## Getting started with Rand RStudio



The engine
The dashboard


## R Studio



## Console



## R is awaiting your instructions

## Type code here, press enter, and R will run it

## Your turn



$$
2+2
$$

```
## [1] 4
```


# This is ephemeral though. If you want to run this again, you'll have to type it again. 

## Store R code in a document instead

## Files pane



## All the files in your current working directory

## Your turn



## Find 01_gettingstarted.qmd

## Click on its name to open the file

## Source pane



## Documents open here

is a collahorative nroiect with manv contributors.

## 0 ardo



## Document format that combines text and code

Acts like a notebook for your analysis

## Quarto



## Text

## Quarto



## Text

## Code

## Quarto



## Text

## Code

## Output

## Your turn



## Read the instructions

## Run the code chunk by clicking the play button

## Your turn

## Add a new chunk

## Put $2+2$ in the chunk and run it

## Render

## Render a Quarto document into a standalone shareable file



## Quarto

## The best way to combine R code and narrative

## We'll use it throughout the workshop

## Ill provide starter code

You'll complete "Your turns"
In the end, you'll have an annotated record for yourself

## Your turn

## Spot the difference:

filter(mtcars, cyl == 4)
four_cyls <- filter(mtcars, cyl == 4)
Find these chunks in the notebook and run them. What's different about what happens?

## Assignment

## <- assigns the output from the righthand side to a variable with the name on the lefthand side

four_cyls <- filter(mtcars, cyl == 4)

## Environment pane



## List of all the variables you've created

## Your turn

Find four_cyls in the environment pane. Click on the name four_cyls

## What happens?

## Viewer



## Clicking on an object in the environment panel opens it an interactive viewer tab

[^0]
## Functions

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { four_cyls <- filter(mtcars, cyl }==4 \text { ) } \\
\text { Functions do things }
\end{gathered}
$$

Functions take arguments, output results
If you want to keep the output, assign it to a variable

## Help

# To look up the help page for an R function, type this in the console: 

?function_name

(Or google itt)

## Help pane

| Files | Plots | Packages | Help | Viewer | Presentation |  | $\square$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\stackrel{\text { ® }}{\sim}$ |  |  |  |  | Q filter | $\otimes$ |  |
| R: Keep rows that match a condition - Find in Topic |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| filter \{dplyr\} $\quad$ R Documentation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Keep rows that match a condition |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Description |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| The filter () function is used to subset a data frame, retaining all rows that satisfy your conditions. To be retained, the row must produce a value of TRUE for all conditions. Note that when a condition evaluates to NA the row will be dropped, unlike base subsetting with [. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Usage |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| filter(.data, ..., .by = NULL, .preserve = FALSE) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

> These help pages prove details about the arguments you can supply a function

## Often full of examples at the bottom

## Your turn

## Look at the help page for seq

> Add a chunk that uses seq () to create a
> list of numbers from 5 to 100, spaced by 5 (so 5, 10, 15, 20, ...)
$\operatorname{seq}($ from $=5$, to $=100$, by $=5)$
\#\# [1] $5 \begin{array}{llllllllllllll} & 5 & 10 & 15 & 20 & 25 & 30 & 35 & 40 & 45 & 50 & 55 & 60 & 65\end{array}$

## Common syntax problem \#1

## Missing closing parentheses or quotes

mean(mtcars
"Oops this is wrong

## Common syntax problem \#2

## Surrounding something in quotes when it should be (or vice versa)

mean("mtcars")
\#\# Warning in mean.default("mtcars"): argument is not numeric or \#\# [1] NA

## Your turn

## There are three chunks under "Syntax gone wrong"

Run each, read the error message, and try to fix the syntax

## Cheatsheets

## Go to Help > Cheatsheets to find quick reference guides to different packages



## Next up

## Data basics


[^0]:    Showing 1 to 11 of 11 entries, 11 total columns

