

Loading the ISCAM workspace

Approach 1:

- Download the ISCAM.RData file onto your computer.
- Right-click on the file and select “Open with” and select RStudio or Set your computer to open .RData files with RStudio (rather than R).
 - On a PC: go to Default Apps > Choose default apps by file type
 - On a Mac: Use CMD + I to open the “information” about the file and there is a setting there to change the default?
- Double-clicking on the .RData file will then open RStudio with the ISCAM functions.

Approach 2:

- When in RStudio, run
`load(url("http://www.rossmanchance.com/iscam3/ISCAM.RData"))`

You should see the list of ISCAM functions in the “Environment” pane of RStudio. You can also type `ls()` to see everything currently available in R.

To Enter Raw Data into R

In general, you want to create “vectors” of data.

For example: `> myvariable1=c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5)`

For the datasets I gave you, the easiest is probably to import from the URL.

- Copy the URL to your clipboard (e.g., right-clicking on the link or copying from the browser address bar).
- In RStudio, select Import Dataset > From Text (Readr)
- Paste the URL
- Change the Delimeter from Comma to Tab (ignore any warning messages)
- Press Update to see if the data preview correctly. If so, then press Import.

Notice, there are also options here for grabbing a data file locally, to load in an Excel file etc.

You can also highlight the data you want, copy to your clipboard, and then paste into R:

PC: `> InfantData = read.table("clipboard", header=TRUE)`

MAC: `> InfantData = read.table(pipe("pbpaste"), header=TRUE)`

For comma-delimited (.csv) data, include `sep=", "`,

Or you can open a dialog window to find the file:

`> mydata=read.table(file=file.choose())`

You can use the same header and separator options.

If you prefer entering data in more of a spreadsheet window, one way to convince R to let you do this is to type

```
> data.entry(1)
```

This opens up a Data Editor window (with a name of 1 and a first value of 1, but you will just overwrite those). You can name the columns by just typing into the header cells (also specify the mode here as numeric or character). You can enter data by just typing in values and hitting return or tab. You can also use the up and down arrows to navigate.

When you are done, just choose File > Close. If you type `ls()` you should now see the variable names you created. To change any of the data values, you can then use

```
> data.entry(variablename)
```

(you can list any number of variable names here). If you click on the name in the Data Editor window, you can change the variable mode from numeric to character and vice versa. You must close the Data Entry window before you can enter new commands in the R Console.

Alternatively, you can enter the data in Excel, preferably with column names. When you are done, choose File > Save As. Use the “Save as type” pull-down menu to select .csv (comma delimited) or .txt (Text (tab delimited)) and then give the file a name and press Save. Make sure you keep track of where this file is stored (which folder or directory). Then in the R Console you need to read in the data specifying the entire path name for where the file is located. For example:

```
> mydata = read.table("C:/My Documents/Times.csv",  
+   header=TRUE,                               if you have column names, FALSE if not  
+   sep="," ,                                   to match .csv format, use "\t" for tab delimited  
)
```