# Chapter 1: Introduction

What is tidyverse?

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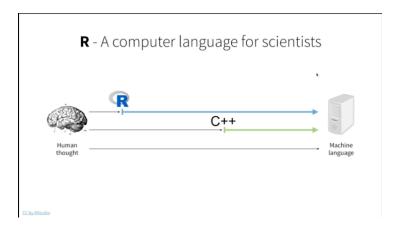
- What is R and tidyverse?
- 2 Differences between Base R and tidyverse
- Summary

#### Section 1

What is R and tidyverse?

#### What is R?

#### A programing language!



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## Then, what is tidyverse?



- A collection of R packages
- A dialect of the Base R programming language
- Support natural workflow of data analysis
- Data import, tidying, manipulation, visualization, programming

# Then, what is tidyverse?



Source: Slyvia Canelon

#### Section 2

Differences between Base R and tidyverse

# Load tidyverse

```
#install.packages(tidyverse)
library("tidyverse")
```

#### Example

```
UNpop <- read.csv("~/Dropbox/QSS/qss-inst-tidyverse/Introduct:
UNpop
```

```
##
     year world.pop
  1 1950
            2525779
          3026003
## 2 1960
          3691173
## 3 1970
## 4 1980
            4449049
            5320817
## 5 1990
            6127700
  6 2000
## 7 2010
            6916183
```

Let's calculate the % of population increase from 1950!

### Base R syntax

```
## calculate the ratio compared to 1950
UNpop$ratio <- UNpop$world.pop / UNpop$world.pop[1]

## convert to percentage increase and round
UNpop$percent <- round((UNpop$ratio - 1) * 100, 1)</pre>
```

### tidyverse syntax

```
UNpop %>%
  # calculate the ratio compared to 1950
mutate(ratio = world.pop / first(world.pop),
  # convert to percentage increase and round
percent = round((ratio - 1) * 100, 1))
```

```
## year world.pop ratio percent
## 1 1950 2525779 1.000000 0.0
## 2 1960 3026003 1.198047 19.8
## 3 1970 3691173 1.461400 46.1
## 4 1980 4449049 1.761456 76.1
## 5 1990 5320817 2.106604 110.7
## 6 2000 6127700 2.426063 142.6
## 7 2010 6916183 2.738238 173.8
```

# Same task, with different syntax

#### Base-R

```
UNpop$ratio <- UNpop$world.pop / UNpop$world.pop[1]
UNpop$percent <- round((UNpop$ratio - 1) * 100, 1)</pre>
```

#### tidyverse

### Section 3

# Summary

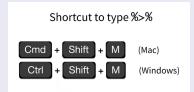
## Summary

### How to distinct between base R/tidyverse?

- Base R: Lots of \$ and [[]]
- $\bullet$  Tidyverse: %>% (Forward pipe operator)

#### Why tidyverse?

- Resemble human language
- Intuitive and logical
- Combination of both base R and tidyverse



Source: RStudio

#### Reference

- Quantitative Social Science: An Introduction in tidyverse
- Tidyverse visualization manupulation basics
- tour-of-the-tidyverse