

An introduction to R software environment

Prelude

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RISIS Winter School

Tools and methods for analysing complex Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) systems: A gentle introduction to Network Science (NS), Spatial Models (SM) and Machine Learning (ML)

ONLINE PLATFORM, February 15-26, 2021

- 1 What is R
 - That is the question!
 - Popularity
 - Objects oriented
- 2 What foR
 - Native foR statistical modeling
- 3 R at work
 - Work with data
 - Visualizing
- 4 Editor foR
- 5 Lesson Plan



is a free software environment for data analysis, graphics and statistical computing

The **R** name is based on the (first) names of the first two developers **R**obert Gentleman and **R**oss Ihaka, playing on the name of the **S** language, from which R is derived.



early 90s **R**obert Gentleman and **R**oss Ihaka start developing R as a derivation of *S language* at the Department of Statistics of the University of Auckland

1995 R is available under **General Public License** (GPL)

1997 **R** core group of programming developers is founded

2002 **R** foundation for **Statistical computing** is established in Vienna



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What is really R?

- a tool for data mining and statistical modeling?
- a programming language for data mining and statistical modeling?



is a dialect

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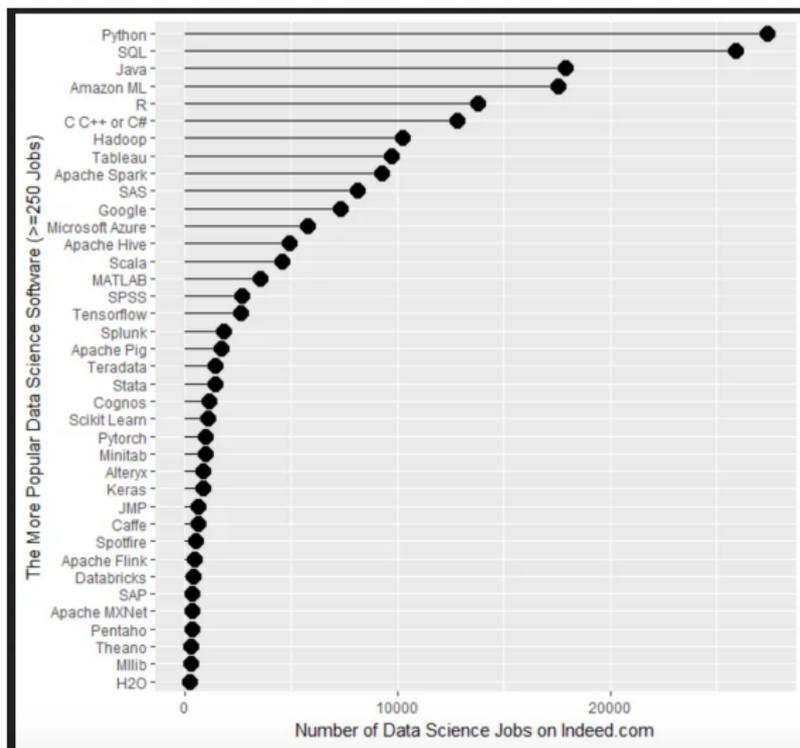
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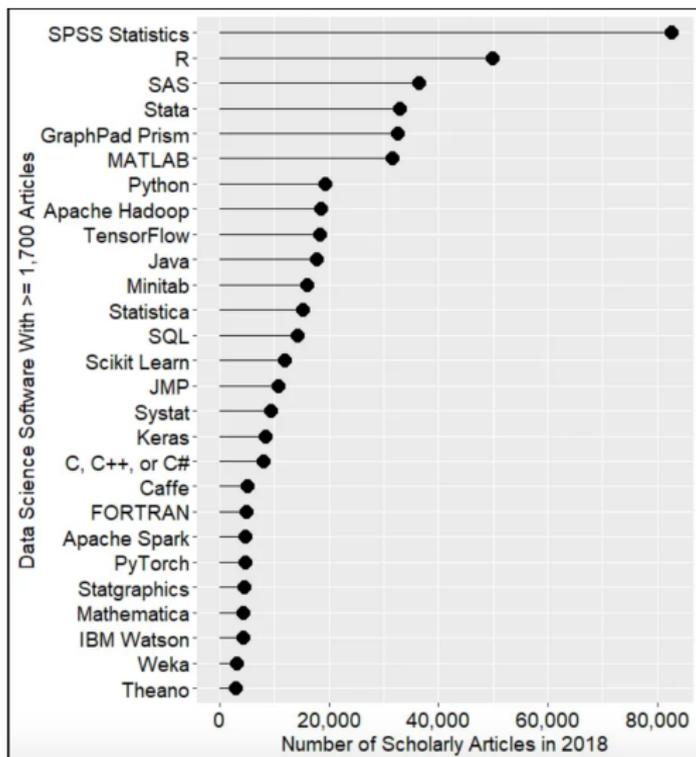
The Popularity of Data Science Software

r4stats.com



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R's pros and cons (very short list)

Pros

17058 available packages (retrieved from CRAN Feb 9, 2021)

2138 open projects on R-forge

large community

Cons

limits in processing extremely large files (R generally processes data in-memory).

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R is an interpreted language



It means that **CODE** entered into the **R CONSOLE** (or run as R script in batch mode) is executed by the **interpreter**, a program within the R system.

Object oriented programming

Data are stored in objects.

vector

matrix

array

factors

dataframe

list

...

Every object has a **type** (double, complex, etc.) and is a member of a **class** (numeric, character, etc.).

R code is composed of



a series of expressions

- arithmetic expressions
- assignment statements
- conditional statements
- loops
- ...

functions

- pre-loaded
- via packages to be installed and loaded
- own

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Statistical modeling

Most statistical theory focuses on `data modeling`, `prediction` and `inference`.

Packages for classical and advanced statistical models:

- Time series analysis
- Regression and Classification
- Principal Component Analysis
- Spatio-temporal Analysis
- Bayesian modeling
- ...

Among them:

- Network Science (NS)
- Spatial Models (SM)
- Machine Learning (ML)

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Data import

Supported data files

- .xls
- .csv
- .txt
- NetCDF
-

Connection to databases

- SAS
- Microsoft Access
- MySQL
- STATA
-

Data manipulation: dplyr package

Data manipulation is the process of **arranging data** in order to make data analysis process, such as visualizing and modeling.

```
filter(airquality, Temp > 70)
```

	Ozone	Solar.R	Wind	Temp	Month	Day
1	36	118	8.0	72	5	2
2	12	149	12.6	74	5	3
3	7	NA	6.9	74	5	11
4	11	320	16.6	73	5	22
5	45	252	14.9	81	5	29
6	115	223	5.7	79	5	30
...						

(a)

```
mutate(airquality, TempInC = (Temp - 32) * 5 / 9)
```

	Ozone	Solar.R	Wind	Temp	Month	Day	TempInC
1	41	190	7.4	67	5	1	19.44444
2	36	118	8.0	72	5	2	22.22222
3	12	149	12.6	74	5	3	23.33333
4	18	313	11.5	62	5	4	16.66667
5	NA	NA	14.3	56	5	5	13.33333
...							

(b)

```
summarise(group_by(airquality, Month), mean(Temp, na.rm = TRUE))
```

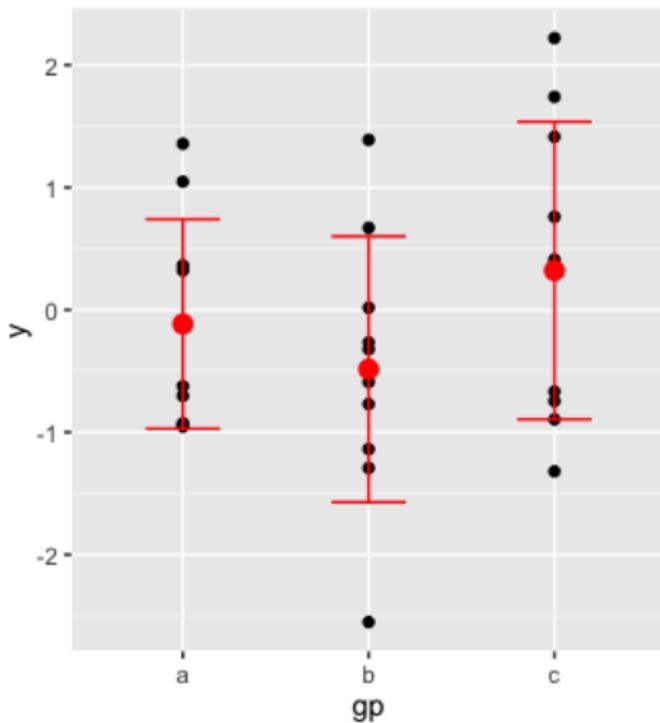
Month	mean(Temp)
1	5 65.54839
2	6 79.10000
3	7 83.90323
4	8 83.96774
5	9 76.90000

(c)

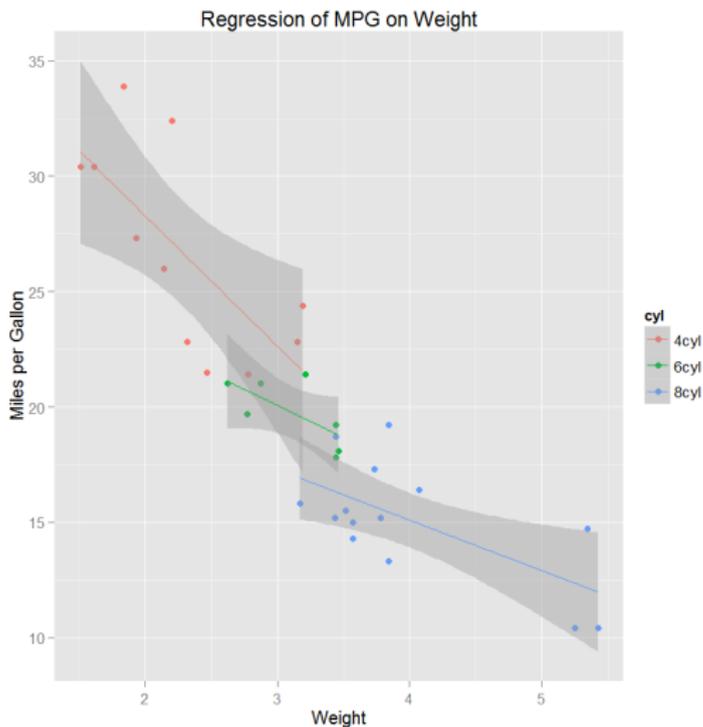
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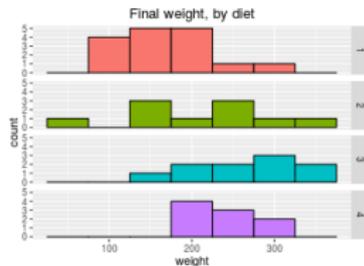
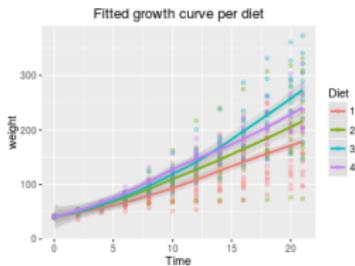
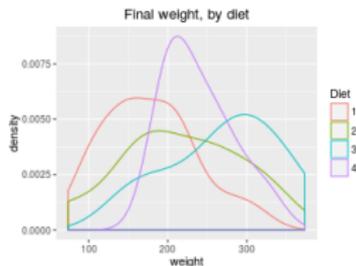
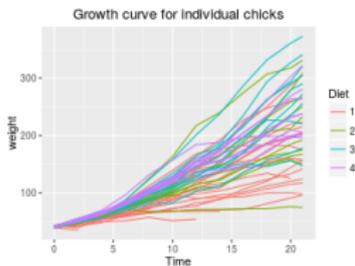
Visualizing data: ggp1ot2 package



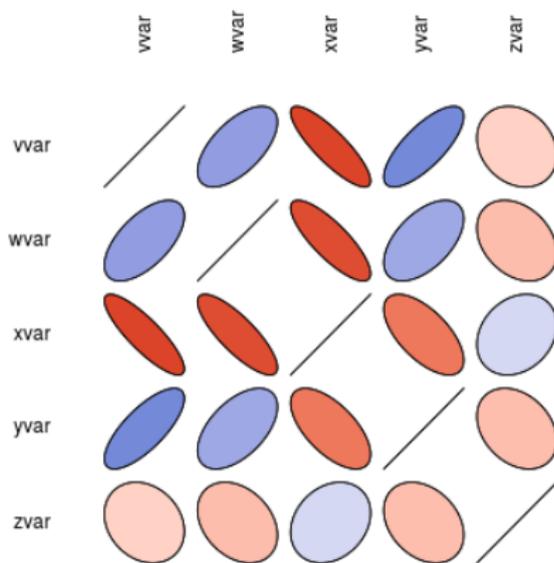
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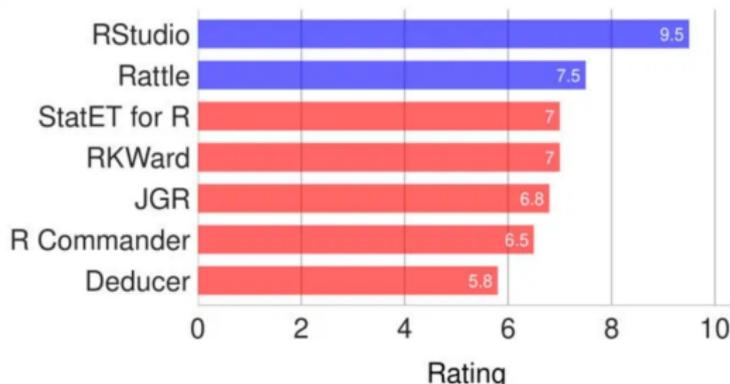


Graphical User Interfaces for R

LinuxLinks

Best Free GUIs for R

■ Recommended ■ Good



Monday 15th of February 2021 - afternoon

First part (15.15 - 16.00)

- Presentation of **RStudio** editor and its utilities
- Introduction to basic **R syntax**
- Installation of **R packages** and use of functions
- Comfort break (15 minutes)

Second part (16.15 - 17.00)

- **if else** statement and **loop**
- Writing **own functions**
- Comfort break (5 minutes)

Last part (17.05 - 17.30)

- Grouping and summarizing data: the **dplyr** package