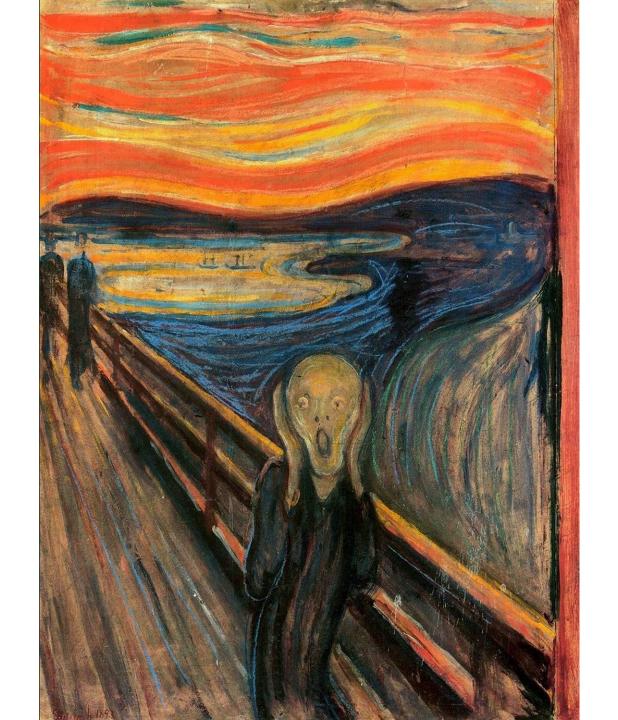
Introduction to R

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Courses' objectives

- Introduction to basic concepts and techniques of quantitative data analysis / social network analysis with R
- Not a course on general methodology or research design
- Not a course on programing in R, but includes **programming introduction** (6 sessions)

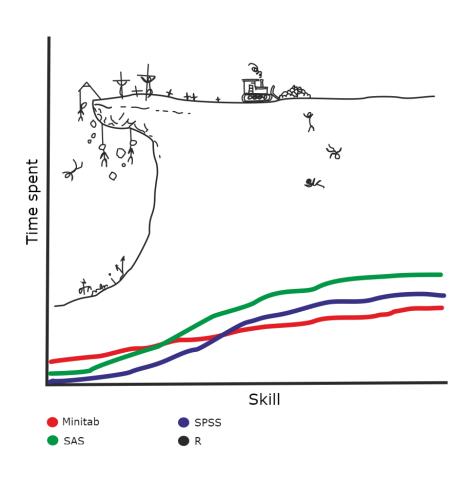
R: advantages

- Extremely powerful
- Freeware and open source
- Integrated
- Transparent/easy to find errors
- Modular (re-usability of codes)
- Fast compared to "point-and-click" programs

R: disadvantages

- Steep learning curve compared to "point-and-click" programs
- Data preparation possibly demanding
- Inconsistencies across packages
- Package-dependent (some particular operations not implemented)
- Slower compared to other programming languages in large operations

Learning curves of popular stats programs



R community / resources

- R package / library manuals
- R site: http://cran.r-project.org
- Community forums
 - http://stackoverflow.com
 - http://www.statmethods.net
 - http://www.r-bloggers.com
- Youtube videos

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qHfSTRNg6jE

R libraries / packages

- Can be though of as a mobile application that adds new functionality
- Libraries must be installed (just before the first use) and loaded (and sometimes updated)
- Sometimes there can be conflicts among libraries (e.g. different functions with same names)
- Often there are dependencies among libraries (some libraries use functions from other libraries)

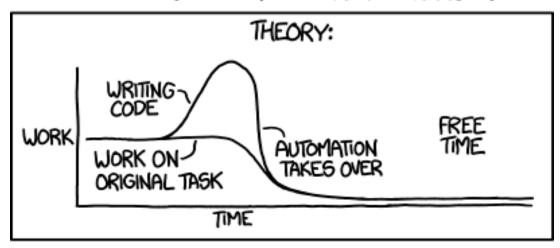
R: not a silver bullet

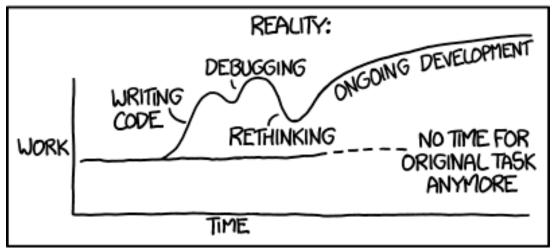
- Some tasks are **cumbersome** in R
- Other software much better in some particular tasks
- Sophisticated scripting does not offset poor research design

R: focus on logic

- Any programming language is just very condensed and formalized speech
- The most complicated part is designing the procedure of what needs to be done, scripting is fairly easy

"I SPEND A LOT OF TIME ON THIS TASK. I SHOULD WRITE A PROGRAM AUTOMATING IT!"

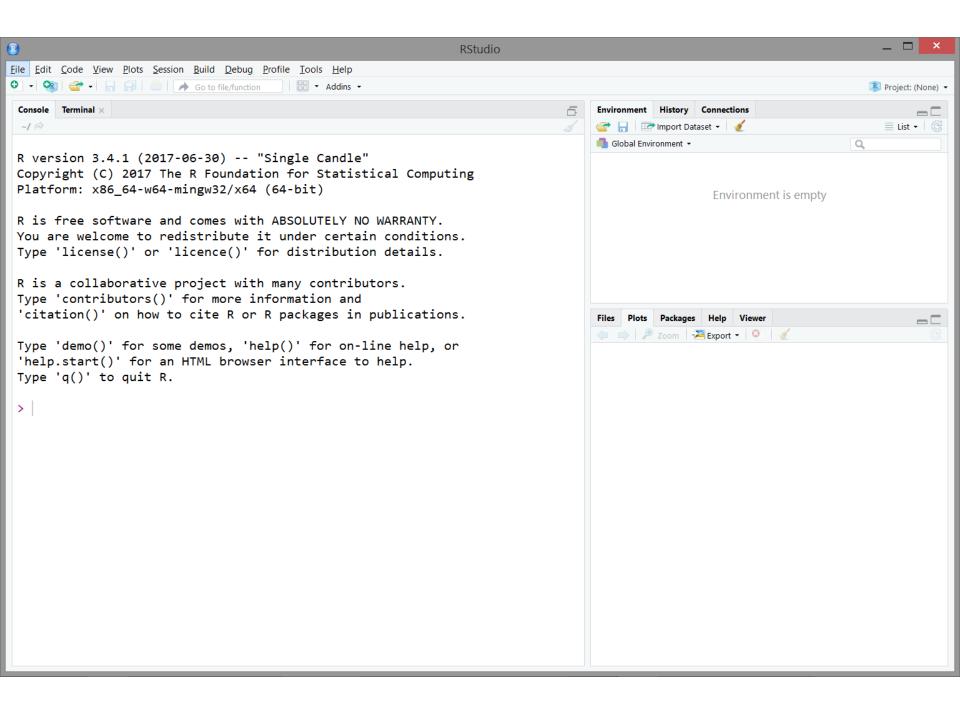


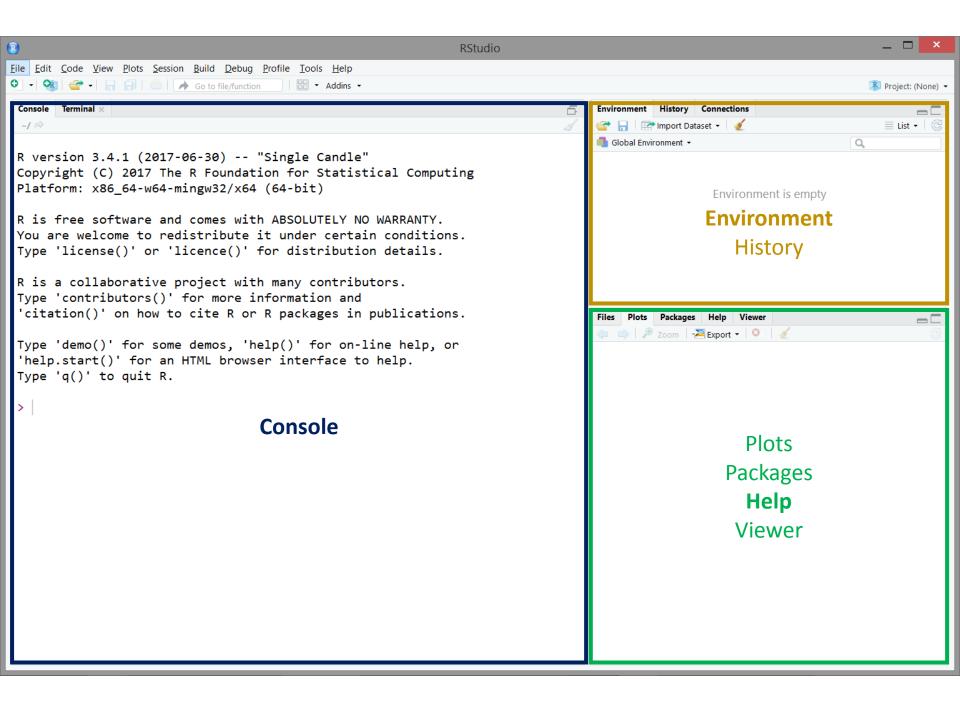


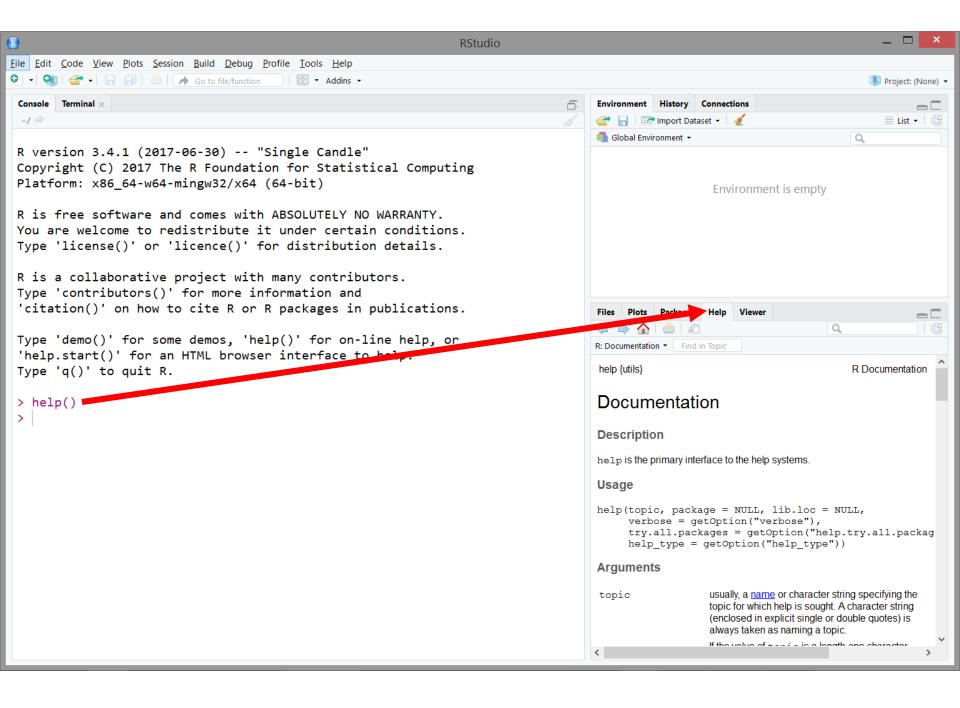
Introduction to R

- You should have two programs installed on computer
 - R
 - R Studio
- Both have to be installed to run R Studio
- We are going to use R Studio
 - More convenient to work with







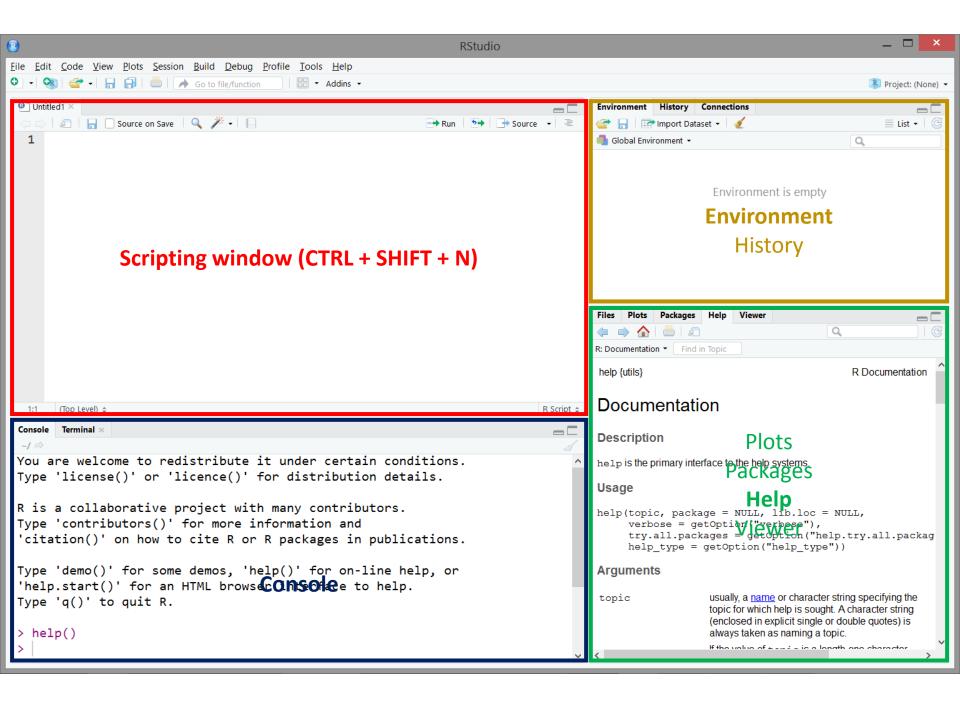


Introduction to R: console vs. script

- Console provides instant input
 - Short bits of code executed one by one
 - Very similar to other console programs (e.g. Linux)
 - Enter runs the command
 - Faster
 - Does not contain history

Scripts

- Complete piece of code
 - Executed at once
 - Executed bit by bit
- CTRL + SHIFT + N creates new script in R Studio
- Ctrl + Enter runs the selected piece of code

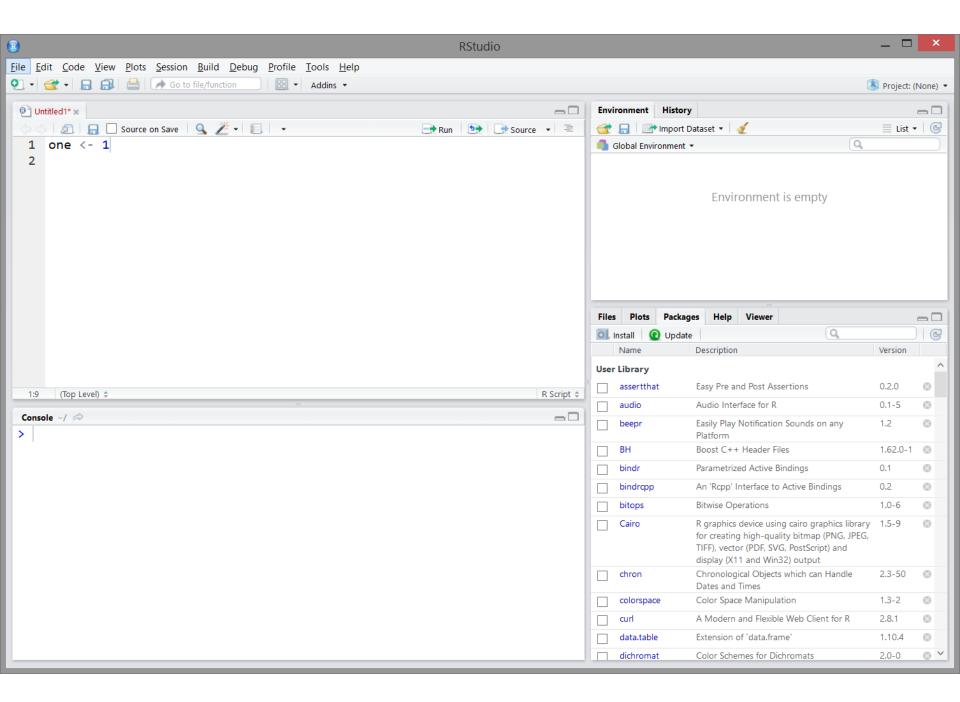


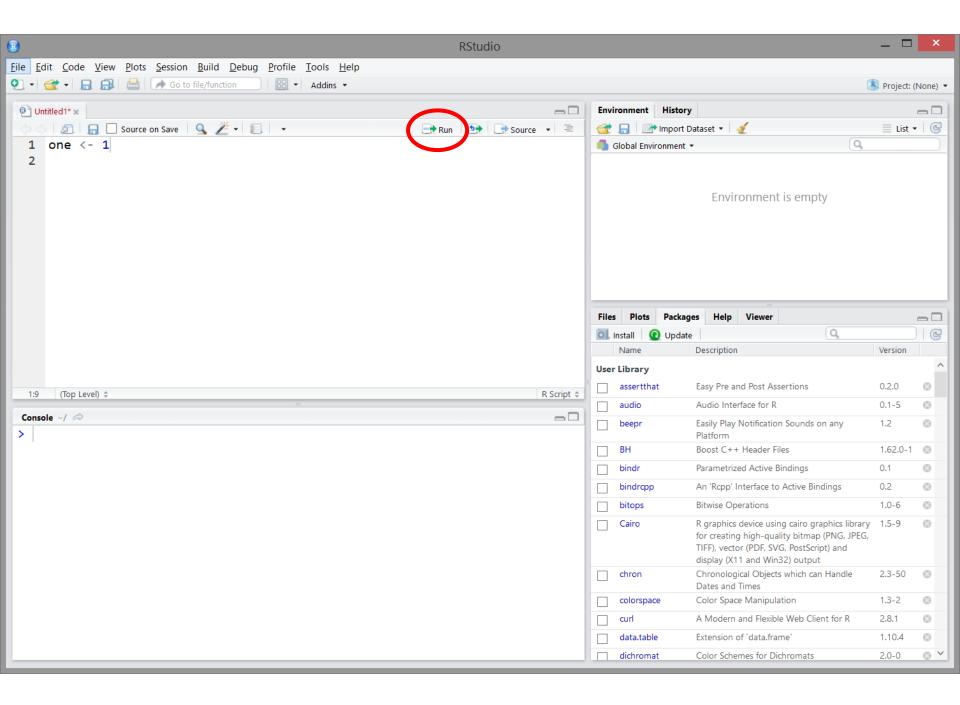
Object-oriented programming

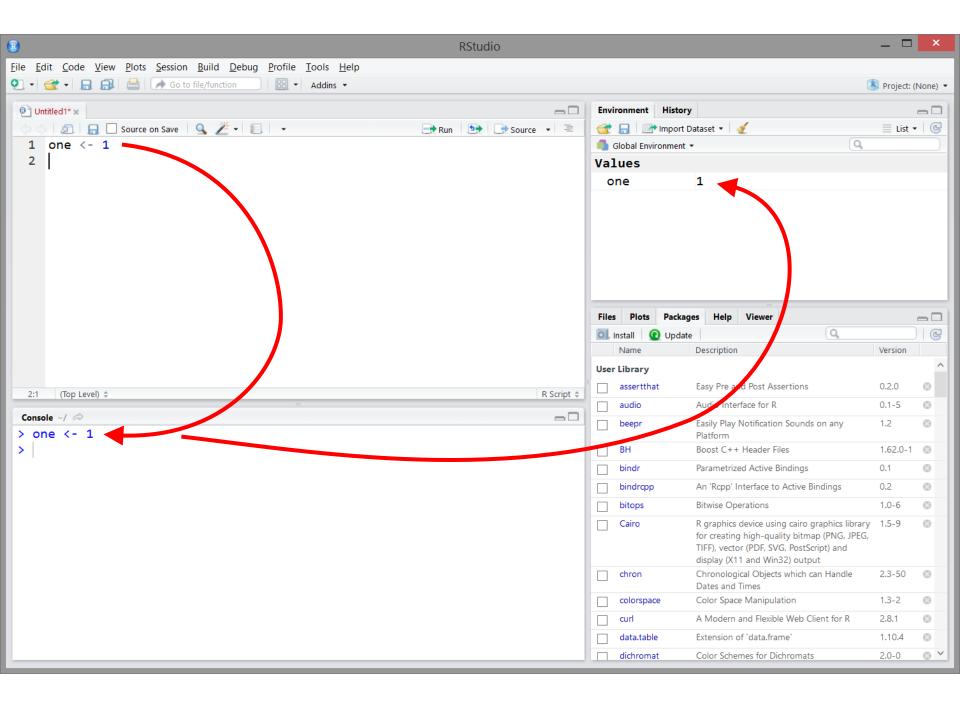
Object

 object: instance of a certain data class that can be manipulated according set of procedures (methods)

```
one <- 1
```

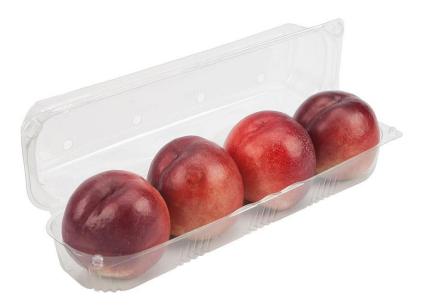






Object: what is it?

- Object is container
- **Element** is anything in container a peach
- To reuse elements, they must be **stored as objects**
 - Any name **defined** by user
 - Remain the same unless overwritten
 - Must be **removed** by user as well



Object: creating/storing objects

Object (container)

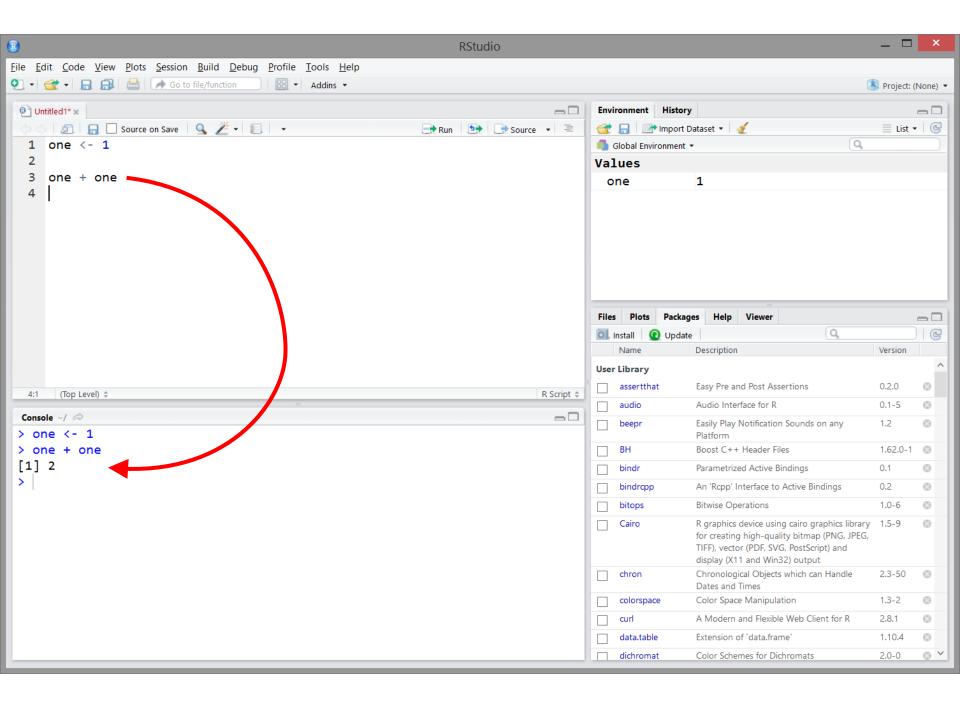


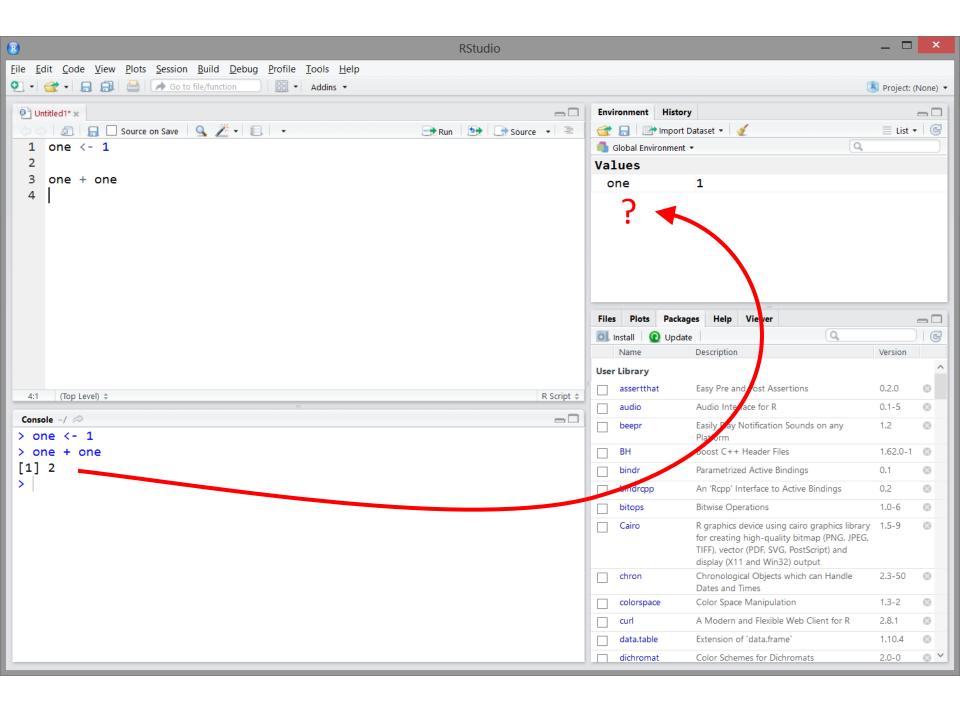
Element (peach)

Object: use

- Once objects exist, you may use it as whole or its elements for various operations
- It may be reused again and again
- Functions may be applied

```
one <- 1
one + one
[1] 2
```



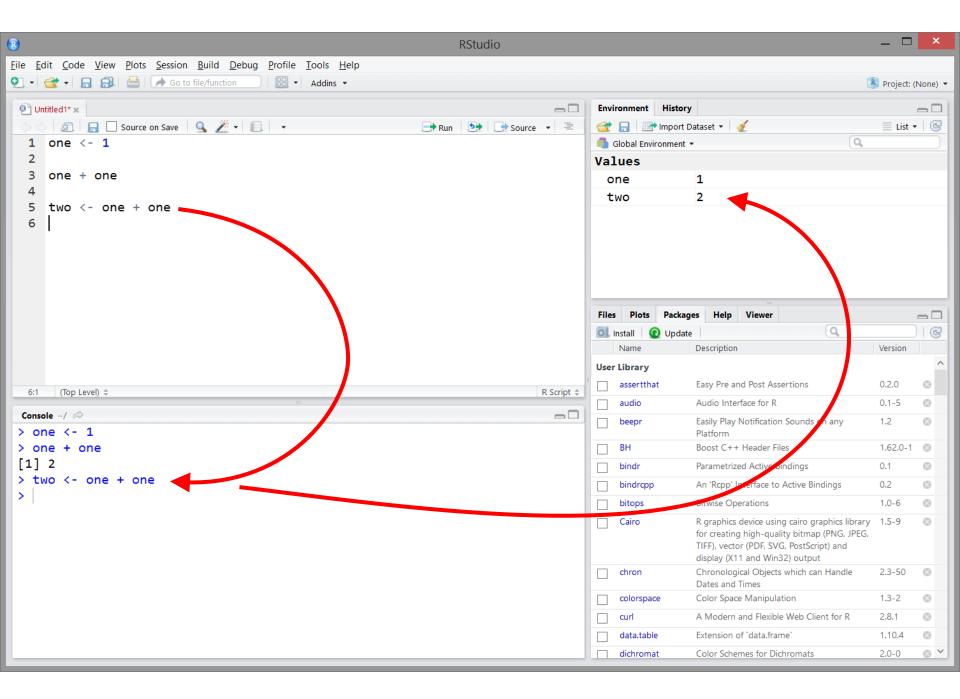


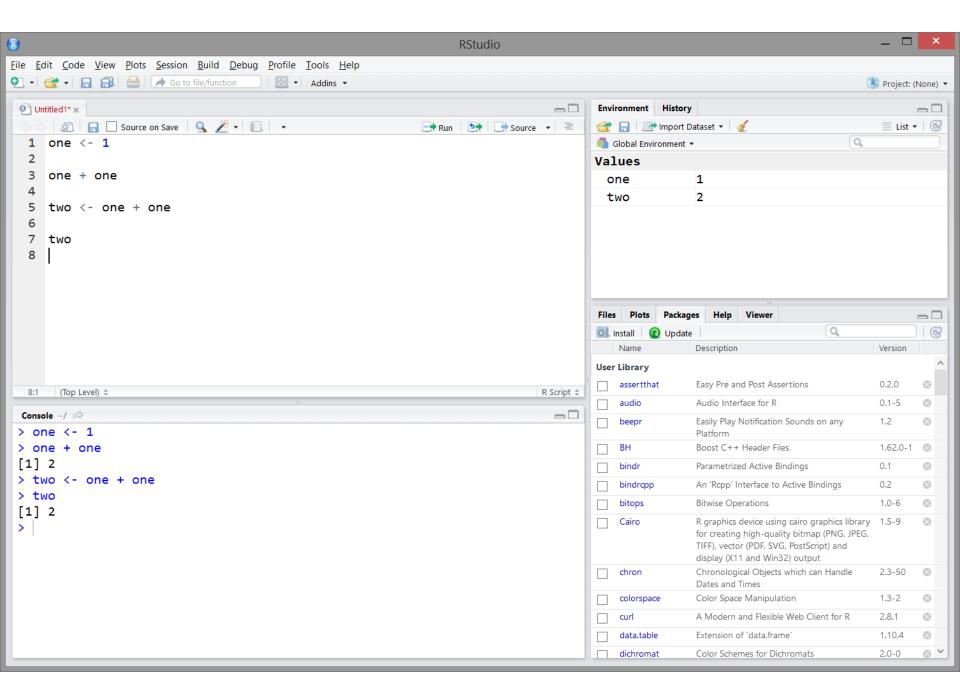
Object: use

- Any output of any operation needs to be stored
 - new object may be created
 - existing object may be rewritten

```
one <- 1
one + one
[1] 2

two <- one + one
two
[1] 2</pre>
```





Function



Function

- Pre-defined methods which allow operations over objects
- To create an object with more than one element, function
 c () is used

```
onetofive <- c(1,3,5,4,2)
```

Any object may be manipulated with a function

```
sort(onetofive)
[1] 1 2 3 4 5
```

Function: arguments

- To extend functionality, functions have pre-defined arguments
 - Arguments extend the functionality of function
 - Some functions have many arguments, some none
- Results of the function must always be stored in the environment

```
sort(onetofive)
[1] 1 2 3 4 5

sort(onetofive, decreasing = TRUE)
[1] 5 4 3 2 1

onetofive <- sort(onetofive, decreasing = TRUE)</pre>
```

Function: syntax

• functionname() indicates function

```
sqrt(9)
[1] 3
```

• Structure is function (arg1, arg2, ...)

```
sample(0:100, 10, rep = FALSE)
[1] 48 50 37 94 42 39 21 19 63 95
```

• If help is necessary, just add question mark or use function help () in front of the function name

```
?sample()
help(sample)
```

10.27

Data class

- Properties of elements inside the object
- Numeric continuous numeric data
 - -1, 0.5, 10.27
- Integer discrete numeric data
 - -1, 0, 1
- Character string values
 - "anythingWithinQuotes"
- Logical boolean output of logical operation
 - TRUE/FALSE, NA
- Factor
 - "agree", "disagree", "neutral"

Data class



Data class

- Sometimes, data elements are ambiguous
- Distinctions important for computer
- It is **useful to explore data class** of any object
 - This is not a necessary step
 - R comes with pre-defined behavior on classes sometimes counterintuitive (e.g. in data sets, character variables are by default converted to factors)
 - Useful in debugging the code
- If necessary, class can be converted/changed

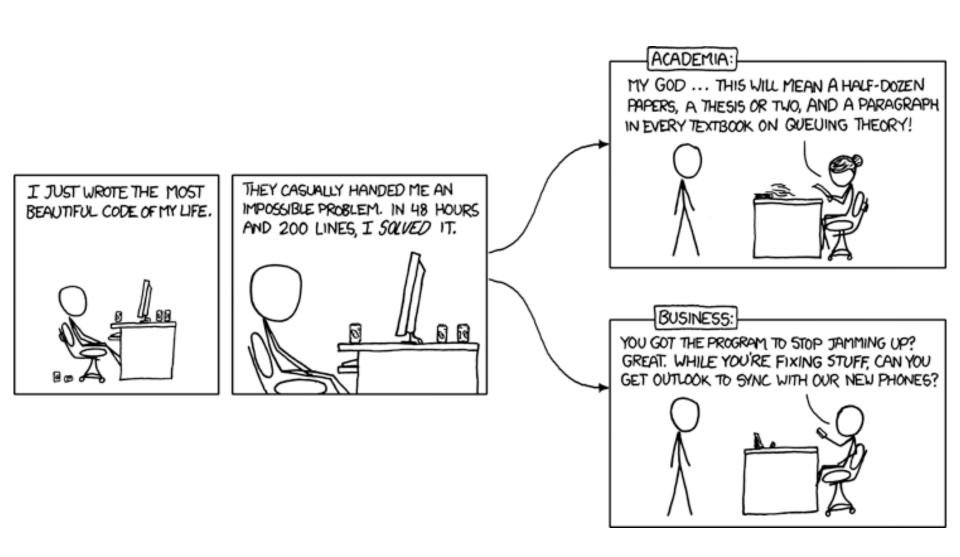
```
class(10.27)
[1] "numeric"
```

Data class: conversion of classes

```
as.numeric (10.27)
[1] 10.27
as.integer (10.27)
[1] 10
as.character(-1)
[1] "-1"
as.numeric("anything")
[1] NA
Warning message: NAs introduced by coercion
5 > 10
[1] FALSE
as.character (5 > 10)
[1] "FALSE"
```

Practice

- Create a new script
- Define 5 objects of your own liking (including object with more than one element)
- Get a class of each of the following items: 5, "5", NA, TRUE, "true", NULL
- Calculate the equation $\frac{(5.5*4)+(7.5*2.12)}{\frac{12}{7}}$ using R objects
- Try to get a square root of number 254



Source: https://xkcd.com/664/