

Getting Started with R

Back to Basics

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Analysis and Data Tools for Science



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These are me and my creatures 🐱



This is my garden 🌲



Introductions

Dr. Steffi LaZerte

- Background in Biology (Animal Behaviour)
- Working with R since 2007
- Professional R programmer/consultant since 2017
- [rOpenSci](#) Community Assistant



What about you?

- Name
- Background (Role, Area of study, etc.)
- Familiarity with R or Programming
- Creatures (furry, feathery, scaley, green or otherwise)?



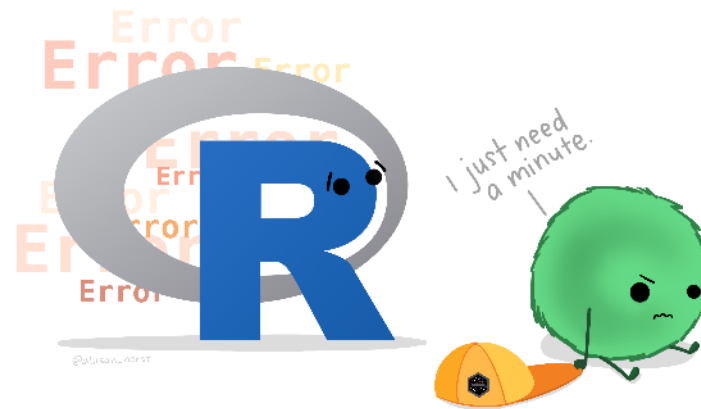
About this Workshop

Format

- I will provide you tools and workflow to get started with R
- We'll have hands-on activities, lectures, and demonstrations

R is hard: But have no fear!

- Don't expect to remember everything!
- Copy/Paste is your friend (never apologize for using it!)
- Consider this workshop a resource to return to



What is R?

RStudio vs. R



RStudio



R

- **RStudio** is not **R**
- RStudio is a User Interface or IDE (integrated development environment)
 - (i.e., Makes coding simpler)

Open RStudio

R is a Programming language

A programming **language** is a way to give instructions in order to get a computer to do something

- You need to know the language (i.e., the code)
- Computers don't know what you mean, only what you type (unfortunately)
- Spelling, punctuation, and capitalization all matter!

For example

R, what is 56 times 5.8?

```
56 * 5.8
```

```
[1] 324.8
```


Use code to tell R what to do

R, what is the average of numbers 1, 2, 3, 4?

```
mean(c(1, 2, 3, 4))
```

```
[1] 2.5
```

R, save this value for later

```
steffis_mean <- mean(c(1, 2, 3, 4))
```

R, multiply this value by 6

```
steffis_mean * 6
```

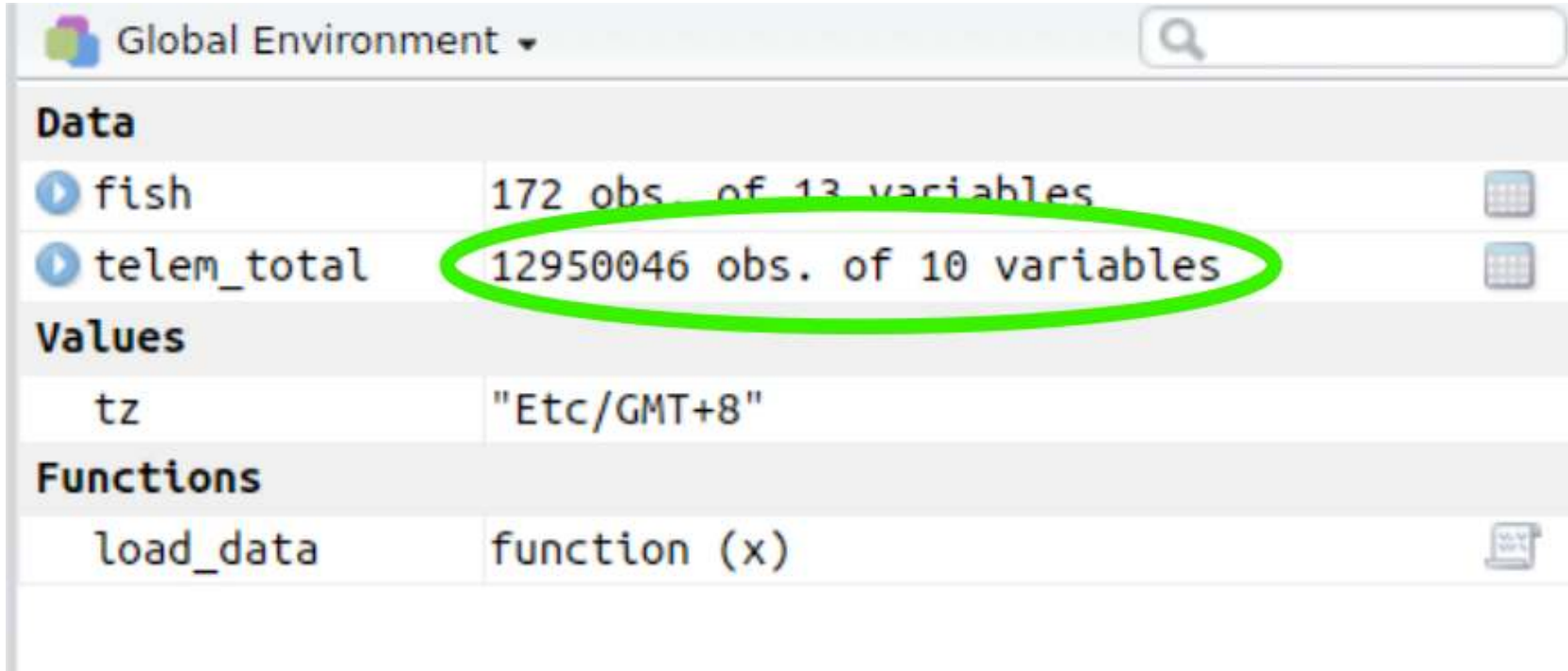
```
[1] 15
```

Why R?

R is hard

```
# Get in circle around city
circle <- data.frame()
cutoff <- 10
for(i in unique(gps$region)) {
  n <- nrow(gps[gps$region == i,]) ##number of IDs
  if(i == "wil") tmp <- geocode("Williams Lake, Canada")
  if(i == "kam") tmp <- geocode("Kamloops, Canada")
  if(i == "kel") tmp <- geocode("Kelowna, Canada")
  temp <- data.frame()
  for(a in 1:n){
    if(a <= cutoff) temp <- rbind(temp, gcDestination(lon = tmp$lon,
                                                       lat = tmp$lat,
                                                       bearing = (a*(360/(cutoff))-360/(cutoff)),
                                                       dist = 20,
                                                       dist.units = "km",
                                                       model = "WGS84"))
    if(a > cutoff) temp <- rbind(temp, gcDestination(lon = tmp$lon,
                                                       lat = tmp$lat,
                                                       bearing = ((a-cutoff)*(360/(max(table(gps$region))-10))-360/(max(table(gps$region))-cutoff)),
                                                       dist = 35,
                                                       dist.units = "km",
                                                       model = "WGS84"))
  }
  circle <- rbind(circle, cbind(temp,
                                region = i,
                                hab = gps$hab[gps$region == i],
                                spl = gps$spl.orig[gps$region == i],
```

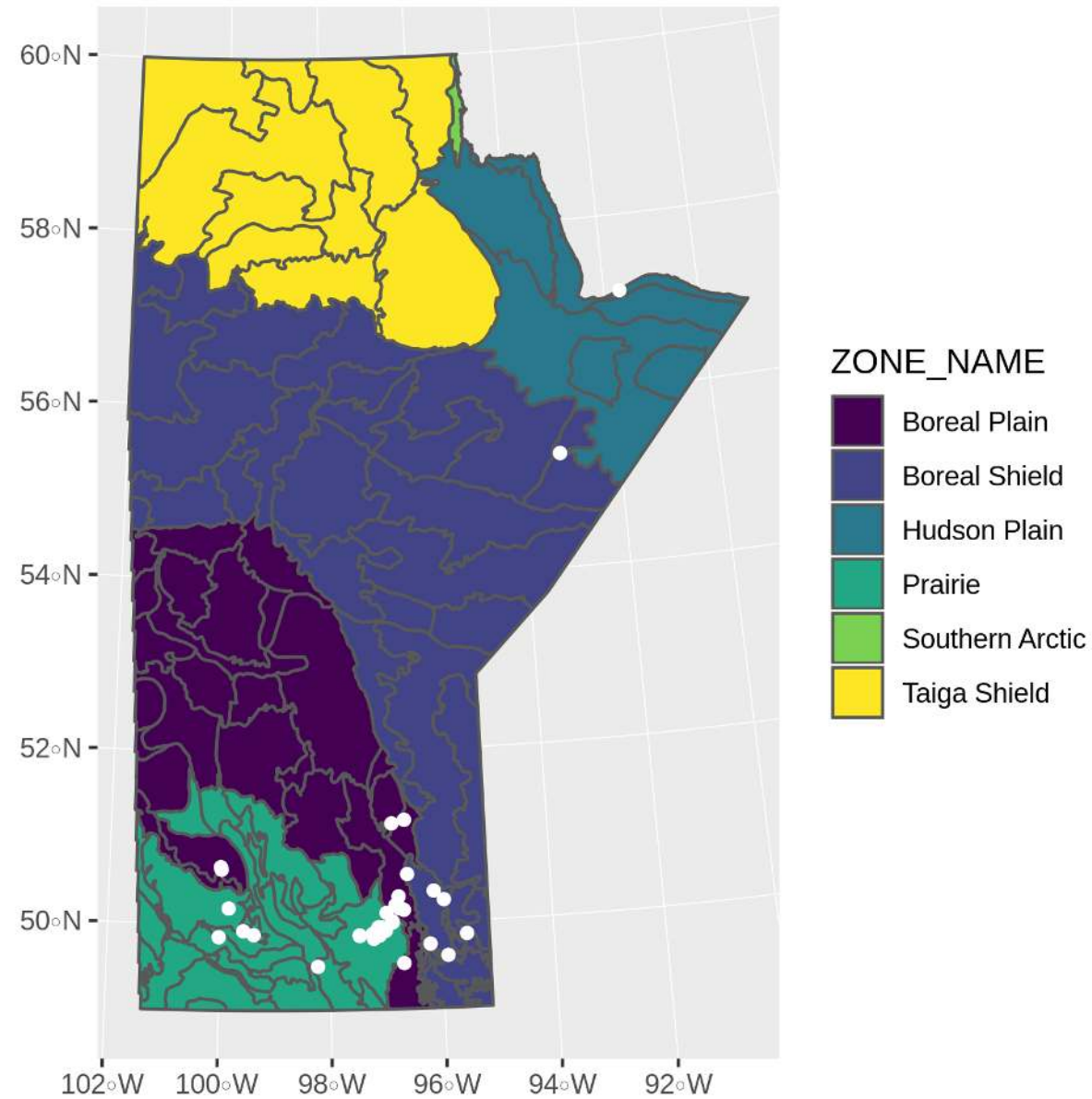
But R is powerful (and reproducible)!



The screenshot shows the R Global Environment window. At the top, there is a search bar and a dropdown menu labeled 'Global Environment'. Below this, the environment is organized into sections: 'Data', 'Values', and 'Functions'. In the 'Data' section, two objects are listed: 'fish' with 172 observations and 13 variables, and 'telem_total' with 12950046 observations and 10 variables. The 'telem_total' entry is circled in green. In the 'Values' section, the 'tz' variable is shown with the value 'Etc/GMT+8'. In the 'Functions' section, the 'load_data' function is shown as a function of 'x'.

Global Environment	
Data	
fish	172 obs. of 13 variables
telem_total	12950046 obs. of 10 variables
Values	
tz	"Etc/GMT+8"
Functions	
load_data	function (x)

R is also beautiful



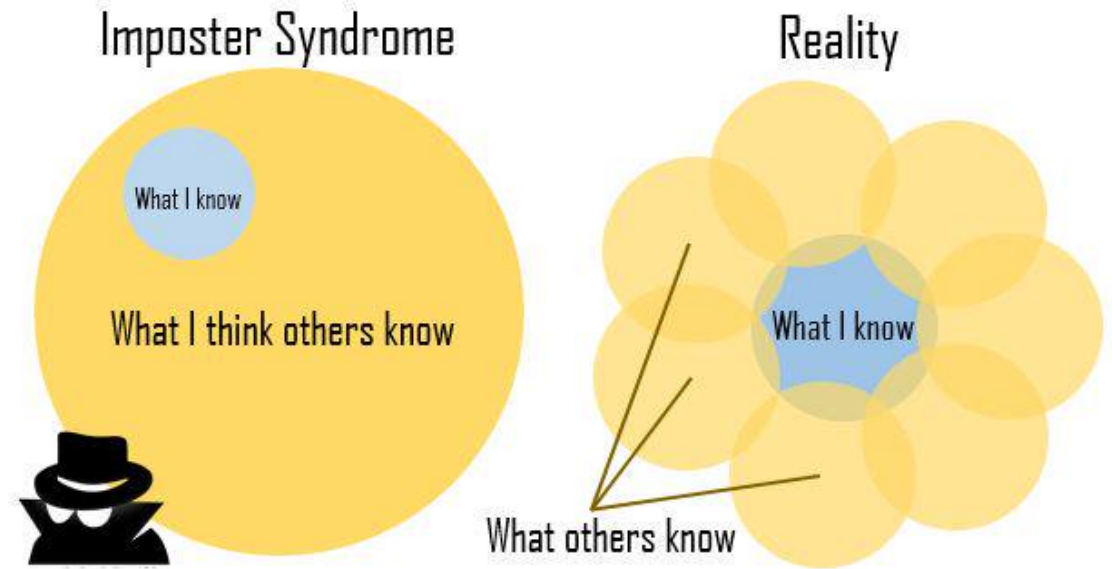
R is affordable (i.e., free!)

R is available as Free Software under the terms of the [Free Software Foundation's GNU General Public License](#) in source code form. It compiles and runs on a wide variety of UNIX platforms and similar systems (including FreeBSD and Linux), Windows and MacOS.

Impostor Syndrome

A large, stylized logo of the letter 'R' in blue, with a gray oval shape behind it, positioned behind the word 'Impostor'.

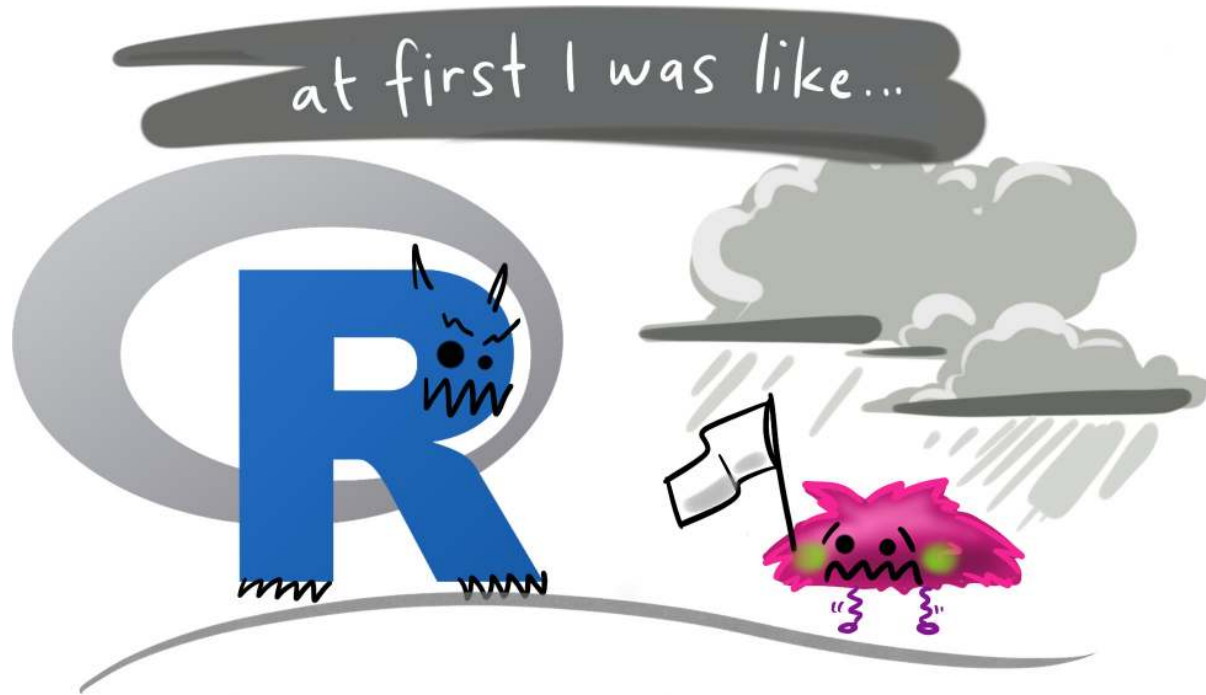
Impostor Syndrome



Moral of the story?

Make friends, code in groups, learn together and don't beat yourself up

The Goal



About R

Code, Output, Scripts

Code

- The actual commands

Output

- The result of running code or a script

Script

- A text file full of code that you want to run
- You should always keep your code in a script

For example:

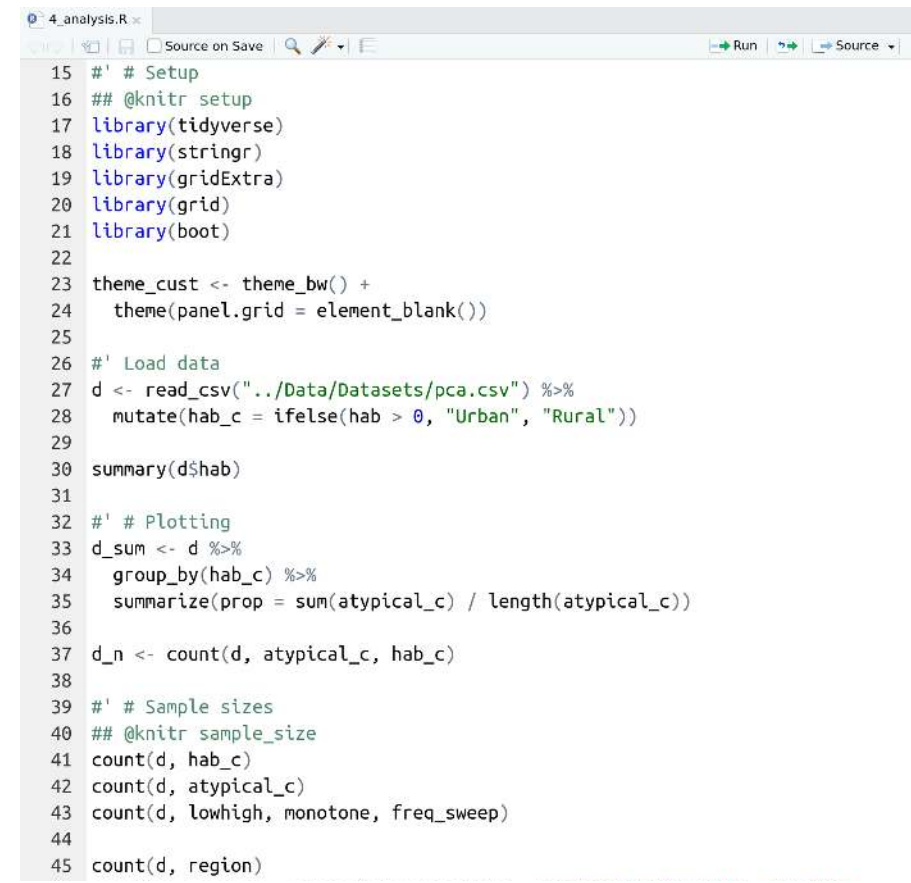
```
mean(c(1, 2, 3, 4))
```

Code

```
[1] 2.5
```

Output

Script



```
4_analysis.R x
Source on Save
Run
Source

15 #' # Setup
16 ## @knitr setup
17 library(tidyverse)
18 library(stringr)
19 library(gridExtra)
20 library(grid)
21 library(boot)
22
23 theme_cust <- theme_bw() +
24   theme(panel.grid = element_blank())
25
26 #' Load data
27 d <- read_csv("../Data/Datasets/pca.csv") %>%
28   mutate(hab_c = ifelse(hab > 0, "Urban", "Rural"))
29
30 summary(d$hab)
31
32 #' # Plotting
33 d_sum <- d %>%
34   group_by(hab_c) %>%
35   summarize(prop = sum(atypical_c) / length(atypical_c))
36
37 d_n <- count(d, atypical_c, hab_c)
38
39 #' # Sample sizes
40 ## @knitr sample_size
41 count(d, hab_c)
42 count(d, atypical_c)
43 count(d, lowhigh, monotone, freq_sweep)
44
45 count(d, region)
```

RStudio Features

Projects

- Handles working directories
- Organizes your work

Changing Options: Tools > Global Options

- General > Restore RData into workspace at startup (NO!)
- General > Save workspace to on exit (NEVER!)
- Code > Insert matching parens/quotes (Personal preference)

Let's change some options
in RStudio!

Packages

- Can use the package manager to install packages
- Can use the manager to load them as well, but not recommended

Getting Ready

 Open New File

(make sure you're in the RStudio Project)

 Write `library(tidyverse)` at the top

 Save this new script

(consider names like `intro.R` or `1_getting_started.R`)

Your first *real* code!

First Code

```
1 # First load the packages
2 library(palmerpenguins)
3 library(ggplot2)
4
5 # Now create the figure
6 ggplot(data = penguins, aes(x = body_mass_g, y = bill_length_mm, colour = species)) +
7   geom_point()
```

1. Copy/paste or type this into the **script** window in RStudio

- You may have to go to File > New File > R Script

2. Click on the **first line of code**

3. Run the code

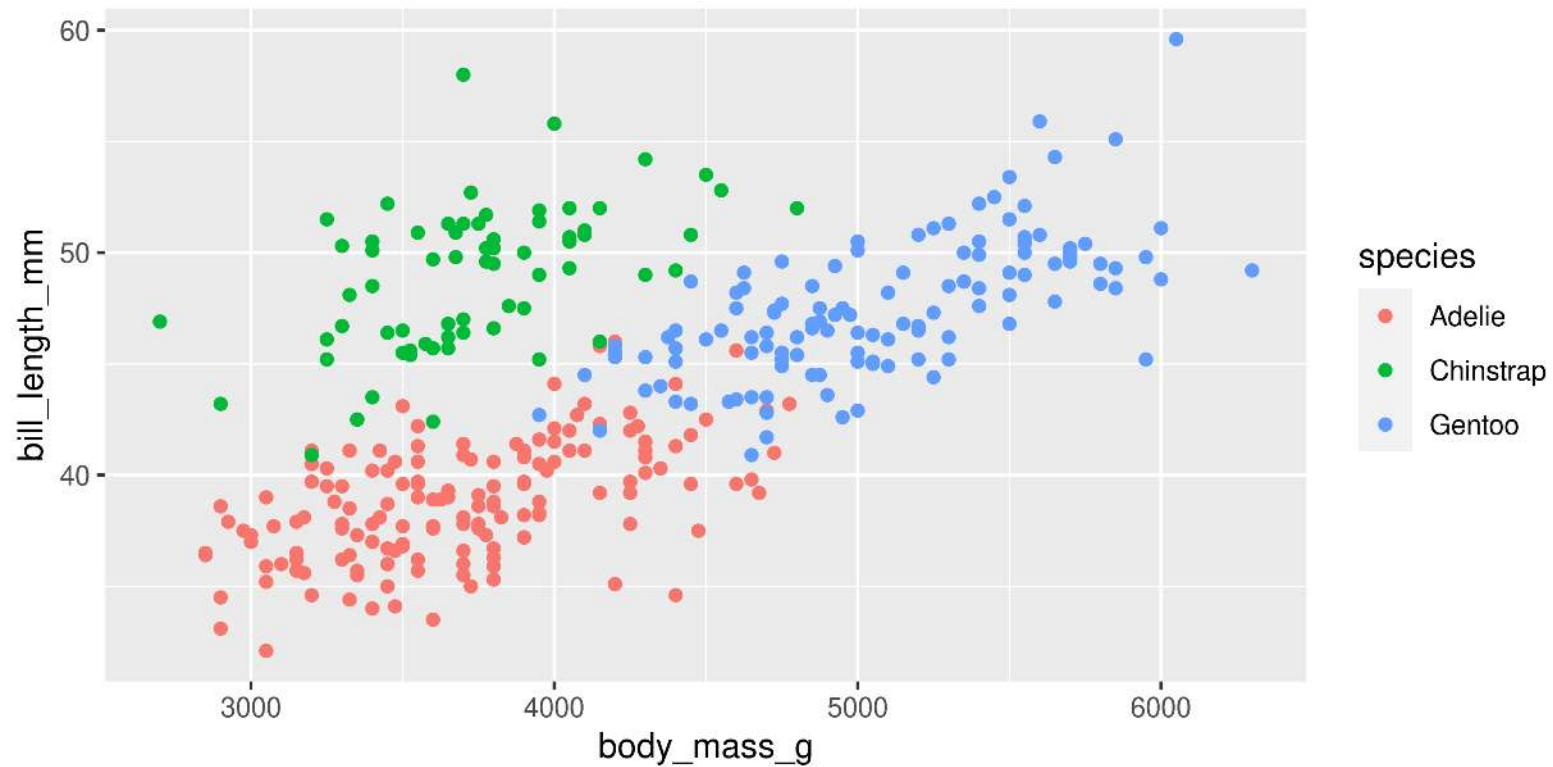
- Click 'Run' button (upper right) **or**
- Use the short-cut **Ctrl-Enter**

4. Repeat until all the code has run

First Code

```
1 # First load the packages
2 library(palmerpenguins)
3 library(ggplot2)
4
5 # Now create the figure
6 ggplot(data = penguins, aes(x = body_mass_g, y = bill_length_mm, colour = species)) +
7   geom_point()
```

Warning: Removed 2 rows containing missing values (`geom_point()`).

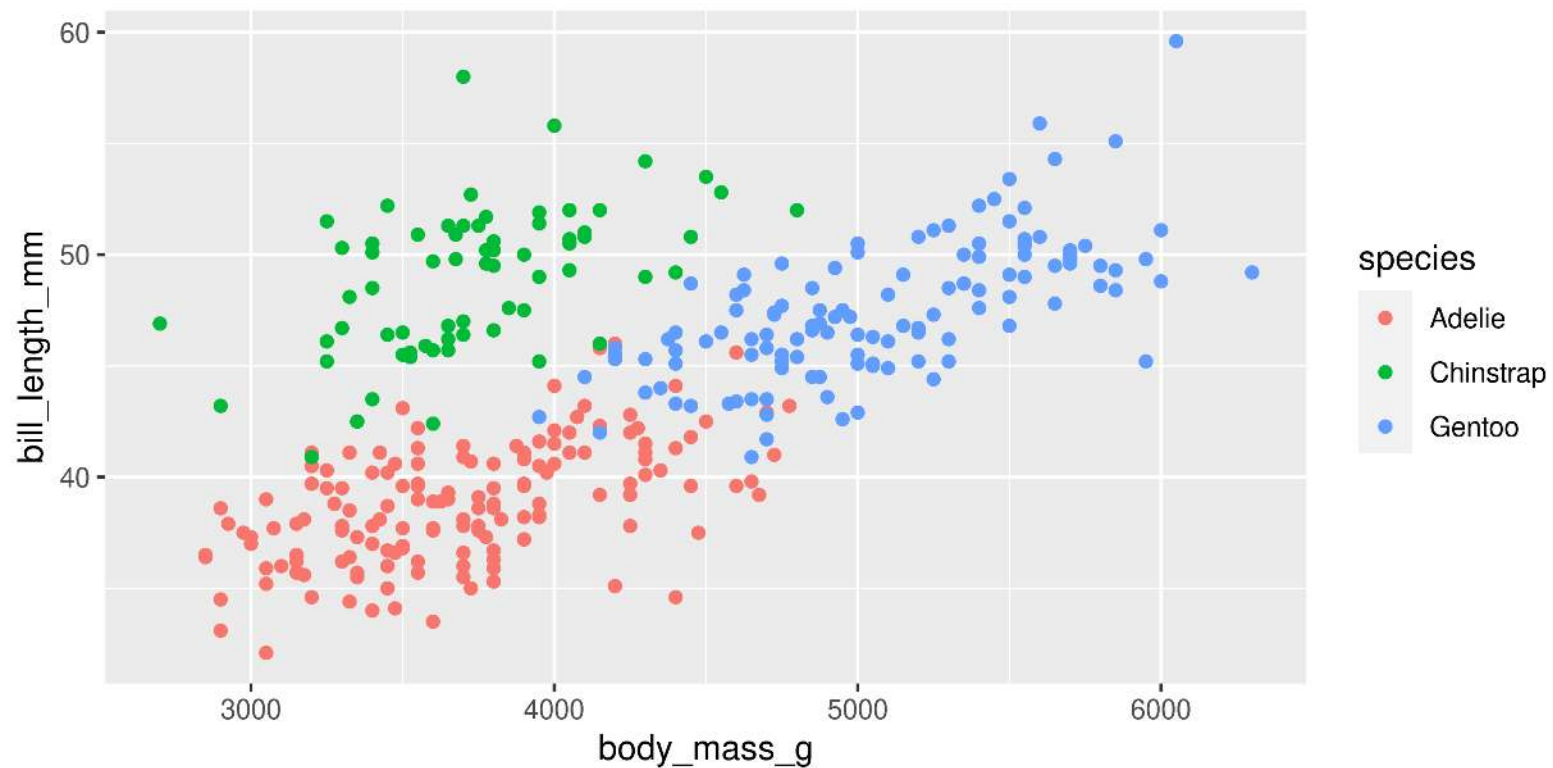


First Code

```
1 # First load the packages
2 library(palmerpenguins)
3 library(ggplot2)
4
5 # Now create the figure
6 ggplot(data = penguins, aes(x = body_mass_g, y = bill_length_mm, colour = species)) +
7   geom_point()
```

Packages
ggplot2 and palmerpenguins

Warning: Removed 2 rows containing missing values (`geom_point()`).

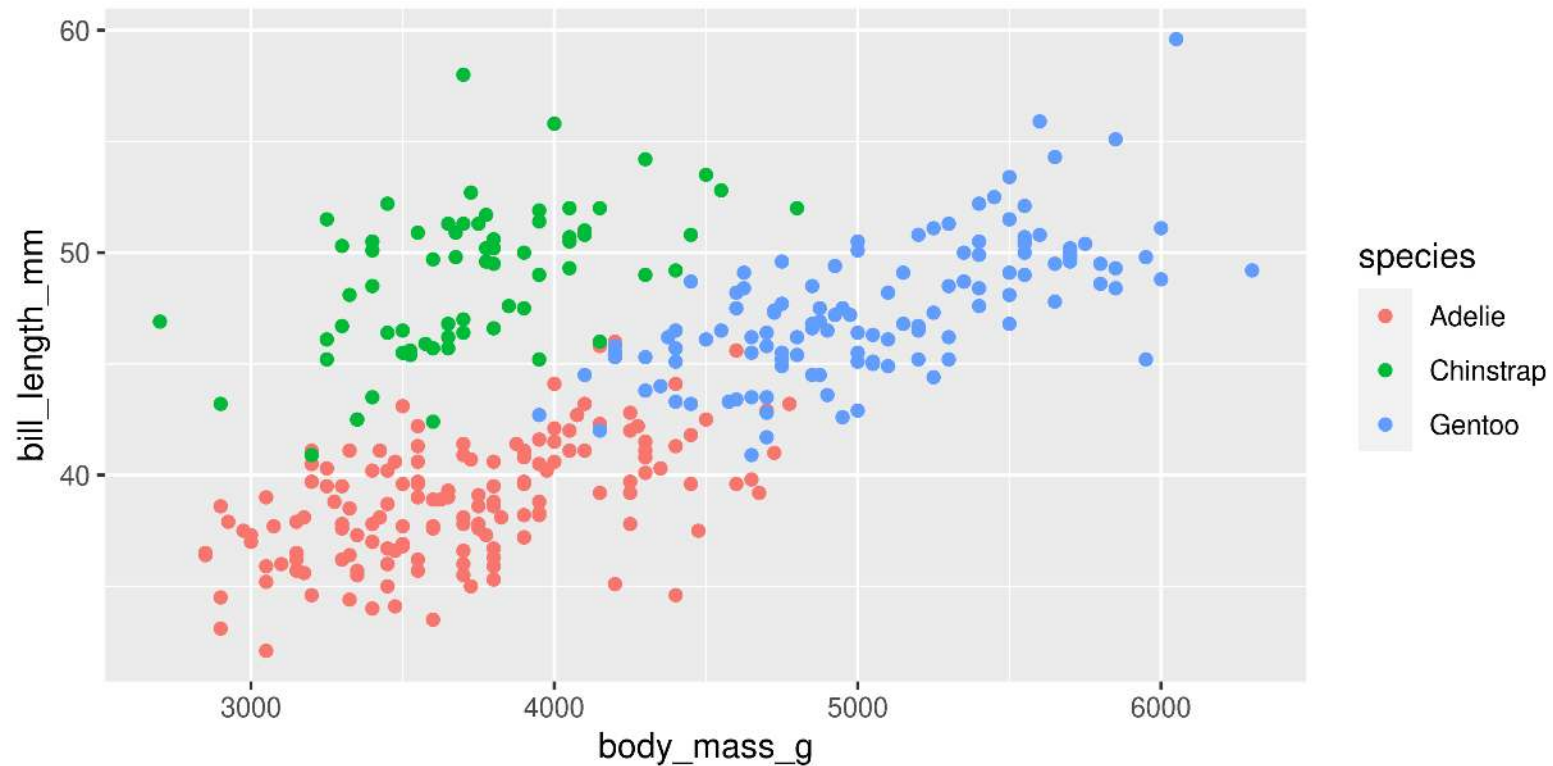


First Code

```
1 # First load the packages
2 library(palmerpenguins)
3 library(ggplot2)
4
5 # Now create the figure
6 ggplot(data = penguins, aes(x = body_mass_g, y = bill_length_mm, colour = species)) +
7   geom_point()
```

Functions
`library()`, `ggplot()`, `aes()`,
`geom_point()`

Warning: Removed 2 rows containing missing values (`geom_point()`).

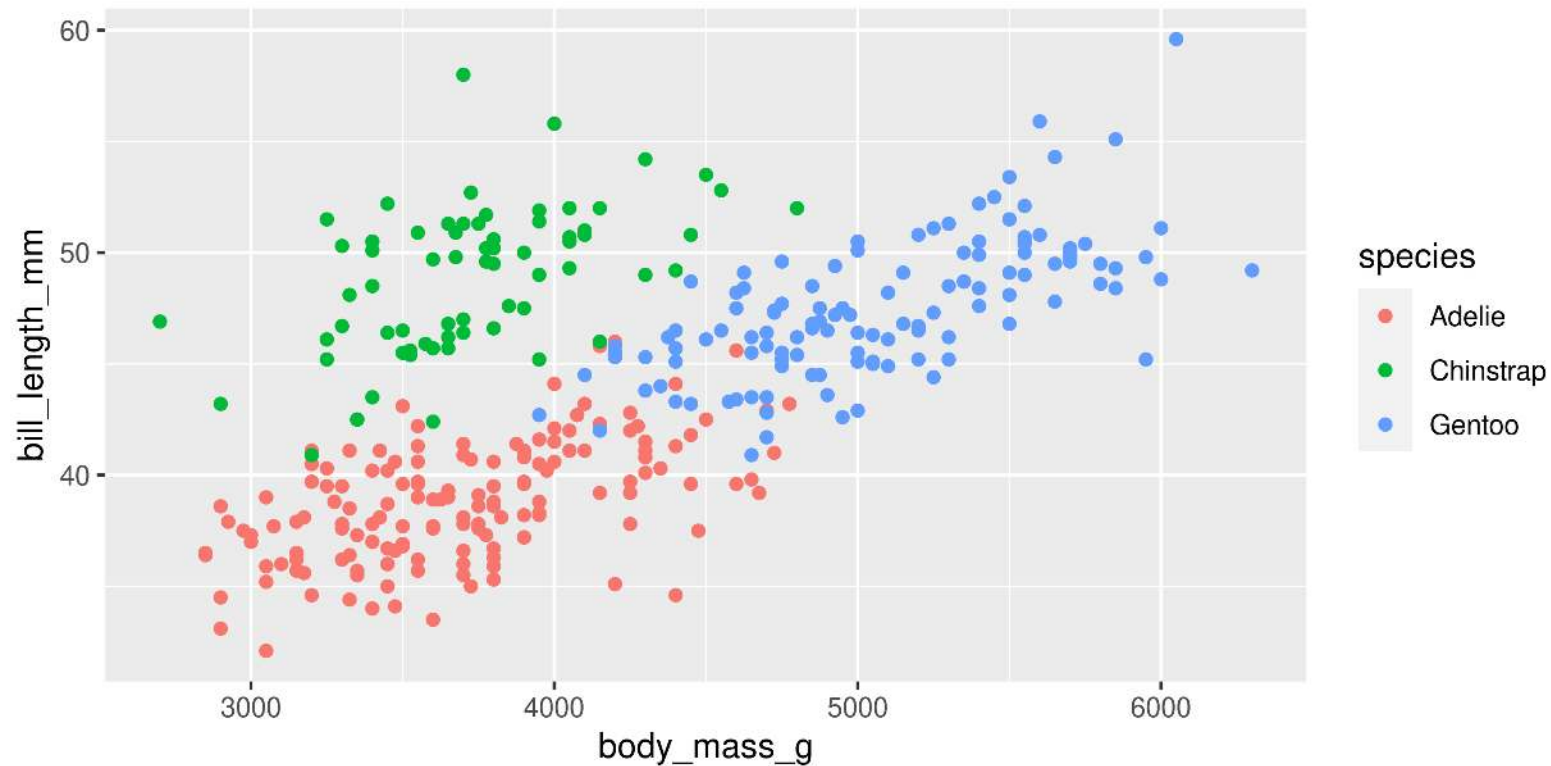


First Code

```
1 # First load the packages
2 library(palmerpenguins)
3 library(ggplot2)
4
5 # Now create the figure
6 ggplot(data = penguins, aes(x = body_mass_g, y = bill_length_mm, colour = species)) +
7   geom_point()
```

Warning: Removed 2 rows containing missing values (`geom_point()`).

+
(Specific to
ggplot)

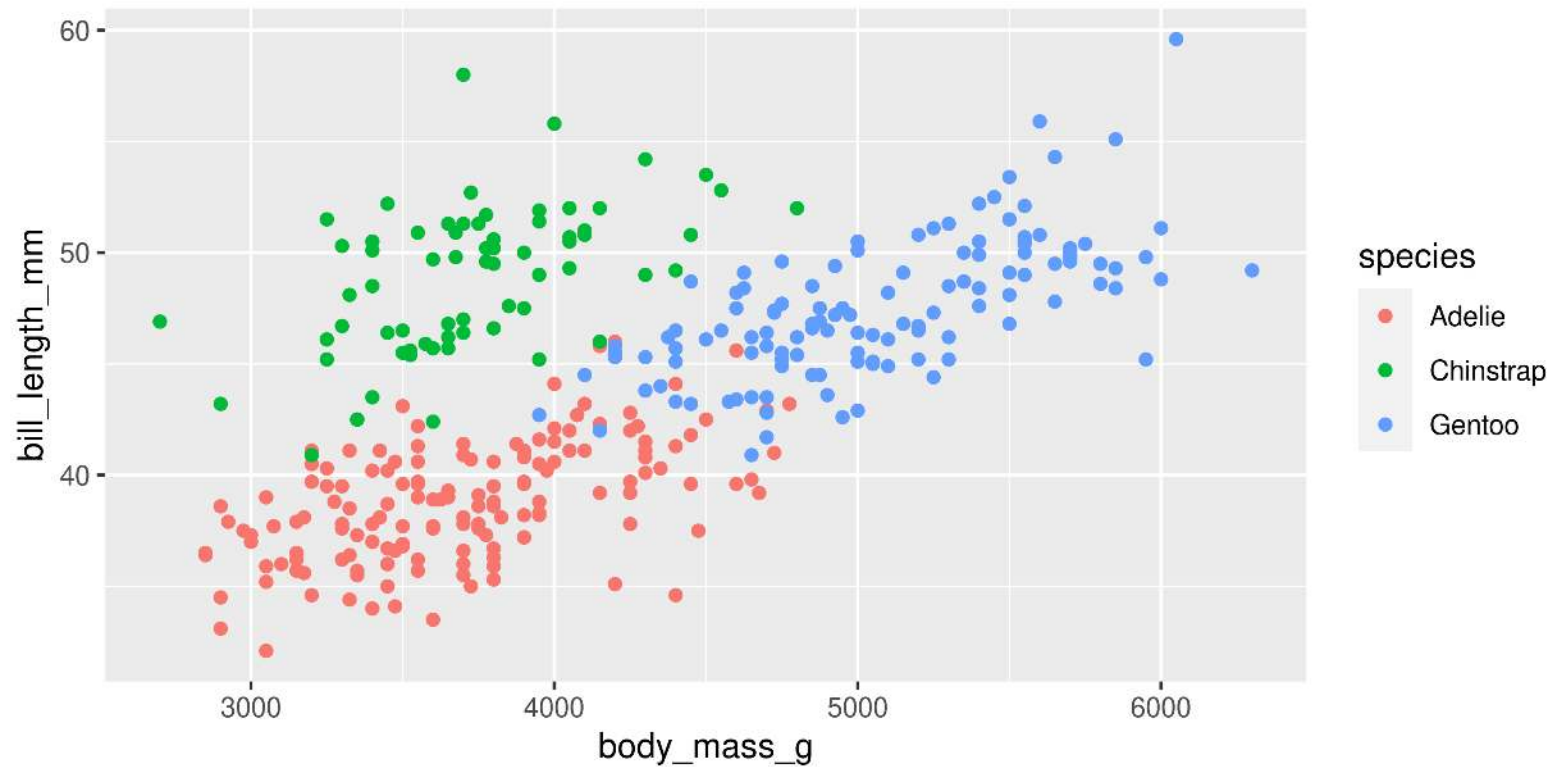


First Code

```
1 # First load the packages
2 library(palmerpenguins)
3 library(ggplot2)
4
5 # Now create the figure
6 ggplot(data = penguins, aes(x = body_mass_g, y = bill_length_mm, colour = species)) +
7   geom_point()
```

Warning: Removed 2 rows containing missing values (`geom_point()`).

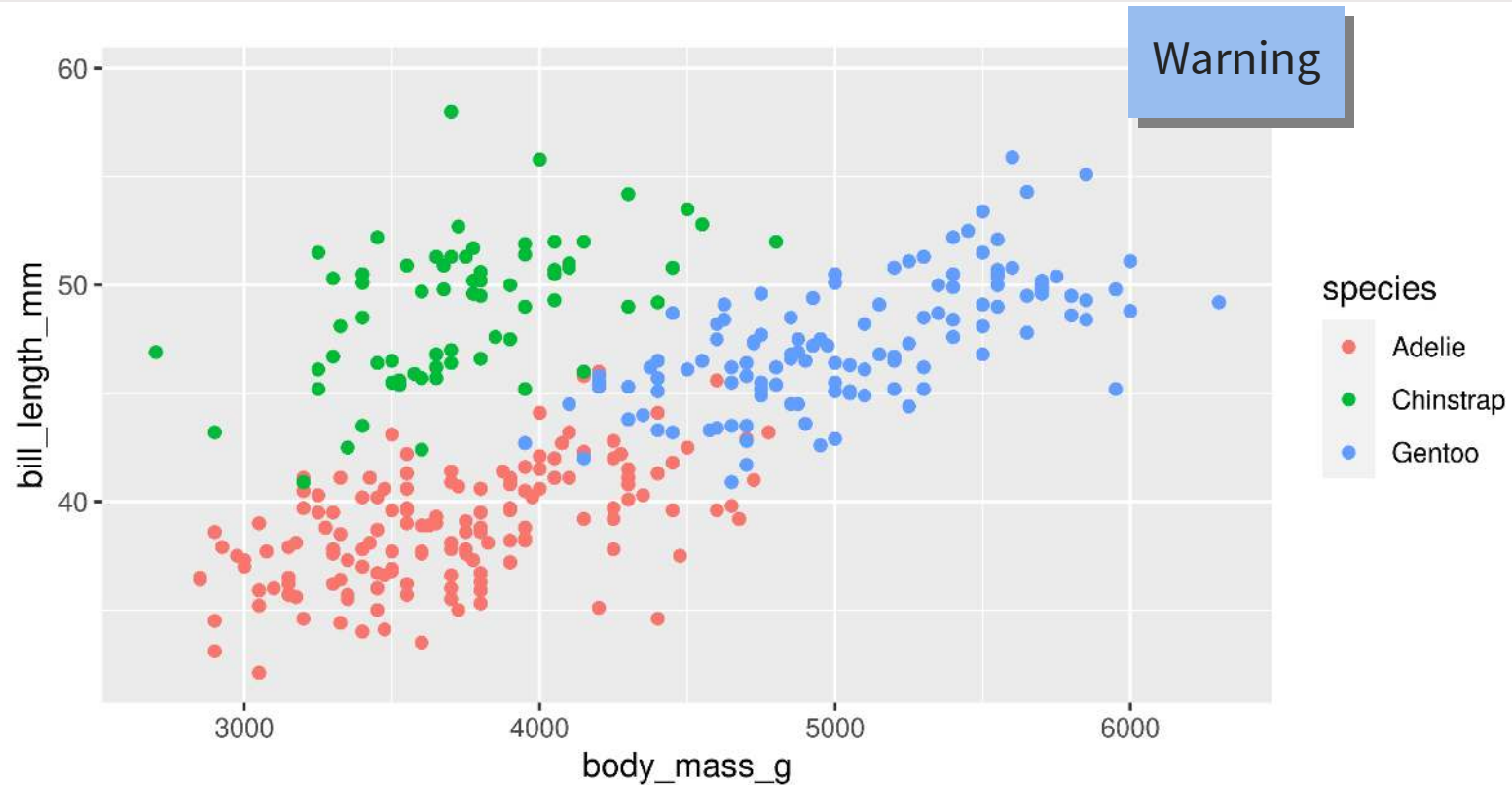
Figure!



First Code

```
1 # First load the packages
2 library(palmerpenguins)
3 library(ggplot2)
4
5 # Now create the figure
6 ggplot(data = penguins, aes(x = body_mass_g, y = bill_length_mm, colour = species)) +
7   geom_point()
```

Warning: Removed 2 rows containing missing values (`geom_point()`).

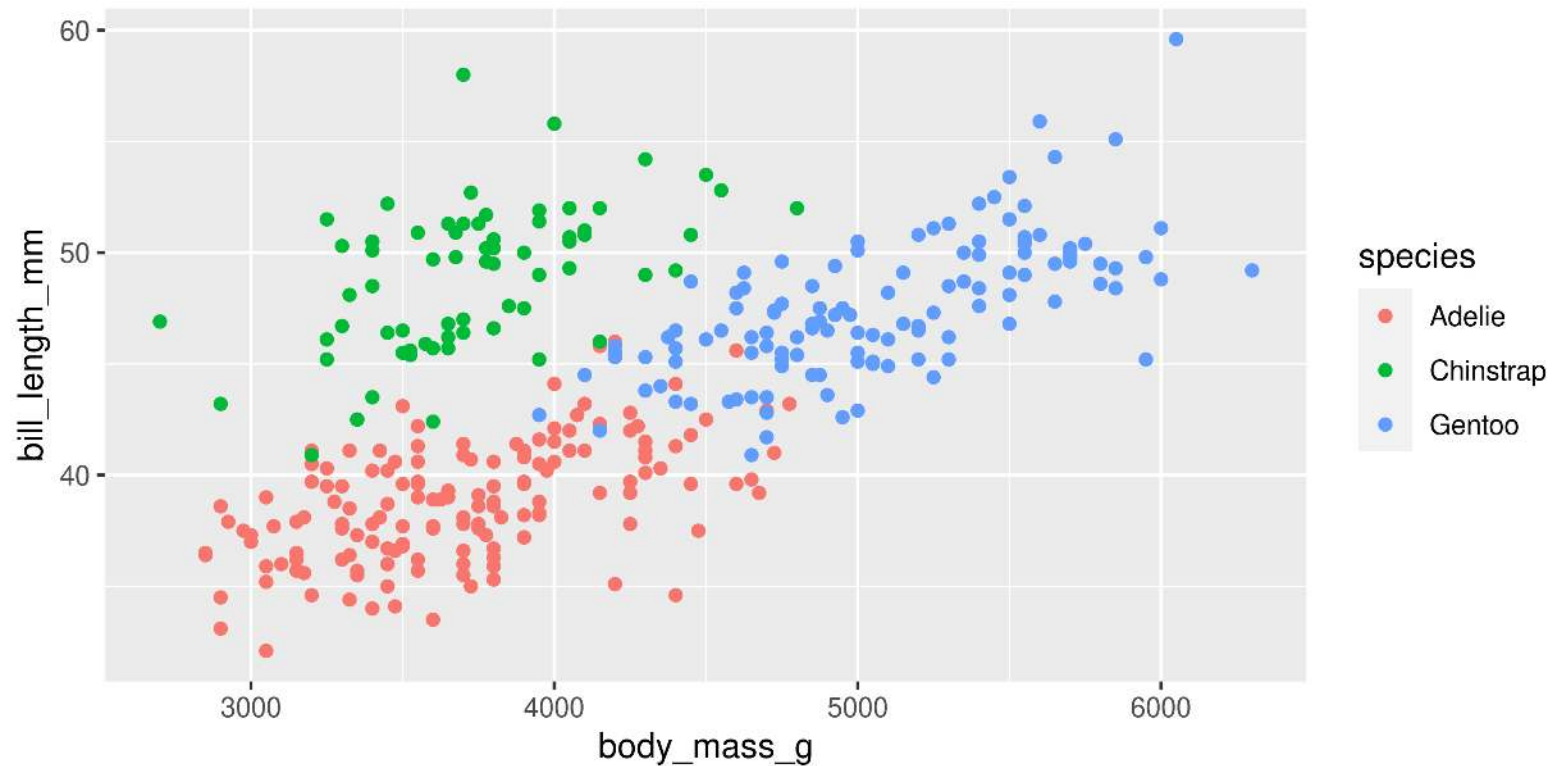


First Code

```
1 # First load the packages
2 library(palmerpenguins)
3 library(ggplot2)
4
5 # Now create the figure
6 ggplot(data = penguins, aes(x = body_mass_g, y = bill_length_mm, colour = species)) +
7   geom_point()
```

Comments

Warning: Removed 2 rows containing missing values (`geom_point()`).



R Basics: Objects

Objects are *things* in the environment
(Check out the **Environment** pane in RStudio)

functions()

Do things, Return things

Does something but returns nothing

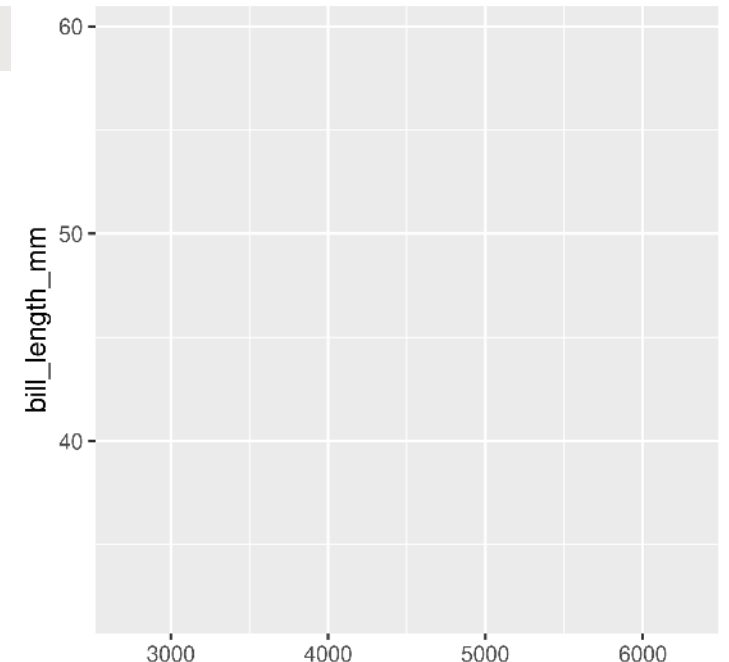
e.g., `library()` - Loads an R package so we can use its functions and other objects it supplies

```
1 library(palmerpenguins)
```

Does something and returns something

e.g., `ggplot()` - Creates and returns a basic plot

```
1 ggplot(data = penguins, aes(x = body_mass_g, y = bill_length_mm))
```



functions()

- Functions can take **arguments** (think ‘options’)
- **data, x, y, colour**

```
1 ggplot(data = penguins, aes(x = body_mass_g, y = bill_length_mm, colour = species)) +  
2   geom_point()
```

- Arguments defined by **name** or by **position**
- With correct position, do not need to specify by name

By name:

```
1 mean(x = c(1, 5, 10))
```

```
[1] 5.333333
```

By order:

```
1 mean(c(1, 5, 10))
```

```
[1] 5.333333
```

functions()

Watch out for ‘hidden’ arguments

By name:

```
1 mean(x = c(1, 5, 10, NA),  
2      na.rm = TRUE)
```

```
[1] 5.333333
```

By order:

```
1 mean(c(1, 5, 10, NA),  
2      TRUE)
```

```
Error in mean.default(c(1, 5, 10, NA), TRUE): 'trim' must be  
numeric of length one
```

This error states that we’ve assigned the argument **trim** to a non-valid argument

Where did **trim** come from?

R documentation

1 ?mean

mean {base}

R Documentation

Arithmetic Mean

Description

Generic function for the (trimmed) arithmetic mean.

Usage

```
mean(x, ...)
```

```
## Default S3 method:
```

```
mean(x, trim = 0, na.rm = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| <code>x</code> | An R object. Currently there are methods for numeric/logical vectors and date , date-time and time interval objects. Complex vectors are allowed for <code>trim = 0</code> , only. |
| <code>trim</code> | the fraction (0 to 0.5) of observations to be trimmed from each end of <code>x</code> before the mean is computed. Values of <code>trim</code> outside that range are taken as the nearest endpoint. |
| <code>na.rm</code> | a logical value indicating whether NA values should be stripped before the computation proceeds. |
| <code>...</code> | further arguments passed to or from other methods. |

Data

- Generally kept in `vectors` or `data.frames` (also `tibbles`)
- These are objects with names (like functions)
- Here are two **built-in** examples (part of R)

Vector (1 dimension)

1	month.name
[1]	"January" "February" "March"
[4]	"April" "May" "June"
[7]	"July" "August" "September"
[10]	"October" "November" "December"

Data frame (2 dimensions)

1	mtcars
	mpg cyl disp hp drat wt qsec vs
	Mazda RX4 21.0 6 160.0 110 3.90 2.620 16.46 0
	Mazda RX4 Wag 21.0 6 160.0 110 3.90 2.875 17.02 0
	Datsun 710 22.8 4 108.0 93 3.85 2.320 18.61 1
	Hornet 4 Drive 21.4 6 258.0 110 3.08 3.215 19.44 1
	Hornet Sportabout 18.7 8 360.0 175 3.15 3.440 17.02 0
	Valiant 18.1 6 225.0 105 2.76 3.460 20.22 1
	Duster 360 14.3 8 360.0 245 3.21 3.570 15.84 0
	Merc 240D 24.4 4 146.7 62 3.69 3.190 20.00 1
	Merc 230 22.8 4 140.8 95 3.92 3.150 22.90 1
	Merc 280 19.2 6 167.6 123 3.92 3.440 18.30 1
	Merc 280C 17.8 6 167.6 123 3.92 3.440 18.90 1
	Merc 450SE 16.4 8 275.8 180 3.07 4.070 17.40 0
	Merc 450SL 17.3 8 275.8 180 3.07 3.730 17.60 0
	Merc 450SLC 15.2 8 275.8 180 3.07 3.780 18.00 0
	Cadillac Fleetwood 10.4 8 472.0 205 2.93 5.250 17.98 0
	Lincoln Continental 10.4 8 460.0 215 3.00 5.424 17.82 0
	Chrysler Imperial 14.7 8 440.0 230 3.23 5.345 17.42 0
	Fiat 128 32.4 4 78.7 66 4.08 2.200 19.47 1
	Honda Civic 30.4 4 75.7 52 4.93 1.615 18.52 1
	Toyota Corolla 33.9 4 71.1 65 4.22 1.835 19.90 1
	Toyota Corona 21.5 4 120.1 97 3.70 2.465 20.01 1
	Dodge Challenger 15.5 8 318.0 150 2.76 3.520 16.87 0
	AMC Javelin 15.2 8 304.0 150 3.15 3.435 17.30 0
	Camaro Z28 13.3 8 350.0 245 3.73 3.840 15.41 0
	Pontiac Firebird 19.2 8 400.0 175 3.08 3.845 17.05 0
	Fiat X1-9 27.3 4 79.0 66 4.08 1.935 18.90 1
	Porsche 914-2 26.0 4 120.3 91 4.43 2.140 16.70 0
	Lotus Europa 30.4 4 95.1 113 3.77 1.513 16.90 1
	Ford Pantera L 15.8 8 351.0 264 4.22 3.170 14.50 0
	Ferrari Dino 19.7 6 145.0 175 3.62 2.770 15.50 0

- Columns have different types of variables

Your Turn: Vectors and Data frames

Try out the following code...

- Here we will make a vector and a data frame
- What is the output in your console?
- How does your `environment` change (upper right panel)?

Vectors

```
1 a <- c("apples", 12, "pears", 5, 8)
2 a
```

Data frames

```
1 my_data <- data.frame(x = c("s1", "s2", "s3", "s4"),
2                        y = c(101, 102, 103, 104),
3                        z = c("a", "b", "c", "d"))
4 my_data
```

Your Turn: Vectors and Data frames

Try out the following code...

- What does `:` do?
- What does `c()` do?
- Why use a comma with data frames?

Vectors

- Use `[index]` to access part of a vector
- Can access multiple parts at once

```
1 a[2]
2 a[2:5]      # What does : do?
3 a[c(1, 3)] # What does c() do?
```

Data frames

- `x$colname` to pull columns out as vector
- `x[row, col]` to access rows/columns

```
1 my_data[3, ] # Why the comma?
2 my_data[3, 1]
3 my_data[, 1:2]
```


Your Turn: Vectors and Data frames

Try out the following code...

Vectors

```
1 a[2]
```

```
[1] "12"
```

```
1 a[2:5]      # What does : do?
```

```
[1] "12" "pears" "5" "8"
```

```
1 a[c(1, 3)] # What does c() do?
```

```
[1] "apples" "pears"
```

Data frames

```
1 my_data[3, ] # Why the comma?
```

```
  x   y z  
3 s3 103 c
```

```
1 my_data[3, 1]
```

```
[1] "s3"
```

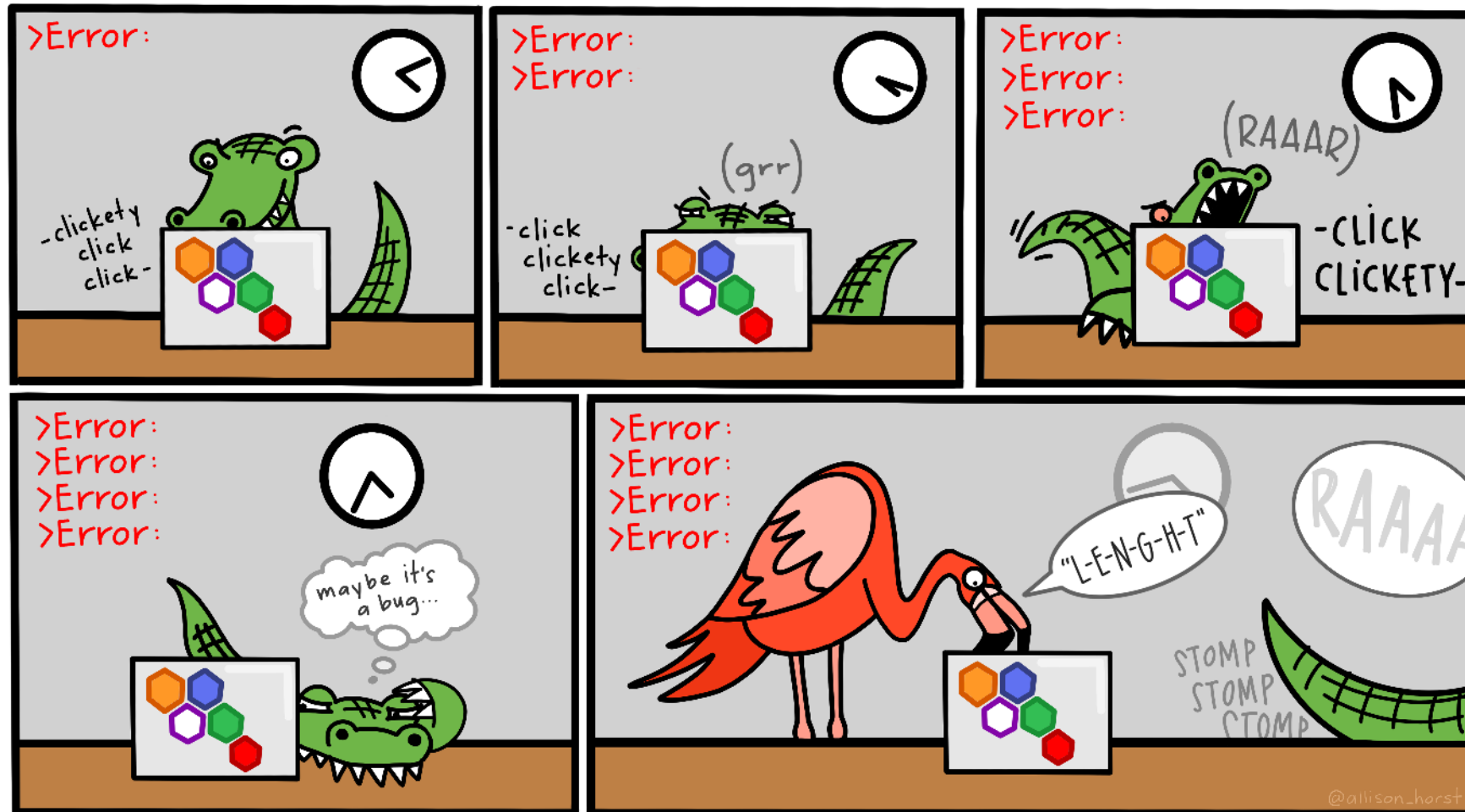
```
1 my_data[, 1:2]
```

```
  x   y  
1 s1 101  
2 s2 102  
3 s3 103  
4 s4 104
```

Miscellaneous

R has spelling and punctuation

- R cares about spelling
- R is also case sensitive! (AppLe is not the same as apple)



R has spelling and punctuation

- Commas are used to separate arguments in functions

This is correct:

```
1 mean(c(5, 7, 10)) # [1] 7.333333
```

This is **not** correct:

```
1 mean(c(5 7 10))
```

>80% of learning R is learning to **troubleshoot!**

R has spelling and punctuation

Spaces usually don't matter unless they change meanings

```
1 5>=6      # [1] FALSE
2 5 >=6      # [1] FALSE
3 5 >= 6     # [1] FALSE
4 5 > = 6    # Error: unexpected '=' in "5 > ="
```

Periods don't matter either, but can be used in the same way as letters

(But don't)

```
1 apple.oranges <- "fruit"
```


Assignments and Equal signs

Use **<-** to assign values to objects

```
1 a <- "hello"
```

Use **=** to set function arguments

```
1 mean(x = c(4, 9, 10))
```

Use **==** to determine equivalence (logical)

```
1 10 == 10 # [1] TRUE
2 10 == 9  # [1] FALSE
```

Braces/Brackets

Round brackets: ()

- Identify functions (even if there are no arguments)

```
1 Sys.Date() # Get the Current Date
```

```
[1] "2024-02-13"
```

- Without the (), R spits out information on the function:

```
1 Sys.Date
```

```
function ()  
as.Date(as.POSIXlt(Sys.time()))  
<bytecode: 0x56050bbe0188>  
<environment: namespace:base>
```

() must be associated with a **function** (Well, *almost* always)

Square brackets: []

- Extract parts of objects

```
1 LETTERS
```

```
[1] "A" "B" "C" "D" "E" "F" "G" "H" "I" "J" "K" "L" "M" "N" "O" "P" "Q" "R" "S"  
[20] "T" "U" "V" "W" "X" "Y" "Z"
```

```
1 LETTERS[1]
```

```
[1] "A"
```

```
1 LETTERS[26]
```

```
[1] "Z"
```

[] have to be associated with an **object** that has dimensions (Always!)

Improving code readability

Use spaces like you would in sentences:

```
1 a <- mean(c(4, 10, 13))
```

is easier to read than

```
1 a<-mean(c(4,10,13))
```

(But the same, coding-wise)

Improving code readability

Don't be afraid to use line breaks ('Enters') to make the code more readable

Hard to read

```
1 a <- data.frame(exp = c("A", "B", "A", "B", "A", "B"), sub = c("A1", "A1", "A2", "A2", "A3", "A3"), res = c(10,
```

Easier to read

```
1 a <- data.frame(exp = c("A", "B", "A", "B", "A", "B"),  
2               sub = c("A1", "A1", "A2", "A2", "A3", "A3"),  
3               res = c(10, 12, 45, 12, 12, 13))
```

(But the same, coding-wise)

Let's go!

