EKT-816 Lecture 1

Introduction to R (1)

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Visualizing Distributions

- most basic thing to do: `view()` to inspect the raw data!
  - assumes data is a "tibble"
  - this is a tidyverse object, basically like a `data.frame` in base R
  - will show you the data type (int, double, chr) for each column (variable)
- univariate distributions:
  - `geom_freq`: like "kdensity" in STATA
  - `geom_histogram`; try altering the bin width to spot unusual spikes
    - this occurs frequently in South African household data
    - see Wittenberg (2017)
- joint distributions:
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Examining Metadata and Summary Statistics

- if your data is a "tibble", just typing its name will
  - show you the first few observations
  - display variable names and data types for each
- number of missing values:
  - `skim()` from `skimr` package will display this as well as other summary stats
  - interacts well with `group_by()`
- `n_distinct`: number of distinct values (takes vector argument)
- categorical variables ("factors" in R): see ch. 15 of "R for Data Science"

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- can become complicated, if you need:
  - call other scripts
  - load, manipulate, and save data
  - generate and save plots or estimation output
- an RStudio "project" is a built-in implementation of the idea that everything should be
  - local (no absolute filepaths) and portable
  - the `.Rproj` file reminds R to save certain configurations
    - e.g. related to the treatment of certain data types (strings, factors)
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- it's often good practice to:
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Good Housekeeping

- *never* have R save your workspace and data at exit
- put `rm(ls())` and `gc()` at the head of every script you write
- do all your work in scripts
  - prototype by running scripts line-by-line
- this will prevent you from making costly mistakes
  - e.g. you forgot that you had some other data in memory; months later, your code breaks
  - even worse, the code does *not* break, but the results change - why?
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Further Reading

- Gentzkow and Shapiro's "Code and Data for the Social Sciences" handbook
  - see NBER SI talk here (link)
  - a lot of these practices are useful even if your data are not "big"
  - automation (scripting); version control
  - good folder structure; code style
  - data management
- "R for Data Science" is extremely useful
- StackOverflow usually has the answer to your questions
  - Google the error message!
- Tyler Ransom's "Data Science for Economists" course: github.com/tyleransom/DScourseS18
- for R Markdown
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