Sociology Quant Camp Introduction to R Module 1: Intro and basics

Monica Alexander, Statistical Sciences and Sociology

Welcome

- Hello!
- Overview of today
 - Module 1: Intro, navigating RStudio, R scripts and R code basics
 - Module 2: Piping, the tidyverse
 - Module 3: Intro to plotting with ggplot2
- Will put materials here: https://www.monicaalexander.com/teaching/

Hello!

- Statistical Sciences and Sociology departments
- Demographer
- On sabbatical (lol) usually teach either 6302 or 6707
- Love R
- monica.alexander@utoronto.ca

Introduction to R and RStudio

Downloads

- To install R:
 - Go to <u>https://cran.r-project.org/</u>
 - Select the download link that is relevant to you: if you have a Mac, select "Download R for (Mac) OS X", if you have a Windows machine, select "Download R for Windows".
 - If you have a Mac, click on the "R-4.4.1pkg" link. If you have a Windows machine, click on the "base" link, then click on the "Download R 4.4.1 for Windows" link. Open the downloaded file and follow the install instructions on your machine.

Downloads

- To install RStudio
 - Go to https://posit.co/download/rstudio-desktop/
 - Mac or Windows)
 - Open the downloaded file and follow the install instructions on your machine.

Scroll down and click the "Download RStudio" button (it will either say for



Install check?

What is R?

- R is a programming language for statistical computing and graphics
- Using R is like speaking another language (but you type it)
- You may have used other programs to do statistical calculations before (Excel, SPSS)
- With R you have to give the computer typed commands in order for it to do statistics (rather than clicking buttons)
- Much more powerful methods available



What is **RStudio?**

- RStudio is an integrated development environment for R
- It makes it easier to write R code and visualizes inputs and outputs
- Car analogy:
 - R is the engine
 - RStudio is the car dashboard



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Shows the code that's been executed (run)								
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Demo: opening RStudio, opening and saving a R script



R code basics

Code versus comments





R as a calculator

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All standard mathematical operations are available

... versus defining objects



Demo: mathematical operations, defining objects

Types of variables in R

- Numeric
- Logical (TRUE/FALSE)
- Character
- Factor (categories with levels defined)



Demo: different variable types, checking variable types

Packages

- functionality
- Phone analogy
 - R/RStudio is a phone
 - Packages are apps
- One package that is very useful is the tidyverse
- Has graphing capabilities, tiydverse grammar (more later)

People have written R Packages, which are add ons to base R that increase



Installing packages

- Via code
- Or using menu (Tools -> Install packages...)
- Once a package is installed, don't need to do it again!

• To use the functionality in a package, need to load it in at the start of your code using the library function





Different types of objects in R

- Single values
- Vectors:
 - contain two or more values
 - Defined with the c() function ("concatenate")
 - Values must be of the same type
- Data frames (tibbles) •
 - Closest thing to a dataset that we deal with
 - Each column is a different variable, each row is an observation
 - Columns (variables) can be different types

```
library(tidyverse)
# single value
x <- 2
color <- "red"
# vector
my_numbers <- c(0,3,1,4,2)
my_names <- c("Monica", "Rohan", "Edward", "Hugo")</pre>
# tibble
my_dataset <- tibble(</pre>
                                      We can define columns of
  respondent = c("A", "B", "C"),
                                        a tibble using vectors
  age = c(16, 92, 45)
```



Demo: defining different types of objects

Functions

- Do stuff to your variables!
- Have already seen some: as.factor(), c(), tibble()
- Examples:
 - mean(), median()
 - min(), max()
 - length(), dim()
 - paste()
 - is.numeric() etc

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   1 library(tidyverse)
   2
   3 x <- 4
     is.numeric(x)
   4
     is.character(x)
   5
   6
      my_numbers <- c(0,3,1,4,2)
      my_names <- c("Monica", "Rohan", "Edward", "Hugo")</pre>
   8
   9
      mean(my_numbers)
  10
      length(my_names)
  11
  12
  13
      my_dataset <- tibble(</pre>
        respondent = c("A", "B", "C"),
  14
        age = c(16, 92, 45)
  15
  16
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                         Stands for dimensions
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      dim(my_dataset)
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> library(tidyverse)
>
> x <- 4
> is.numeric(x)
[1] TRUE
> is.character(x)
[1] FALSE
>
> my_numbers <- c(0,3,1,4,2)</pre>
> my_names <- c("Monica", "Rohan", "Edward", "Hugo")</pre>
>
> mean(my_numbers)
[1] 2
> length(my_names)
[1] 4
>
> my_dataset <- tibble(</pre>
+ respondent = c("A", "B", "C"),
   age = c(16, 92, 45)
```

>

>

[1] 3 2

> dim(my_dataset)



Demo: functions

Opening files

- One of the most powerful ways we can use R is to analyze and visualize data
- Need to be able to read in files of different formats (csv, excel, Stata...)
- Can use a variety of read * () functions e.g. read csv()
- Note these are from the tidyverse package so need to make sure this has been loaded in
- Data are from https://open.toronto.ca/dataset/dailyshelter-overnight-service-occupancy-capacity/

Need to be careful with file paths



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Demo: opening files, setting working directory, viewing datasets



Where to get help

- Lots of good, free online sources
 - R for Data Science: https://www.tidyverse.org/learn/
 - Telling stories with data: <u>https://tellingstorieswithdata.com/</u>
 - intro.html
- Google/Stack Overflow
- Email
- Practice, practice, practice; don't be afraid of mistakes

Tidyverse skills for data science: <u>https://jhudatascience.org/tidyversecourse/</u>