



Northeastern University
College of Engineering



IE 6600 Computation and Visualization for Analytics

Basics of R

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R Programming:

[R for Data Science](#) (open license)

[Cookbook for R](#) (open license)

[Text Mining with R](#) (open license)

[R for Everyone](#)

(NEU library provided free online access)

Documentation:

[R Markdown](#) (open license)

R Visualization:

[ggplot2](#) for static viz

[Plotly](#) for interactive viz

[Shiny](#) for web app and interactive viz

Additional materials:

[Advanced R](#) (open license)

[R Packages](#) (open license)

R Cheatsheets List (very useful)

1. Introduction to R *Why*

People who using R:

Karl Pearson



Statisticians with
advanced machine
learning training



Programmers familiar
with other languages

Who are not necessarily
trained in advanced data
analysis but are tired of
using Excel



1. Introduction to R *Wide Variety Of Fields Can Be Applied*

Banks

Ecology

Genetics

Hospitals

Insurance

Tech startups

Food startups

Pharmaceuticals

Aid organizations

Online advertising

Political campaigns

Real estate developers

International development



1. Introduction to R *Other Visualization Tools*

R

Tableau

Python

Excel

Adobe Creative Suite

Powerpoint

D3.js

ArcGIS

Stata

RAW

Plot.ly

Echarts

3ds Max

Maya

Processing

HTML/CSS

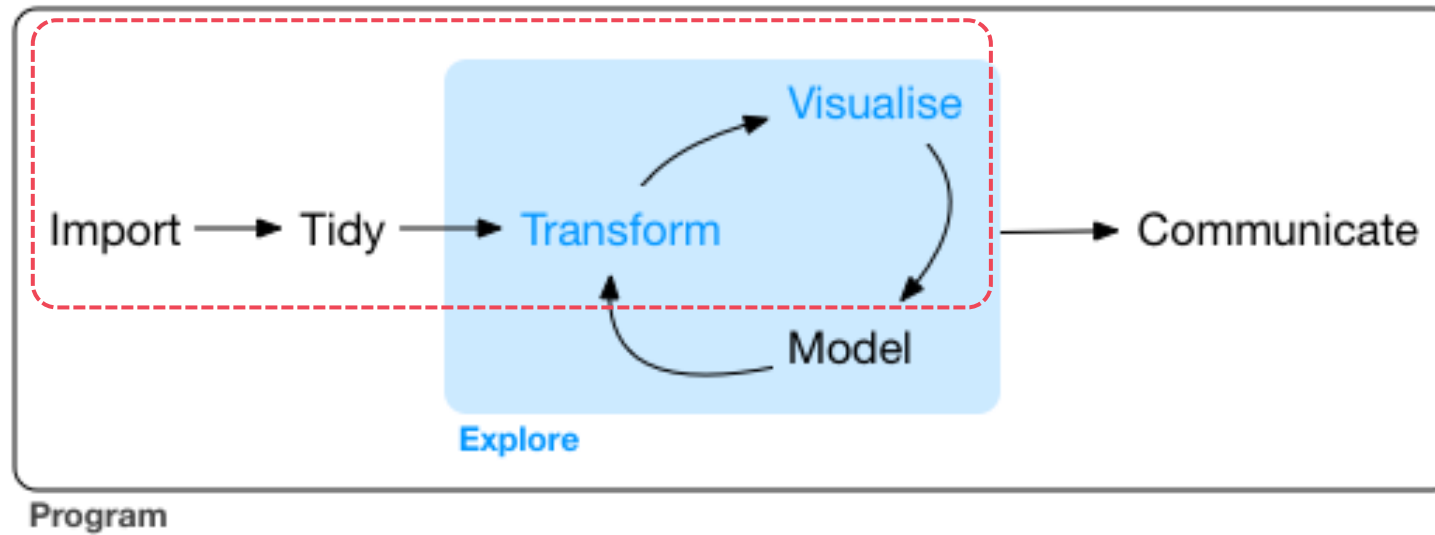
Coolors

MagicaVoxel

JS

Illustration

1. Introduction to R



Wickham, Hadley, and Garrett Grolemund. *R For Data Science: Import, Tidy, Transform, Visualize, and Model Data*. O'Reilly Media, 2017.

1. Introduction to R *Installation of R*

After you click the following link:

<https://cran.r-project.org/>

You will see as the following figure.

Click the proper link and start the installation



Download and Install R

Precompiled binary distributions of the base system and contributed packages, **Windows and Mac** users most likely want one of these versions of R:

- [Download R for Linux](#)
- [Download R for \(Mac\) OS X](#)
- [Download R for Windows](#)

R is part of many Linux distributions, you should check with your Linux package management system in addition to the link above.

1. Introduction to R *Installation of R*

For Mac User:

Make sure you are downloading the correct version, otherwise it will cause errors

Latest release:

[R-4.1.2.pkg](#) (notarized and signed)
SHA1-hash: 61d3909bc070f7fb86c5a2bd67209fda9408faaa
(ca. 87MB)

R 4.1.2 binary for macOS 10.13 (**High Sierra**) and higher, **Intel 64-bit** build, signed and notarized package. Contains R 4.1.2 framework, R.app GUI 1.77 in 64-bit for Intel Macs, Tcl/Tk 8.6.6 X11 libraries and Texinfo 6.7. The latter two components are optional and can be omitted when choosing "custom install", they are only needed if you want to use the `tcltk` R package or build package documentation from sources.

Note: the use of X11 (including `tcltk`) requires [XQuartz](#) to be installed since it is no longer part of OS X. Always re-install XQuartz when upgrading your macOS to a new major version.

This release supports Intel Macs, but it is also known to work using Rosetta2 on M1-based Macs. For native Apple silicon arm64 binary see below.

Important: this release uses Xcode 12.4 and GNU Fortran 8.2. If you wish to compile R packages from sources, you may need to download GNU Fortran 8.2 - see the [tools](#) directory.

[R-4.1.2-arm64.pkg](#) (notarized and signed)
SHA1-hash: 69e8845ffa134c822d4bdcf458220e841a9eeaa5
(ca. 87MB)

R 4.1.2 binary for macOS 11 (**Big Sur**) and higher, **Apple silicon arm64** build, signed and notarized package. Contains R 4.1.2 framework, R.app GUI 1.77 for Apple silicon Macs (M1 and higher), Tcl/Tk 8.6.11 X11 libraries and Texinfo 6.7.
Important: this version does NOT work on older Intel-based Macs.

Note: the use of X11 (including `tcltk`) requires [XQuartz](#). Always re-install XQuartz when upgrading your macOS to a new major version.

This release uses Xcode 12.4 and experimental GNU Fortran 11 arm64 fork. If you wish to compile R packages from sources, you may need to download GNU Fortran for arm64 from <https://mac.R-project.org/libs-arm64>. Any external libraries and tools are expected to live in `/opt/R/arm64` to not conflict with Intel-based software and this build will not use `/usr/local` to avoid such conflicts.

1. Introduction to R *Installation of R Studio*



RStudio is a set of integrated tools designed to help you be more productive with R.

After you click the following link:

<https://www.rstudio.com/products/rstudio/download/>

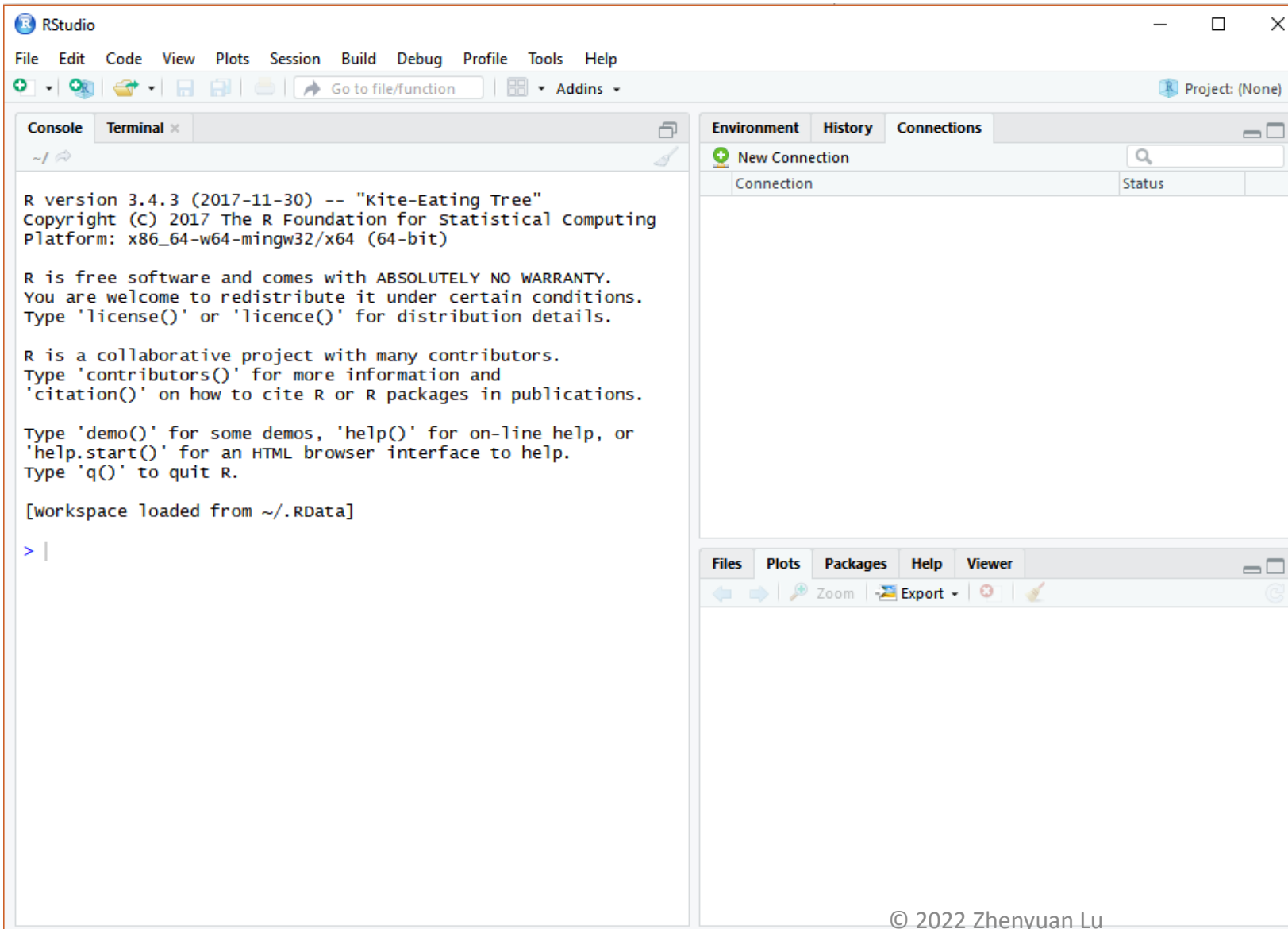
You will see as the following figure.

Choose the first version, which is totally enough for our class application and practice



RStudio Desktop Open Source License	RStudio Desktop Commercial License	RStudio Server Open Source License	RStudio Server Pro Commercial License	RStudio Server Pro + RStudio Connect Commercial License
FREE	\$995 per year	FREE	\$9,995 per year	\$29,995 per year
DOWNLOAD	BUY	DOWNLOAD	DOWNLOAD	TALK
Learn More	Learn More	Learn More	Learn More	Learn More

1. Introduction to R *R Studio*



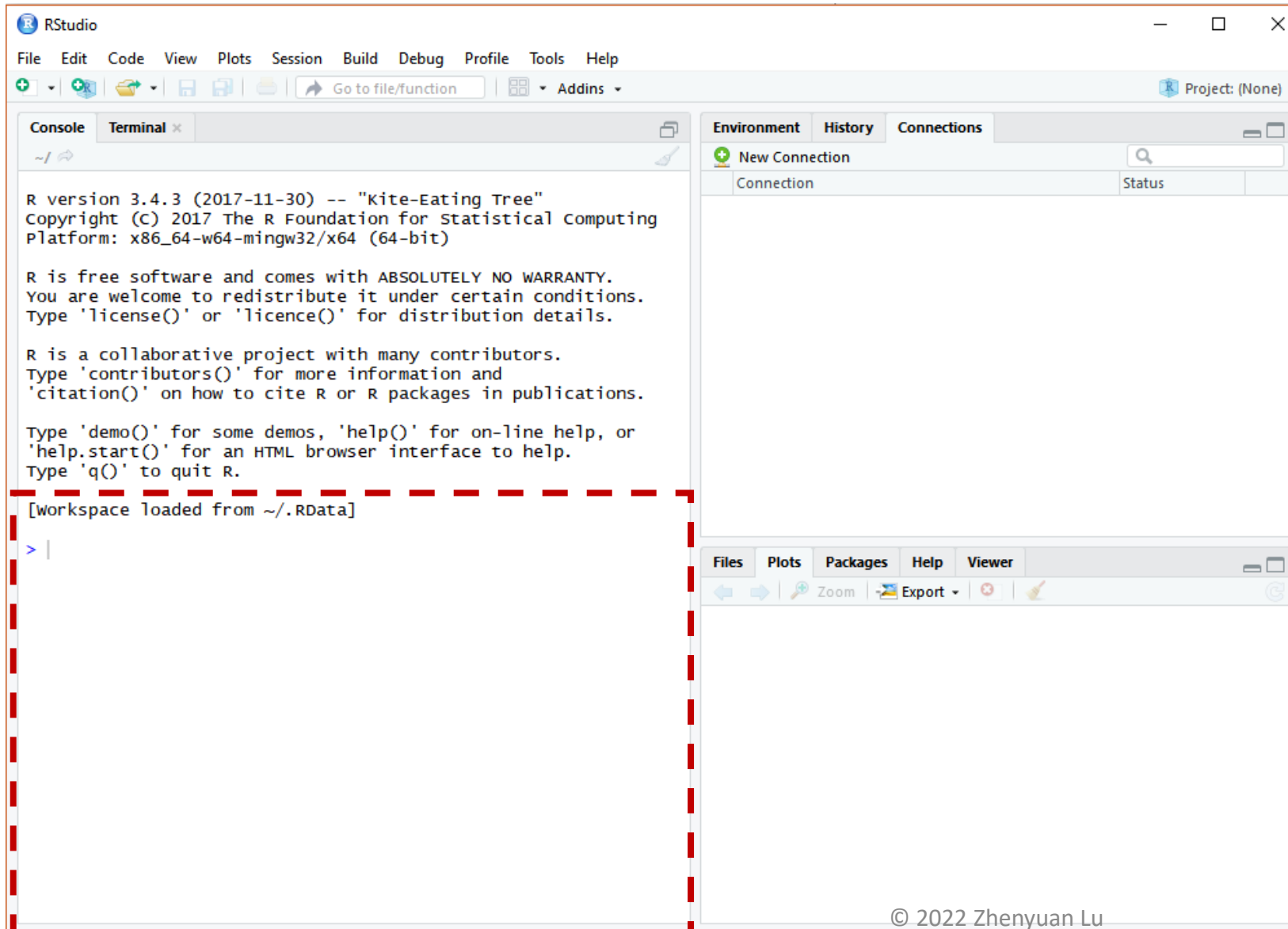
If you have *successfully* installed the R studio, you will see the same R studio console as the left figure showing after launching on the RStudio (OS: Windows 10)

In this class, all the practice, homework, and project will be processing on RStudio.

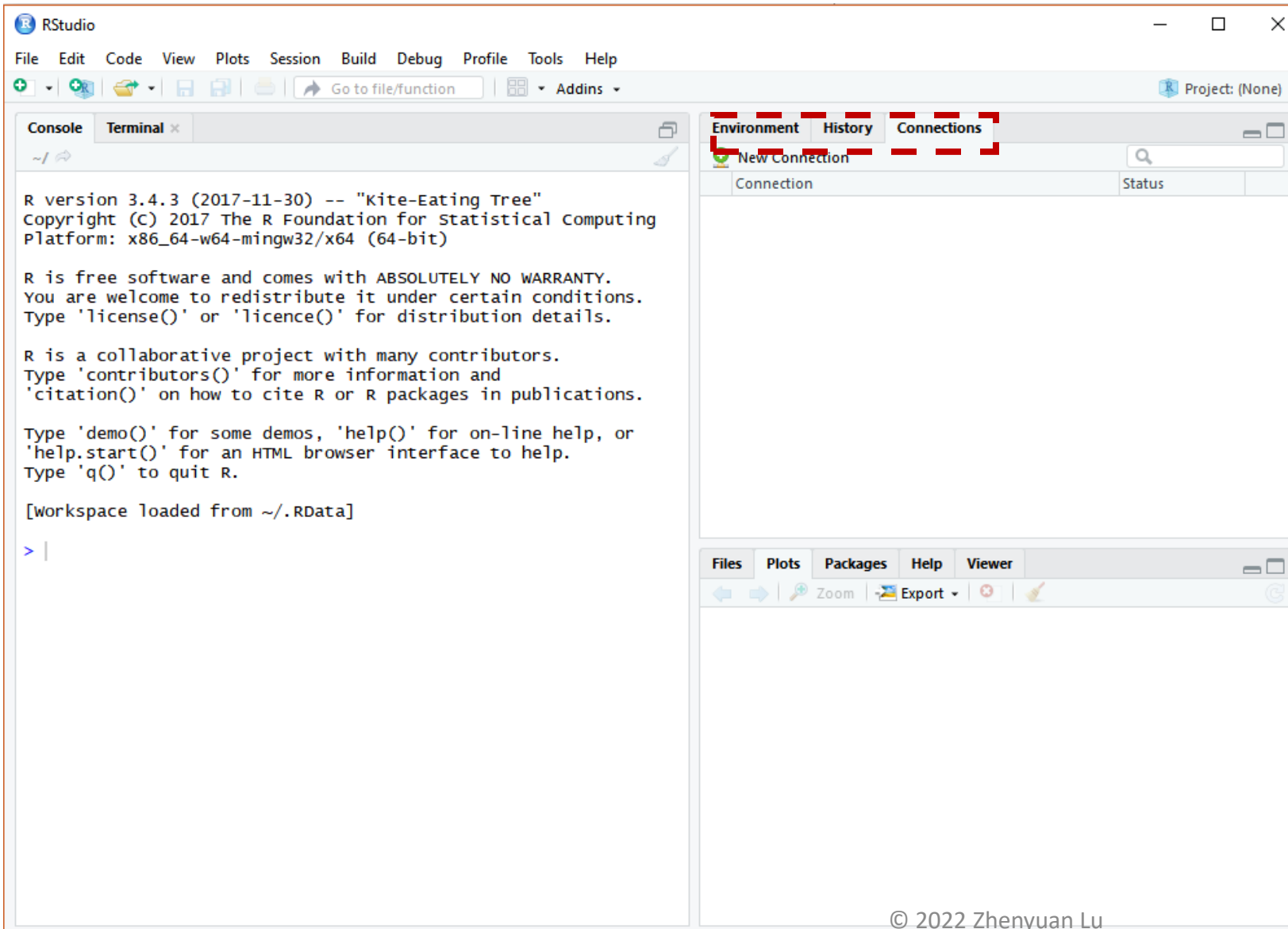
1. Introduction to R *R Studio*



The rectangle area is for scripts

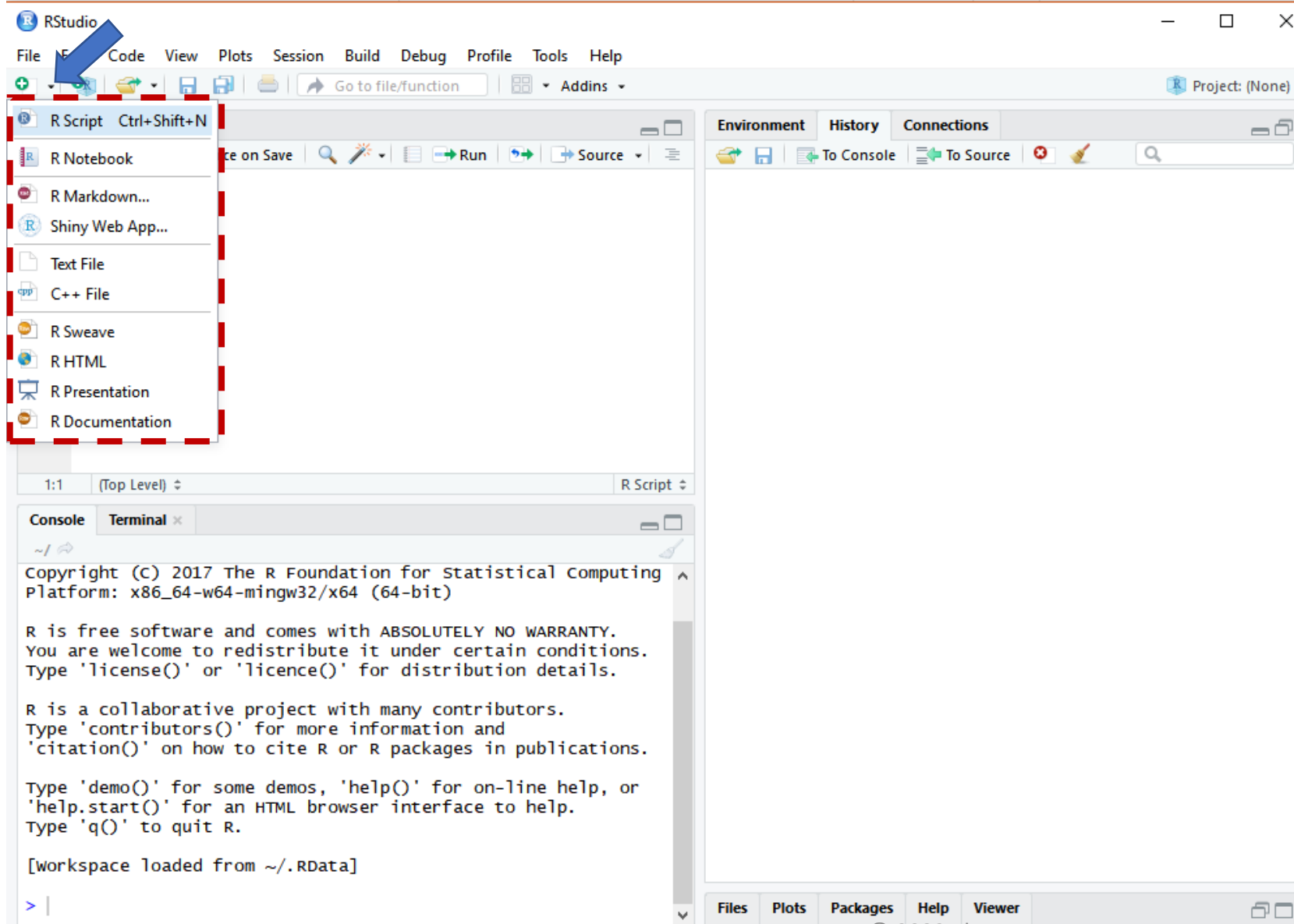


1. Introduction to R *R Studio, Environment, History, and Connections*



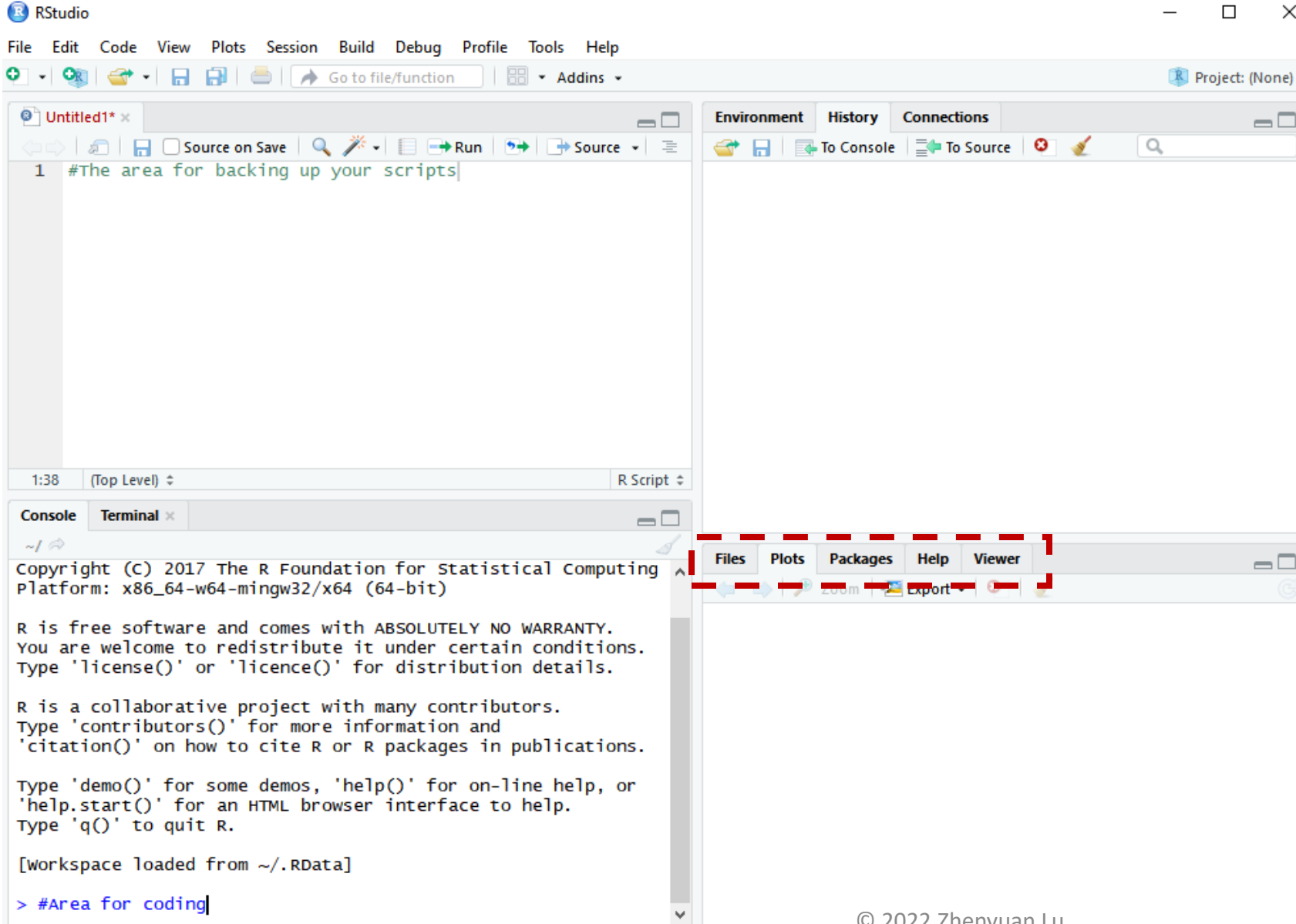
The three tabs on the top right are environment which contains all the data frame, variables, etc., history, and connections.

1. Introduction to R *R Studio, Saving Scripts*



For saving your codes, you may want to click, the arrow closed to the green +, then click R script (key ctrl+shift+N). This is the most convenient way for backing up your coding projects.

1. Introduction to R *R Studio, others*



In this area, you may check the files, the plots, packages you are working with, the help of R, and viewer.



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Python for Data Science:

Python Data Science Handbook (open license)

Python for Data Analysis (2nd edition on
Amazon; 1st edition on NEU library)

1. Introduction to R *R Packages*

A **package** is essentially a library of **prewritten code** designed to accomplish some task or a collection of tasks. It is the most powerful tool in the R.

In this class we will be more focused on the package of **ggplot2**, which is most efficient package for visualization. Though there are still some very robust and well-maintained packages out there, such as **dplyr**, **readr**, **caret**, **tibbles**, or **knitr**.

Package lists:

https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/available_packages_by_name.html

1. Introduction to R *Installation of R Packages*

The fastest way to do is typing the following scripts in the Rstudio.

```
>install.packages("ggplot2")
```

After running...

```
> install.packages("ggplot2")
trying URL 'https://cran.rstudio.com/bin/windows/contrib/3.4/ggplot2_3.0.0.zip'
Content type 'application/zip' length 3145849 bytes (3.0 MB)
downloaded 3.0 MB

package 'ggplot2' successfully unpacked and MD5 sums checked

The downloaded binary packages are in
```

NOTE: the package name is case sensitive, which means Ggplot2 is different from ggplot2

Package lists:

https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/available_packages_by_name.html

1. Introduction to R *Installation of R Packages*

The fastest way to do is typing the following scripts in the Rstudio.

```
>install.packages("ggplot2")
```



There are 3 ways to get help document.

1. Press **F1** (for laptop may click **Fn+F1**, or "Other function key"+F1) and then the help tab will pop up on the right bottom of the RStudio.

2. Type `help(install.packages)`

3. Type `?install.packages`



1. Introduction to R *Un/Loading R Packages*

Loading R packages (Two ways)

```
>library(ggplot2)
```

```
> library(ggplot2)
warning message:
package 'ggplot2' was built under R version 3.4.4
> |
```

```
>require(ggplot2)
```

```
> require(ggplot2)
Loading required package: ggplot2
warning message:
package 'ggplot2' was built under R version 3.4.4
> |
```

Unloading R packages

```
>detach("package:ggplot2")
```

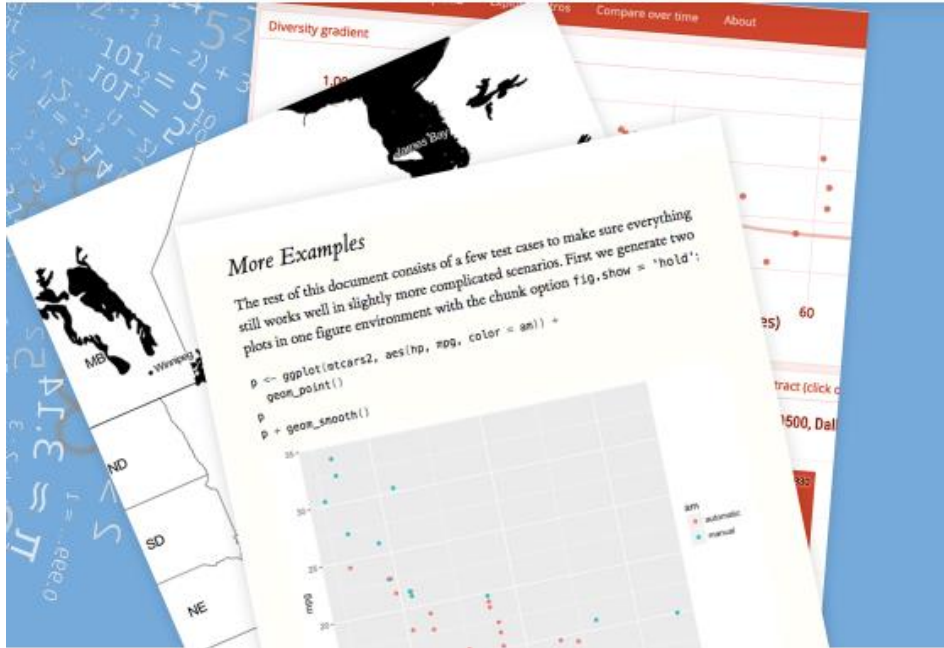
NOTE0: require is designed for use inside functions returning FALSE.

NOTE1: You may need to load the packages again if you relaunch RStudio

NOTE2: It will automatically detach all the global packages you loaded after closing Rstudio, then follow **NOTE2**

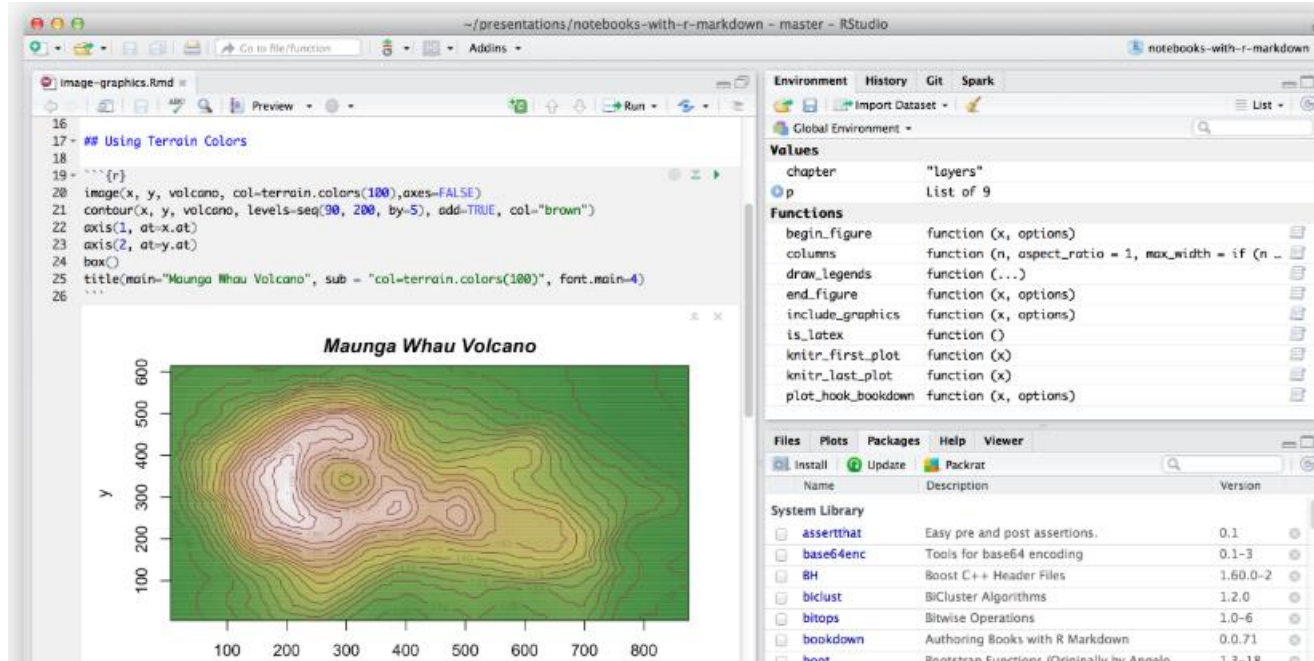


1. Introduction to R *R* Markdown



Documentation for analyze, share, and reproduce

1. Introduction to R *R Markdown*



R Markdown documents are fully reproducible. Use a productive [notebook interface](#) to weave together narrative text and code to produce elegantly formatted output. Use [multiple languages](#) including R, Python, and SQL.

1. Introduction to R *R* Markdown

R Markdown supports dozens of static and dynamic output formats including [HTML](#), [PDF](#), [MS Word](#), [Beamer](#), [HTML5 slides](#), [Tufte-style handouts](#), [books](#), [dashboards](#), [shiny applications](#), [scientific articles](#), [websites](#), and more.



1. Introduction to R *R Markdown*

```
# Install from CRAN
install.packages('rmarkdown')

# Or if you want to test the development version,
# install from GitHub
if (!requireNamespace("devtools"))
  install.packages('devtools')
devtools::install_github('rstudio/rmarkdown')
```

If you have any R markdown or other common issues please check file on Piazza: Q&A IE6600 Documentation

1. Introduction to R *R Markdown*

If you want to generate PDF output, you will need to install LaTeX. For R Markdown users who have not installed LaTeX before, we recommend that you install TinyTeX

```
install.packages("tinytex")  
tinytex::install_tinytex() # install TinyTeX
```

If you have any R markdown or other common issues please check file on Piazza: [Q&A IE6600 Documentation](#)