# Lab 0

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Due 9/2/2022

Note: This lab is not representative of the labs that you will receive in this class. Future labs will be significantly more open-ended and difficult.

This lab will not be for a grade; you do not have to complete the lab if you don't want to, but you do need to submit *something* on GitHub (even if it is a blank lab0.Rmd and lab0.pdf file). This lab is an opportunity to make sure that you know how to submit your assignments, and for you to learn a little bit of Git/GitHub and R/tidyverse. If you do not have extensive experience using R/tidyverse previously, I recommend attempting to complete this lab.

### Install R and RStudio

Install R from CRAN (https://cran.r-project.org/) and RStudio from RStudio (https://www.rstudio.com/products/RStudio/).

# Install the tidyverse package in R

In the RStudio console, install the tidyverse package

```
# you only ever have to run the following once:
install.packages("tidyverse")
```

The best resource at the moment for learning the tidyverse is the book R for Data Science (http://r4ds. had.co.nz/) by Garrett Grolemund and Hadley Wickham. For more advanced topics, Advanced R (https://adv-r.hadley.nz/) by Hadley Wickham is a nice reference. I also find the tidyverse website (https://www.tidyverse.org/) helpful, but it is probably not the place to start learning.

The tidyverse is actually a bundle of packages:

- ggplot2 for visualization
- dplyr for data manipulation (SQL-style)
- tidyr for reshaping data (wide-form to long-form and vice verse)
- readr for loading data from a variety of formats
- purr for performing functional programming operations (e.g. maps to replace for-loops)
- tibble a more flexible alternative to data frames

The most important packages are ggplot2 and dplyr, so if you decide to learn anything, learn these! Other useful packages include:

- lubridate for dealing with dates
- forcats for dealing with factors

When writing code, you should follow the Google R Style Guide (https://google.github.io/styleguide/Rguide.xml), which is a slight modification of the Tidyverse Style Guide (https://style.tidyverse.org/). Please take a look at the Google R Style Guide as well as Part 1 of the Tidyverse Style Guide.

# **Analysis Instructions**

Write up a report conducting the following analyses using R Markdown (if you prefer markdown) or R Sweave (if you prefer raw LaTeX). Note that both R Markdown and R Sweave can both can handle LaTeX equations contained within \$ (inline) or \$\$ (new line) symbols.

This walkthrough will be a quick overview of important functions/tools that you may find useful in future labs. If you are not familiar with R/Tidyverse, this lab is highly recommended.

# Loading the data

- 1. If you have not set up your Github account (which is totally OK, as I will walk you through this process during the first lab section on August 28), download the stateCoord.txt file from Bcourses.
- 2. If you have already set up your Github account, clone my stat-215-a-gsi repo by typing in the terminal (git clone https://github.com/theo-s/stat-215-a-gsi) to get the class materials and data for this lab. These will live in the lab0/ folder. If you have already cloned this repo, you can instead just pull any changes from the stat-215-a-gsi github repo (git pull).
- 3. Open RStudio and load the data USArrests in R (data("USArrests")).
- 4. Load the stateCoord.txt data file into R.
- 5. Load in libraries from tidyverse via library(tidyverse).

### Manipulating the data

1. Merge the two datasets together into a single data frame (using the join() functions from dplyr. Type ?dplyr::full\_join), and name the resulting data frame arrests. Check that this worked correctly.

# Visualizing the data

- 1. Plot "Murder" vs "Assault" using ggplot() and the geom\_point() function. What do you see?
- 2. Plot "Rape" vs "urban population" using ggplot() and geom\_point(). There should be an outlier. Mark the outlier with a different color.
- 3. Re-make these plots with the state names instead of the points (use geom\_text()). Do you notice anything interesting?
- 4. Challenge exercise: Plot a map of the US colouring each state by its "Murder" rate. Check out geom\_polygon()

### Regression

You can fit a linear regression using the lm() function (or manually if you'd prefer!).

- 1. Remove the "murder" and "assault" columns from the arrests data frame (use dplyr::select()).
- 2. Fit a linear regression of urban population on "Rape".
- 3. Plot predicted values versus the residuals. Do you see any trends?
- 4. Replot "Rape" vs urban pop and draw a blue line with the predicted responses.
- 5. Now refit without the outlier and add a red line on the same plot.
- 6. Compare the lines. Are the linear responses a good description of the data?
- 7. Make a publishable graph. Add a header (ggtitle), axis labels (xlab and ylab) and customize the legend (scale\_color\_manual).

#### Submit the lab

When you have completed Lab 0 (within a folder called lab0/), add, commit and push your changes to your stat-215-a Github repository.

The lab0/ folder (a sub-folder of stat-215-a/) should have the following structure:

```
lab0/
  data/
  documents/
  lab0.Rmd
  lab0.pdf
  lab0_blind.Rmd
  lab0_blind.pdf
  R/
  other/
```

### Testing

We will test the skeleton of your lab as well as whether your rmd files compiles, using the test.sh script. The testing will include cloning to your repository (replacing USERNAME with your git account):

```
git clone https://github.com/USERNAME/stat-215-a.git
```

and running the command:

```
bash stat-215-a/lab0/test.sh stat-215-a/lab0
```

on the scf cluster (Error will be printed if found).

#### R packages

If you wish to use any new R packages (this is anything that requires install.packages) please ask for approval here.

Again, you do not have to complete this lab, but at the very minimum, you must push a blank lab0.Rmd and lab0.pdf file to GitHub, so I can make sure I can see your repository for future labs.