

First steps in R. Variables, summary, folders, data sets

Vectors and simple operations

```
> x <- c(1,3,5,6)      # Create a vector (c means concatenate)
> x = c(1,3,5,6)       # Another way to define a vector
> x
[1] 1 3 5 6

> x[2]                 # Get the 2nd element of vector x
[1] 3

> x[2:4]               # Get all elements of x from the 2nd to the 4th
[1] 3 5 6

> x = rnorm(10000,2,100) # Generate a vector of 10,000 Normal random variables
                           # with mean 2 and st. deviation 100
```

Basic statistics

```
> mean(x)
[1] 2.379067
> sd(x)
[1] 100.0676
```

Arithmetic operations

```
> x = c(1,3,5,7,0,-1)
> x
[1] 1 3 5 7 0 -1
> x^2
[1] 1 9 25 49 0 1
> sin(x)
[1] 0.8414710 0.1411200 -0.9589243 0.6569866 0.0000000 -0.8414710
> log(x)
[1] 0.0000000 1.098612 1.609438 1.945910 -Inf      NaN
Warning message:
In log(x) : NaNs produced
```

Define a matrix A based on a vector x

```
> A = matrix(x,2,3)
> A
     [,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,]    1    5    0
[2,]    3    7   -1
```

READING DATA FROM EXTERNAL FILES

To point to the right folder, go "File" -> "Change dir..." or use the setwd command

Which folder is R pointed to right now?

```
> getwd()
[1] "C:/Users/baron/Documents"
```

Let's change the folder to the one where we have data. Notice slashes.

```
> setwd("C:/Users/baron/615 Regression/data")
```

Use read.table("file.txt") to read text files

Rda and Rdata files should be opened with load("file.rda")

```
> load("Auto.rda")
```

Find out what variables are in the set

```
> dim(Auto)
[1] 392  9
```

```
> names(Auto)
[1] "mpg"           "cylinders"      "displacement"
[4] "horsepower"    "weight"         "acceleration"
[7] "year"          "origin"         "name"
```

```
> summary(Auto)

      mpg           cylinders      displacement
Min.   : 9.00      Min.   :3.000      Min.   : 68.0
1st Qu.:17.00      1st Qu.:4.000      1st Qu.:105.0
Median :22.75      Median :4.000      Median :151.0
Mean   :23.45      Mean   :5.472      Mean   :194.4
3rd Qu.:29.00      3rd Qu.:8.000      3rd Qu.:275.8
Max.   :46.60      Max.   :8.000      Max.   :455.0

      horsepower      weight      acceleration
Min.   : 46.0      Min.   :1613      Min.   : 8.00
1st Qu.: 75.0      1st Qu.:2225      1st Qu.:13.78
Median : 93.5      Median :2804      Median :15.50
Mean   :104.5      Mean   :2978      Mean   :15.54
3rd Qu.:126.0      3rd Qu.:3615      3rd Qu.:17.02
Max.   :230.0      Max.   :5140      Max.   :24.80

      year           origin      amc matador      name
Min.   :70.00      Min.   :1.000      amc matador      : 5
1st Qu.:73.00      1st Qu.:1.000      ford pinto       : 5
Median :76.00      Median :1.000      toyota corolla   : 5
Mean   :75.98      Mean   :1.577      amc gremlin      : 4
3rd Qu.:79.00      3rd Qu.:2.000      amc hornet       : 4
Max.   :82.00      Max.   :3.000      (Other)          :365
```

Look at the data as a spreadsheet

```
> fix(Auto)
```

Refer to the particular variable in this dataset with \$ sign...

```
> Auto$name
[1] chevrolet chevelle malibu
[2] buick skylark 320
[3] plymouth satellite
[4] amc rebel sst
[5] ford torino
   < truncated >
```

or attach it the dataset that you plan to work with...

```
> attach(Auto)
> name
[1] chevrolet chevelle malibu
[2] buick skylark 320
[3] plymouth satellite
[4] amc rebel sst
[5] ford torino
   < truncated >
```

Descriptive statistics: mean and the 5-number summary

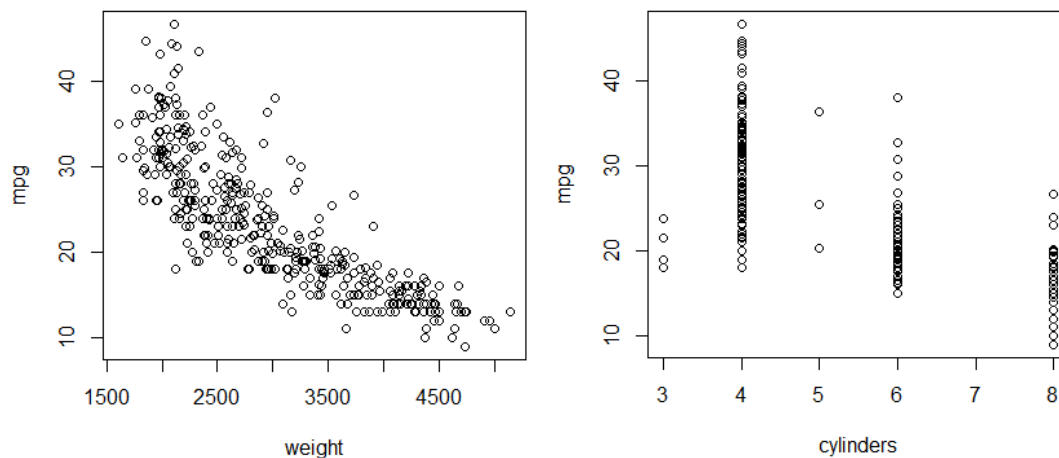
```
> mean(mpg)
[1] 23.44592

> summary(mpg)
   Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
   9.00   17.00   22.75   23.45   29.00   46.60
```

PLOTS.

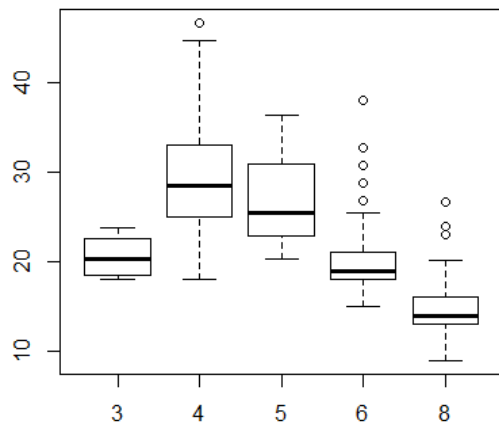
Before you do anything with the data, look at them.

```
> plot(weight,mpg)
> plot(cylinders,mpg)
```



Perhaps, we should treat “cylinders” is a categorical variable?

```
> cyl = as.factor(cylinders)
> plot(cyl, mpg) # When one variable is categorical, we get boxplots of the other variable
```



Axis labels, graph title, color

```
> plot(weight, mpg, xlab="Weight", ylab="MPG", main="Plot of Miles per  
Gallon", col="blue")
```

SCATTERPLOT MATRIX

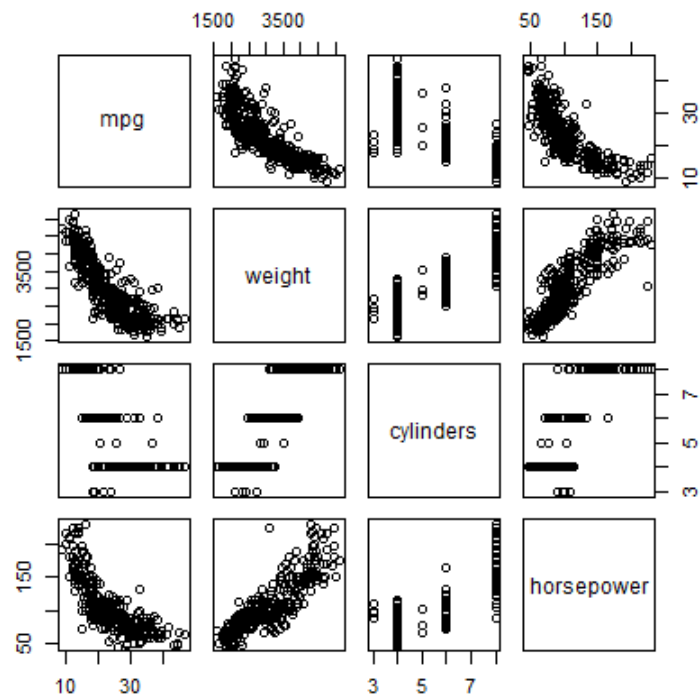
Use it to plot more than 2 variables.

First, partition the graphing window into a matrix

```
> par(mfrow=c(4,4))
```

Then fill each non-diagonal space with the corresponding scatterplot

```
> pairs(~mpg+weight+horsepower+year)
```



Saving a graph in a file

```
> pdf("filename.pdf")
> plot(weight, mpg, xlab="Weight", ylab="MPG", col="blue")

> dev.off()
windows
2
```

Finish and quit R

```
> q()
```