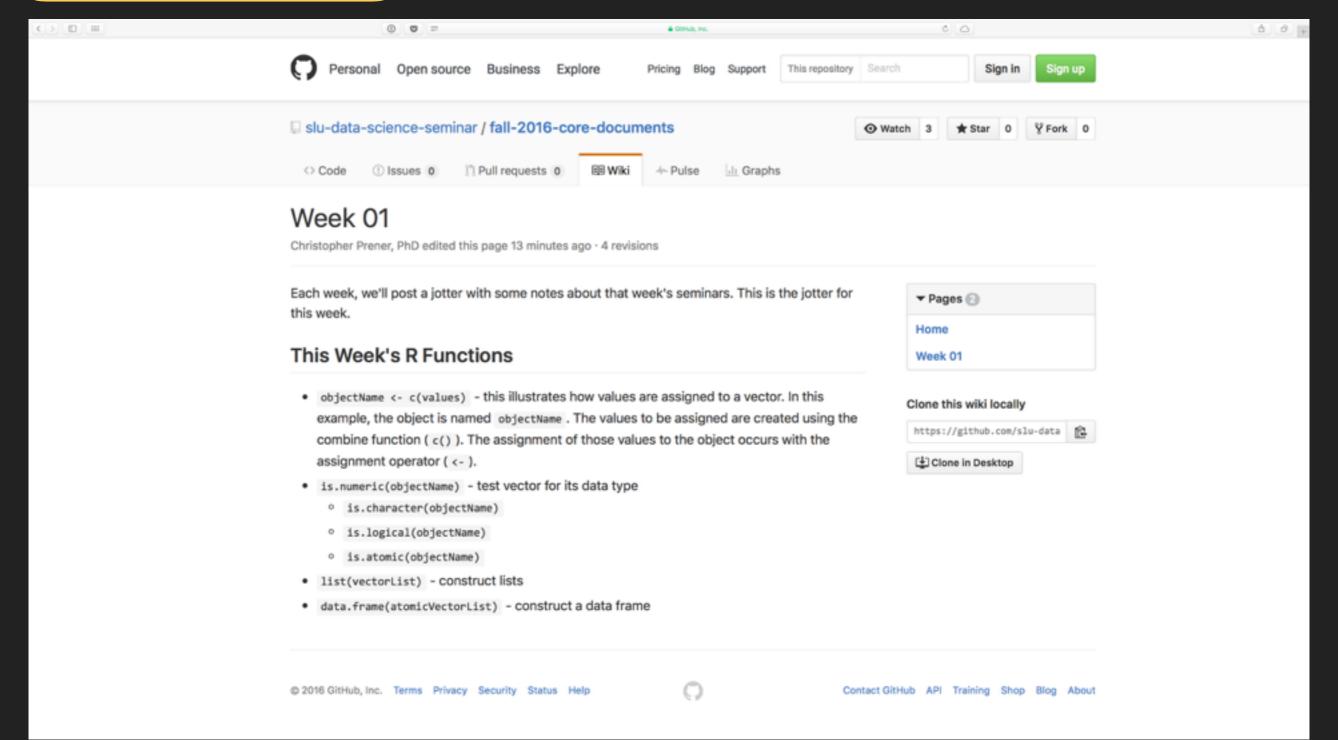












# 3 INTRO TO R

## DEMANDS OF STATS PACKAGES



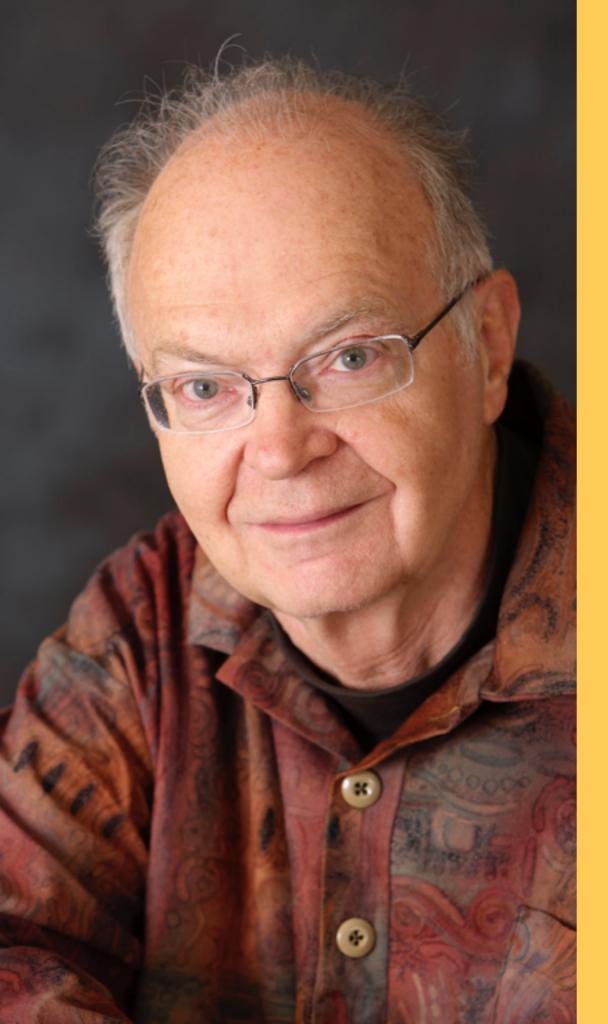
Precision Required

IMPLICIT CONTRACT WITH THE COMPUTER / SCRIPTING LANGUAGE: COMPUTER WILL DO TEDIOUS COMPUTATION FOR YOU. IN RETURN, YOU WILL BE COMPLETELY PRECISE IN YOUR INSTRUCTIONS. TYPOS MATTER. CASE MATTERS. GET BETTER AT TYPING.

# Jenny Bryan, PhD

University of British Columbia Stats/Data Science Prof

# 4 SCRIPTING FORR



LET US CHANGE OUR TRADITIONAL ATTITUDE TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF PROGRAMS: INSTEAD OF IMAGINING THAT OUR MAIN TASK IS TO INSTRUCT A COMPUTER WHAT TO DO, LET US CONCENTRATE RATHER ON EXPLAINING TO HUMANS WHAT WE WANT THE COMPUTER TO DO.

### Donald E. Knuth

**Stanford University Computer Scientist** 

## NAMING CONVENTIONS COUNT

- Be consistent with how you name objects
- Names should be intuitive
- A vector representing gender should ideally be named 'gender', not z4
- Names should be formatted consistently:

some\_people\_use\_snake\_case
other.people.use.periods

iUseCamelCase

## DOCUMENTATION COUNTS

```
# This is a comment. Comments are highlighted green. There are no
# multi-line comments. If you want to continue writing a comment
# you need a new number sign. Use comments extensively!
# These are examples of dividers:
# Dividers make your code easier to read. Use them!
```