## Summer R-I Workshop Day One

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August 6, 2025



## Today's Plan

- Introductions
- Discussion of What Grad School is and is not.
- Installing R (for data analysis), RStudio (for interacting with R), Git/GitHub (for version control), and Zotero (for citation management)
- ► The basics of R (variable types, loading data, setting working directories, working in projects, etc.)



#### Introductions

- ► Two Truths and A Lie
- ➤ Tell me 1. your name, 2. your subfield, 3. where you went to undergrad, and 4. two true things about you and one lie. We'll guess the lie!



#### Who am I?

- ► My Name: Jay Stewart (He/Him/His)
- ► Fifth Year PhD Candidate studying Comparative Politics (Radical Right Politics and Environmental Politics)
- I went to Undergrad at the University of Alabama and New College of Florida



## My Two Truths and a Lie

- ► I'm a PADI certified Cave Diver, and every year, I go diving at Blue Hole in Ichetucknee Springs State Park.
- ▶ I ran a half-marathon that started in Switzerland, went through France and Germany, and ended back in Switzerland. I finished last in my age group.
- My wife and I have two dogs named Whimsey and Gnocchi. I adopted Whimsey at the Tallahassee Animal Shelter before my wife and I started dating, and we adopted Gnocchi together.



#### Introductions

- ► Two Truths and A Lie
- ➤ Tell me 1. your name, 2. your subfield, 3. where you went to undergrad, and 4. two true things about you and one lie. We'll guess the lie!



## Required Dog Picture





## What are you getting yourself into?

- ▶ Welcome to Grad School! Grad School is not undergrad 2.0.
  - This is a workplace, and like any other workplace, there are rules and expectations.
  - Your contracts include three hours a week of professional development, so attend department meetings and events, such as job talks.
  - ► I am the GAU (Graduate Assistants United) Department Representative for the Political Science department.



## What are you getting yourself into?

#### Some advice:

- You get out of grad school what you put in. A PhD isn't a commodity; it's an experience.
- Work together when allowed!
- Have hobbies! Do things outside of the FSU bubble.
- Don't be afraid to seek out mental health counseling.
- ChatGPT and other AI tools are an anathema to learning. DON'T USE THEM



## Let's Download R!

Go to www.r-project.org





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Help With R Getting Help

#### Documentation Manuals

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#### Links

Bioconductor R-Forge

#### The R Project for Statistical Computing

#### Getting Started

R is a free software environment for statistical computing and graphics. It compiles and runs on a wide variety of UNIX platforms, Windows and MacOS. To download R, please choose your preferred CRAN mirror

If you have questions about R like how to download and install the software, or what the license terms are, please read our answers to frequently asked questions before you send an email.

#### News

- · R version 4.5.1 (Great Square Root) has been released on 2025-06-13
- · R version 4.5.0 (How About a Twenty-Six) has been released on 2025-04-11
- R version 4.4.3 (Trophy Case) (wrap-up of 4.4.x) was released on 2025-02-28.
- The useRt 2025 conference will take place at Duke University, in Durham, NC, USA, August 8-10.
- We are deeply sorry to announce that our friend and colleague Friedrich (Fritz) Leisch has died. Read our tribute to Fritz here.
- You can support the R Foundation with a renewable subscription as a supporting member.

#### News via Mastodon

#### R\_Foundation

R version 4.5.1 "Great Square Root" (source version) has been released. (You can find it in cran.r-project.org/src/base/R-4/, or wait for CRAN to be updated.) Jun 1.3999

#### R\_Foundation

New #RStats blog entry by Tomas Kalibera: Sensitivity to C math library and mingw-w64 v12

blog.r-project.org/2025/04/24/..

#### puseR\_conf

The Early Bird for useR! 2025 is open until April 30th!

Join this gathering of leaders in industry, academia, and the government to network while you increase your expertise in #R.

useRI will be held from August 8th to August 10th at Duke University.

Conference page: user2025.r-project.org/ #rstats

cran,r-project.org/mirrors.html ← → C CRAN Mirrors The Comprehensive R Archive Network is available at the following URLs, please choose a location close to you. Some statistics on the status of the mirrors can be found here: main page, windows release, windows release, windows release. If you want to host a new mirror at your institution, please have a look at the CRAN Mirror HOWTO. 0-Cloud https://cloud.r-project.org/ Automatic redirection to servers worldwide, currently sponsored by Posit Argentina http://mirror.fcaglp.unlp.edu.ar/CRAN/ Universidad Nacional de La Plata Australia CSTRO https://cran.csiro.au/ https://mirror.aarnet.edu.au/pub/CRAN/ **AARNET** https://cran.ms.unimelb.edu.au/ School of Mathematics and Statistics, University of Melbourne Austria https://cran.wu.ac.at/ Wirtschaftsuniversität Wien Belgium https://www.freestatistics.org/cran/ Patrick Wessa https://ftp.belnet.be/mirror/CRAN/ Belnet, the Belgian research and education network

Brazil https://cran-r.c3sl.ufpr.br/ https://vps.fmvz.usp.br/CRAN/

https://brieger.esalo.usp.br/CRAN/ Bulgaria

https://ftp.uni-sofia.bg/CRAN/ Canada

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Southern University of Science and Technology (SUSTech)

### Now Let's Download RStudio!

Go to https://posit.co/download/rstudio-desktop/



enterprise features, don't hesitate to book a call with us.

Want to learn about core or advanced workflows in RStudio? Explore the <u>RStudio User Guide</u> or the <u>Getting Started</u> section.

## 1: Install R

≥ posit

R is not a Posit product. By clicking on the link below to download and install R, you are leaving the Posit website. Posit disclaims any obligations and all liability with respect

RStudio requires R 3.6.0+. Choose a version of R that

matches your computer's operating system.

## 2: Install RStudio

DOWNLOAD RSTUDIO DESKTOP FOR WINDOWS

Size: 281.24 MB | SHA-256: 3A553330 | Version: 2025.05.1+513

DOWNLOAD AND INSTALL R

to R and the R website.

# Is anyone having problems installing R and RStudio?



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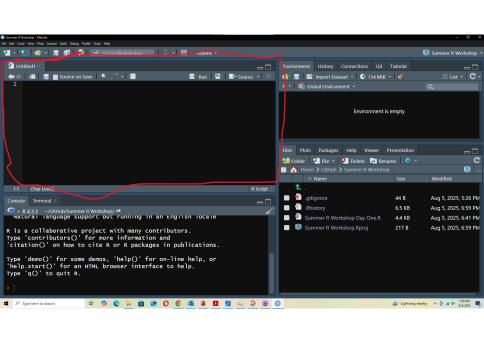
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R is a collaborative project with many contributors. Type 'contributors()' for more information and

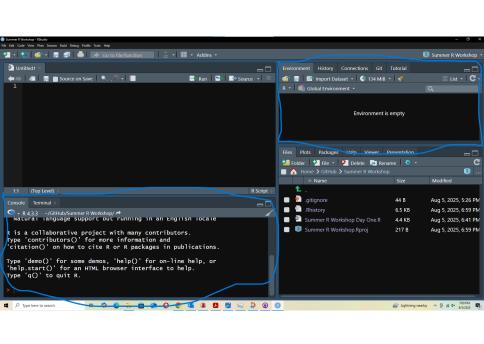
'citation()' on how to cite R or R packages in publications. Type 'demo()' for some demos, 'help()' for on-line help, or 'help.start()' for an HTML browser interface to help. Type 'q()' to quit R.

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## Using R as a Calculator

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```



## Using R as a Calculator

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Type 'contributors()' for more info
'citation()' on how to cite R or R
Type 'demo()' for some demos, 'help
'help.start()' for an HTML browser
Type 'q()' to quit R.
```



## Using R as a Calculator

```
> 2+2
> 2*3
> sqrt(4)
```



## Practice Using R as a Calculator

Open up a script and use R to Calculate the following:

- ► 10 \* 2.4
- ▶ 4<sup>2</sup>
- $\frac{(4^3-5)}{3}$
- $\sqrt{400}$
- $\triangleright log_{10}(100)^1$



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>log() in R defaults to base e

## Object Oriented Programming: Scalars

```
#Using R as a calculator is pretty boring though.
#Let's try something a little more complicated.

#assign values to variables

x <- 2
y <- 3

#Look! -> Those values just popped up over
#in the environment!
```



## Practice Using R with Scalars

Use R to Calculate the following (use the script you've already opened up):

- ▶ x \* y
- $\bigvee y^{X}$
- $ightharpoonup \sqrt{x^3}$
- $\log_{10}(y)$  (Remember that  $\log()$  in R defaults to base e)



## Object Oriented Programming: Strings

```
#Objects don't have to be numbers
object_string <- "string"
#the quotation marks are important
object_string <- string
object_string + 2
```



#### Vectors

We don't want to work with just one number. We want to work with data!

#### Let's start with vectors:

- numeric vectors can only contain numbers, like 1.8, 5, or 4536125
- character vectors contain strings, like "CDU/CSU", "Die Linke", "AfD", etc.
- ► factor vectors contain **ordered strings**. For example, scales like "Strong Democrat" to "Strong Republican"
- ▶ logical vectors only contain TRUE or FALSE values



## Object Oriented Programming: Vectors

```
#objects can be something called vectors
vector_example \leftarrow c(1,2,3,4)
#this vector is a vector of numbers
class(vector_example)
#We can even do math with these vectors
output <- vector_example*3
output
```



#### **Factors**



## Missing Values in R

```
#Missing Values are denoted with NA
missing_numeric <- c(1,2,NA,4)</pre>
missing_numeric * 3
sum(missing_numeric) #This does not work
sum(missing_numeric, na.rm = TRUE)
```



#### Practice with Vectors

#### **Numeric Vector**

Generate a numeric vector of your choosing (10 items long). Assign this vector to an object named numeric vector Use the class() function to confirm that this is a numeric vector. Use the mean(), sum(), and sqrt() functions on your vector.

#### Character Vector

Generate a character vector (a vector of strings) with whatever strings you'd like (10 items long). Assign it to an object named character vector Use the class() function, and the mean() function on that character vector.

#### **Factor Vector**

Generate a character vector named ideology (10 items long), with observations ranging from "Very Conservative" to "Very Liberal". Turn this into a factor vector called ideology\_factor.



#### Data Frames and Tibbles

- Whenever you want to work with data, you'll largely want to work with data frames or tibbles, which are functionally the same thing.
- Think of a data frame/tibble as a collection of vectors.
- ▶ We'll take the three vectors we created in the last exercise (all length 10), and turn them into a data frame using the data.frame() function.
- The equivalent function in tidyverse is tibble()



#### What I Wrote

```
actice with vectors
numeric_vector <- c(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10)
character_vector <- c("tacos", "pizza", "burgers", "fries",</pre>
                       "chicken tenders", "salads", "hot dogs",
                       "french fries", "mozzarella sticks",
                       "bacon")
ideology <- c("Very Conservative", "Very Liberal", "Liberal",</pre>
                    "Moderate", "Conservative", "Moderate",
                    "Moderate", "Very Liberal", "Conservative",
                    "Very Conservative")
ideology_factor <- factor(ideology, levels = c("very Conservative",
                                                 "Conservative".
                                                 "Moderate".
                                                 "Liberal".
                                                 "Very Liberal"))
data_frame <- data.frame(numeric_vector, character_vector,</pre>
                          ideology factor)
```



## Working with Dataframes (Base R)

#### Let's say that I want to grab a whole column:

- ► I would use the \$ operator
- So to grab the numeric\_vector column, I'd just write data\_frame\$numeric\_vector.
- ► I can use this to do operations on that column, like sum(data\_frame\$numeric\_vector)
- One handy base R function is summary(). It gives you the mean, the median, min, max, and 1st and 3rd quartiles of a numeric vector.



# Working with Dataframes (Base R)

Let's say that I want to grab a whole row:

- ► I would use [,]
- So to grab the first row, I'd just write data\_frame[1,].
- ► I can also use this to grab individual observations using data\_frame[row#, col#]



# What we'll mostly use





# Installing and Loading tidyverse

- Run the following code once install.packages(''tidyverse'')
- ► Then run the following code library(tidyverse)
- tidyverse has a set of functions that are very useful for cleaning data and turning it into something useful.



# Important Functions and Operators in tidyverse

- mutate() is one of the most important functions in tidyverse. It creates new variables in our data frame.
- case\_when() is used in conjunction with mutate to create new variables conditional on the values of other variables. It is functionally equivalent to nested if\_else() statements.
- filter() takes a logical operator and filters out rows that don't fit the logical operator.
- select() selects the requested columns.
- ► The pipe % > % operator allows one to do multiple functions in a row on your data. You can type this more quickly using control + shift + m (or command + shift + m on Mac)
- glimpse() gives us a quick view of the data.



# Logical Operators in R

Syntax	Description
<	Less Than
<=	Less than or Equal to
==	Exactly Equal to
>=	Greater than or Equal to
>	Greater Than
	OR
&	AND
! =	NOT equal to



## Example

Let's try to do some things with our data\_frame. I'm going to assign it to a new object called df1, select only our ideology\_factor and numeric\_vector variables, generate a new variable called higher\_or\_lower that is equal to "higher" when the numeric\_vector is above the mean of that variable, and "lower" when it is below the mean, and then filter the data so that we only keep higher.



## Example

```
df1 <- data_frame %>%
  select(c(ideology_factor, numeric_vector)) %>%
  mutate(higher_or_lower = case_when(
    numeric_vector>= mean(numeric_vector) ~ "higher",
    numeric_vector< mean(numeric_vector) ~ "lower",
    .default = NA)) %>% #This isn't necessary in this case
  filter(higher_or_lower != "lower") %>%
  glimpse()
```



# Important Note

If you're ever unsure of what a function does, just type ?function name



# Some more important tidyverse functions

- rename() is extremely important, because many times, we'll get variables that are named uninformative things.
- slice() allows you to select rows based one their integer locations.
- slice\_max() returns the row with the maximum value of whatever variable you're using.
- slice\_min() returns the row with the minimum value of whatever variable you're using.
- parse\_number() allows you to turn character vectors that contain numbers into numeric vectors.



# Reading Data into RStudio

You'll rarely generate your own data. You probably will spend most of your time working with data that you got from somewhere else.

- You'll need to understand what a working directory is first. A working directory is the folder on your computer where R is both reading from and writing data to.
- Run getwd() in your console.
- That is your current working directory.
- You can change your working directory in one of three ways.

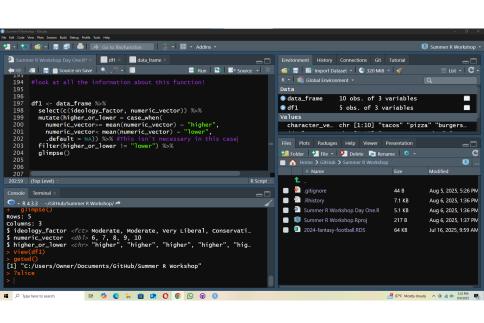
   using setwd(), 2. using the session tab, or 3. creating a project and working in that project (which I recommend)

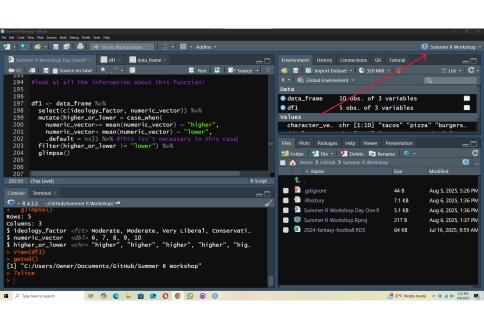


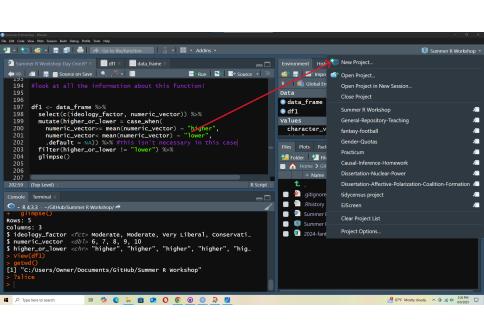
# Using setwd() and the Session Tab to set a working directory

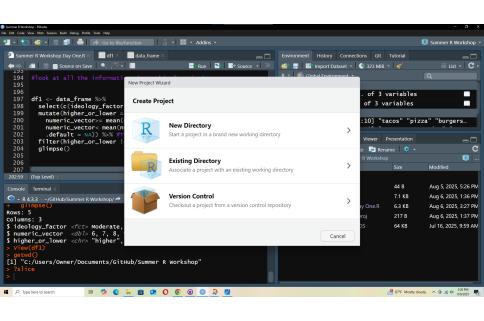
- ► To use setwd() you just need to specify the file path.
- For example, on my home computer, my user profile is "Owner", so if I want to set my file path to downloads, I would run setwd("C:/Users/Owner/Downloads/")
- ▶ Similarly, I could just click on Session − > Set Working Directory − > Choose Directory

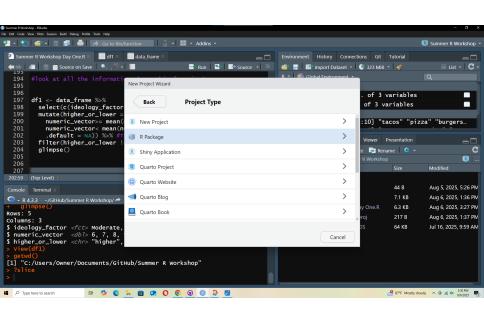


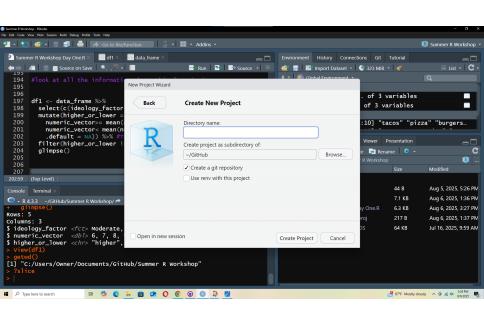


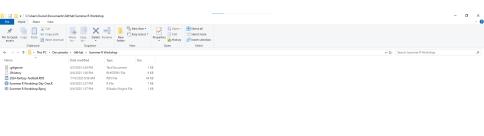


















































































































































# Downloading Data and using it in R

- ► Go to the course Google Drive
- Download 2024-fantasy-football.RDS
- Make sure that that file is in your working directory!
- Then run the following code: data\_nfl <readRDS("2024-fantasy-football.RDS")



#### Exercises

- Summarize the distribution of FantasyPoints. Tell me who has the most and who has the fewest. (Hint: use slice\_max() and slice\_min())
- Use the base R function unique() to tell me the possible values of Pos. (Hint: you'll need to use the \$.)
- In some fantasy leagues, you have something called a "flex" position, where you can put a Running Back (RB), a Wide Receiver (WR), or a Tight End (TE) in that spot. Using case\_when(), generate a variable that is equal to 1 if the player is eligible for the flex position and 0 if not. Make sure to assign this to a new data frame.
- Generate a dataframe called new\_york\_flex that only has flex eligible players from the three New York Teams (NYJ, NYG, BUF). Tell me what their average points are, as well as the best and worst fantasy players.
- ► Generate a dataframe of QBs with more than 175 passing attempts. Who has the most/least turnovers?

## Homework

- You have homework assignments in this workshop
- ▶ PLEASE WORK TOGETHER (that doesn't mean split it up and do separate parts separately).
- Email me your completed homework at jstewart2@fsu.edu



## If we have time: Git, Github, and Zotero

- You'll have to do a lot of reading, writing, and statistical analysis in this program, so tools that can help you are extremely important!
- ► Three programs that I use consistently are 1. Zotero, 2. Git, and 3. Github.
- ➤ Zotero is a great citation manager. It makes citing papers easy, and helps keep everything collected.



## Zotero

► Go to https://www.zotero.org/



## Zotero

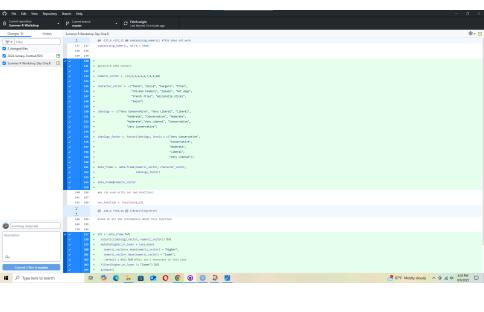
Example: one of my favorite papers is [BN12]



### Git and Github

- ► Go to https://github.com/git-guides/install-git
- Go to https://docs.github.com/en/desktop/ installing-and-authenticating-to-github-desktop/ installing-github-desktop
- Sign up for Github here: https://github.com/





# Bibliography I

[BN12] Fernanda Brollo and Tommaso Nannicini. "Tying Your Enemy's Hands in Close Races: The Politics of Federal Transfers in Brazil". In: *The American Political Science Review* 106.4 (2012). Publisher: [American Political Science Association, Cambridge University Press], pp. 742–761. ISSN: 0003-0554. URL: https://www.jstor.org/stable/23357707 (visited on 10/28/2022).