

POLI 30 D: Political Inquiry

TA Sessions

Lab 10 | What can I do with R?

Before we start

Announcements:

- ▶ GitHub page:
<https://github.com/umbertomig/POLI30Dpublic>
- ▶ Piazza forum: Check with instructors for an alternative link.

Before we start

Announcements: Final Exam

- ▶ Three questions.
 - ▶ Everyone needs to do Question 1.
 - ▶ Then you choose between Q2 and Q3.
- ▶ Each question: five points (letters a to e)
 - ▶ Q1: Theoretical (interpretation)
 - ▶ Q2 or Q3: Coding (R) + Theory (interpretation)
- ▶ We cannot help you during the exam. Keep calm and put your brain to work.
- ▶ You are fantastic. You got this!

Before we start

Recap: In the Lab sessions so far, you learned:

- ▶ How to install R and R Studio on your computer.
- ▶ How to do basic and advanced operations with vectors and data frames.
- ▶ How to install packages and work with R Markdown.
- ▶ How to create plots, run data analysis, and run regressions.

Great job!

- ▶ Do you have any questions about these contents?

Plan for Lab 10

- Cool stuff you can do if you keep learning R:
 - Join two datasets
 - Plotting a Map
 - Doing an Interactive Plot
 - A bit of Text-as-data
 - A bit of Machine Learning
 - Shiny WebApps
 - Scrollytells

Getting started

Getting started

- ▶ I prepared a `Lab10.R` script for you to follow the class.
- ▶ Use that script!
- ▶ Step 0: Install all the needed packages. Then load them.

Join two datasets

Join two datasets

- Join two datasets is something that R does fast and reliably. Consider you have these two datasets in here:

Dataset 1:

##	country	courts	barb2	prsexp2
## 1	Argentina	0	-0.72	1
## 2	Australia	1	-6.91	5
## 3	Austria	1	-4.91	5
## 4	Bangladesh	0	0.78	1
## 5	Belgium	1	-4.62	5

Dataset 2:

##	country	prscorr2	gdpw2
## 1	Australia	4	10.30
## 2	Austria	4	10.10
## 3	Bangladesh	0	8.38
## 4	Belgium	4	10.25
## 5	Bolivia	0	8.58

- Note that they have the variable `country` in common, but different variables. Why could that be?

Join two datasets

To join it, we use the `full_join` command:

```
full_join(dat1, dat2)
## Joining, by = "country"
##      country courts barb2 prsexp2 prscorr2 gdpw2
## 1 Argentina      0 -0.72      1      NA      NA
## 2 Australia      1 -6.91      5       4 10.30
## 3 Austria        1 -4.91      5       4 10.10
## 4 Bangladesh      0  0.78      1       0  8.38
## 5 Belgium         1 -4.62      5       4 10.25
## 6 Bolivia         NA   NA      NA       0  8.58
```

- Note that whenever we have no idea of the value, R fills it with NAs.
- And there are several other ways to join datasets. Keep learning!

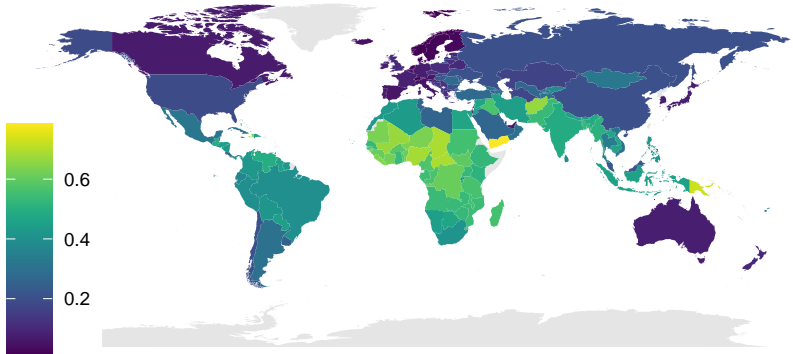
Maps

Maps

- ▶ You can plot beautiful (and informative) maps in R.
- ▶ There are many ways to do that. We are going to use one here that is the most common.
- ▶ We are going to draw two maps:
 1. Gender Inequality Index (2021)
 2. Corruption Perception Index (2018)
- ▶ You can do other maps as well. Keep learning!

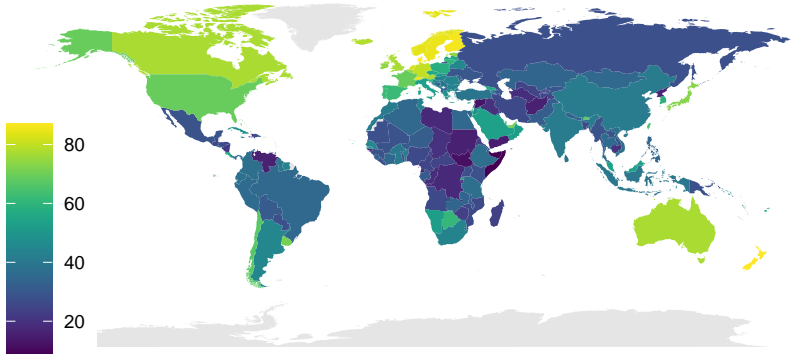
Maps

Gender Inequality Index
(higher values represent more inequality)



Maps

Corruption Perception Index
(higher values represent lower corruption)

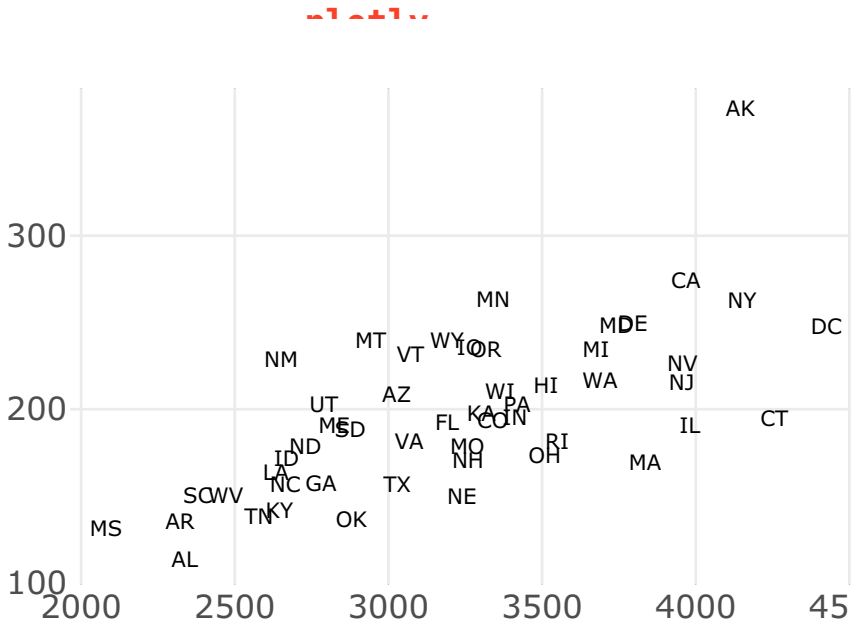


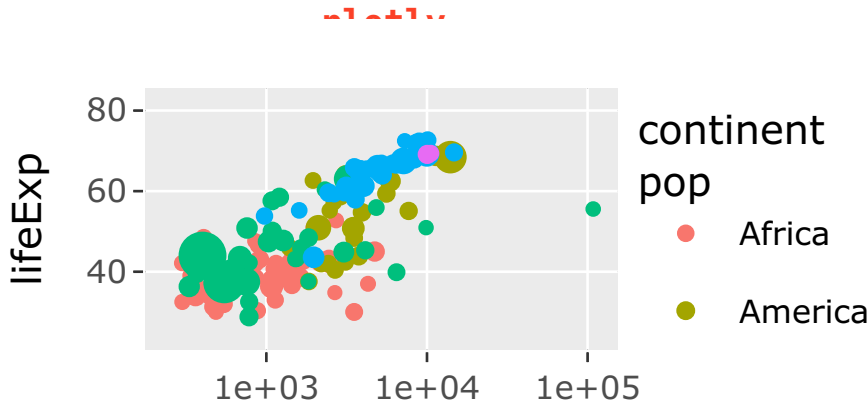
plotly

plotly

- ▶ Interactive graphs are great, especially when taking data to people that are not specialists.
- ▶ plotly helps us to plot the graphs and play with them.
- ▶ Since we cannot do it in a PDF, just run the code on your computer.
- ▶ You can build your interactive plot. Keep learning!

Per-Capita Education Expenditure





gdpPerCap

Play



Text-as-data

Text-as-data

- ▶ Lots of our work in PoliSci is about analyzing a massive text corpus.
 - ▶ Tweets
 - ▶ Books
 - ▶ Reports
 - ▶ You name it...
- ▶ R is at the forefront when it comes to text-as-data.
- ▶ You can also analyze text-as-data using R. Keep learning!

prices
oil
said
opec
the
crude
bpd
saudi
minister
kuwait
government
market
last
min
one
new
world
sell
exchange
energy
december
january
arabia
economy
emirates
present
markets
sheikh
economic
emergency
sources
today
also
nymex
surg
budget
april
nazer
but
they
help
may
all
world
demand
billion
petroleum
expenditure
members
output
post
cpe
deman
new
one
market
hold
meeting
futures
call
agreements
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oil
arab
group
growth
production
official
analysts
contract
international
industry
accord
traders
report
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pct
reuter
barrels
agency
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plans
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quota
company

Machine Learning

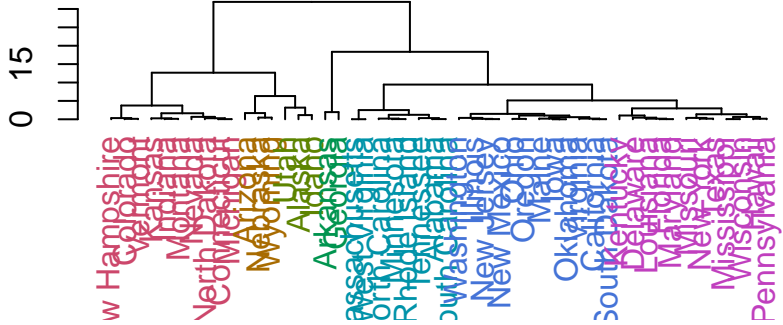
Machine Learning

- ▶ Machine learning is a set of tools that aims to discover and predict data patterns.
- ▶ We can use machine learning to predict the outcome of a variable or do classification.
- ▶ You can also use machine learning on your data. Keep learning!
- ▶ Let us use Machine Learning to cluster voters in the 1976 Carter (Democrat) x Ford (Republican) election.
 - ▶ We rely on past Republican vote shares.

A circular diagram showing the 50 US states arranged in a ring, color-coded by region: Northeast (blue), South (orange), Midwest (green), and West (red). The states are listed clockwise from the top-left (Northeast):

- West (Red):** North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Oregon.
- Midwest (Green):** Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine.
- South (Orange):** Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia.
- Northeast (Blue):** New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine.

Machine Learning



Shiny WebApps

Shiny WebApps

- ▶ Shiny WebApps are great for creating web applications to manipulate and visualize real-time data.
- ▶ We are not doing those here, but here are a few examples to explore. All done in R!
- ▶ [Health Expenditure x Life Expectancy](#)
- ▶ [US Zipcode explorer](#)
- ▶ [Wordcloud creator](#)

Shiny WebApps

- ▶ Bus company simulation game
- ▶ k-Means clustering
- ▶ COVID tracker
- ▶ Data analyzer
- ▶ You can also build your Shiny WebApp. Keep learning!

Scrollytells

Scrollytells

- ▶ [Scrollytell](#) is a nice wrapper for your Shiny. It helps you to present your analysis results using data.
- ▶ We are not doing those here, but here is an example for you to explore. All done in R!
- ▶ [Scrollytell on Labor Automation](#)
- ▶ You can also build your Scrollytell. Keep learning!

Questions?

Thank you all for a great quarter!