

LA (R)EVOLUCIÓN DE LOS ENTORNOS GRÁFICOS DE USUARIO (GUI) PARA R

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Al principio era la consola....

(Juan 1:1)

Los orígenes de los GUI:

gWidgets

gWidgets2

<https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/gWidgets/index.html>

<https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/gWidgets2/index.html>

VI JORNADAS usuarios de

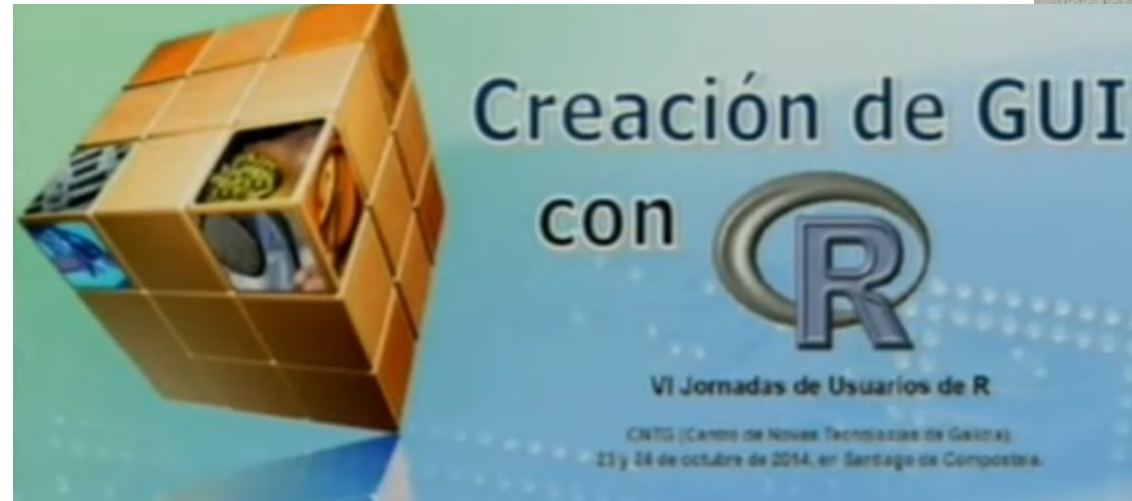


Santiago de Compostela



Inscripción e información en:
<http://r-es.org/6j>

23 y 24
octubre
2014



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HcWIEyNCOeE>

Los primeros packages:

- JGR

- Deducer

- Rkward

- R Commander

<https://rforge.net/JGR/>

<https://www.deducer.org/>

<https://rkward.kde.org/>

<https://socialsciences.mcmaster.ca/jfox/Misc/Rcmdr/>

La primera evolución:

RStudio

Shiny

<https://posit.co/download/rstudio-desktop/>

<https://shiny.posit.co/>

```
1  
2 rm(list = ls())  
3 N <- 1000  
4 u <- rnorm(N)  
5 x1 <- -2 + rnorm(N)  
6 x2 <- 1 + x1 + rnorm(N)  
7 y <- 1 + x1 + x2 + u  
8 r1 <- lm(y ~ x1 + x2)  
9  
10 |
```

10:1 (Top Level) R Script

```
Console ~/  
Tapez <Entrée> pour voir le graphique suivant :  
Tapez <Entrée> pour voir le graphique suivant :  
Tapez <Entrée> pour voir le graphique suivant :  
>  
> ?lm  
> rm(list = ls())  
> N <- 1000  
> u <- rnorm(N)  
> x1 <- -2 + rnorm(N)  
> x2 <- 1 + x1 + rnorm(N)  
> y <- 1 + x1 + x2 + u  
> r1 <- lm(y ~ x1 + x2)  
> |
```

Values	
N	1000
r1	lm[12]
u	numeric[1000]
x1	numeric[1000]
x2	numeric[1000]
y	numeric[1000]

Files Plots Packages Help

R: Fitting Linear Models Find in Topic

lm (stats) R Documentation

Fitting Linear Models

Description

lm is used to fit linear models. It can be used to carry out regression, single stratum analysis of variance and analysis of covariance (although [aov](#) may provide a more convenient interface for these).

Usage

```
lm(formula, data, subset, weights,  
    method = "qr", model = TRUE, x =  
    singular.ok = TRUE, contrasts =
```

Arguments



Selecione:

Tipo de cancro

Colon

Indicador

Tendencia (taxa axustada)

Poboación estándar

Censo de Galicia 2011

Truncar taxa

Sexo

Homes | Mulleres | Total

Ámbito xeográfico de interese

Galicia | EOXI | Provincia

Período:



Enderezo de contacto:

Servizo de Epidemioloxía
Dirección Xeral de Saúde Pública
Edificio administrativo San Lázaro s/n
15703, Santiago de Compostela
A Coruña, España
e-mail: Estadistica.SP@sergas.es

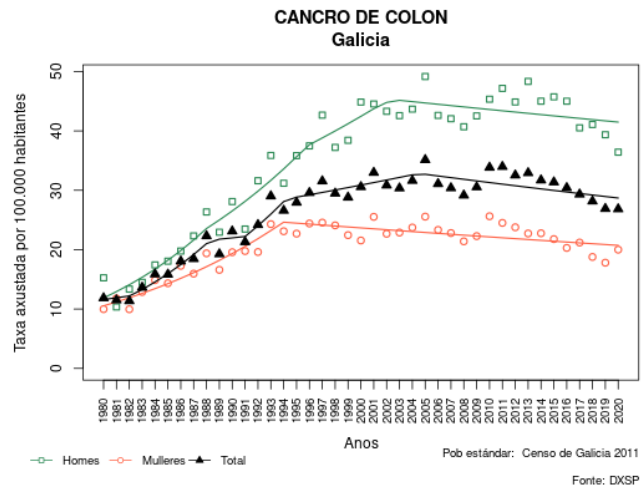
TÁBOA DE DATOS

GRÁFICO

DOCUMENTACIÓN

Visualizar gráfico

Gráfico



Selección

SIMCA: Sistema de Información sobre Mortalidade por Cancro de Galicia

CANCRO: Colon

INDICADOR: Tendencia (taxa axustada por 100.000 habitantes)

POBOACIÓN ESTÁNDAR: Censo de Galicia 2011

SEXO: Homes | Mulleres | Total

ÁMBITO XEOGRÁFICO: Galicia

PERÍODO: 1980-2020

Descarga

JPEG PNG PDF

V XORNADA DE
USUARIOS DE
EN GALICIA 

FACULTADE DE MATEMÁTICAS (USC)

25 OUTUBRO 2018

Visualización interactiva de datos de Saúde

[Creación de dashboards con Shiny]

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Prototipado rápido con R:

RAD de aplicaciones Shiny y AEDA de datos

2019

Miguel Ángel Rodríguez Muíños

La segunda evolución:

Radiant

StatET

R-Instat

<https://melisagal.shinyapps.io/radiant/>

<https://projects.eclipse.org/projects/science.statet>

<https://r-instat.org/>



Día de los Datos Abiertos 2021 - A Coruña

Evento online

Sábado, 6 de Marzo de 2021

Más Información



Análisis de datos abiertos con Radiant

Ponente: Miguel Muñíos

RADIANT es un entorno gráfico de R para análisis de datos. Una de sus características más destacadas es que podemos usarlo directamente desde un navegador por lo que no es necesario instalarlo ni importa desde qué dispositivo estemos trabajando.

En esta presentación exploraremos, con Radiant, datos abiertos publicados por el ayuntamiento de Santiago de Compostela y presentaremos el servidor web Radiant, de acceso libre, de la Asociación MELISA.



La (R)evolución:

JASP

JAMOVI

BlueSky Statistics

JASP

mydata100*

File Common +

Descriptives T-Tests ANOVA Regression Frequencies Factor

pretest

Filter	Value	Label								
✓	58	58								
✓	62	62								
✓	63	63								
	66	66								
	id	workshop	gender	q1	q2	q3	q4	pretest	posttest	
1	1	R	Female	4	3	4	5	72	80	
2	2	SPSS	Male	3	4	3	4	70	75	
3	3	SAS	Female	3	2		3	74	78	
4	4	SPSS	Female	5	4	5	3	80	82	
5	5	Stata	Female	4	4	3	4	75	81	
6	6	SPSS	Female	5	4	3	5	72	77	
7	7	R	Female	3	1	3	4	72	88	
8	8	R	Female	4	4	2	5	83	92	
9	9	SPSS	Female	3	2	2	1	73	76	
10	10	SPSS	Female	5	5	5	5	79	84	
11	11	SPSS	Male	3	4	4	3	82	83	
12	12	SPSS	Female	3	3	3	3	77	81	
13	13	SAS	Male	2	2	3	3	73	76	
14	14	Stata	Female	5	4	3	4	75	74	
15	15	SAS	Female	4	2	4	2	73	77	
16	16	Stata	Male	5	4	5	5	81	84	
17	17	SAS	Male	3	2	3	3	74	82	
18	18	SAS	Female	5	4	5	3	83	86	
19	19	R	Female	4	3	2	4	72	86	
20	20	R	Male	4	5	4	4	72	84	
21	21	SAS	Male	3	2	3	4	76	77	
22	22	SAS	Male	1	2	2	1	75	81	
23	23	R	Male	2	2	2	3	72	84	
24	24	R	Male	3	2	2	5	67	79	
25	25	R	Female	3	2	3	3	75	89	
26	26	Stata	Female	4	3	2	4	71	76	
27	27	SPSS	Female	5	4	3	3	80	90	
28	28	Stata	Male	3	2	3	2	70	75	
29	29	Stata	Female	4	3	3	3	81	82	
30	30	R	Female	4	4	2	3	72	86	
31	31	SAS	Male	4	5	4	3	76	77	
32	32	SAS	Male	3	4	4	3	79	78	
33	33	SAS	Female	2	2	2	2	75	78	

id workshop gender q1 q2 q3 q4 pretest posttest

Variables: pretest, posttest

Split

Frequency tables (nominal and ordinal variables)

Plots

- Distribution plots
- Display density
- Correlation plot
- Boxplots
 - Label Outliers
 - Color
 - Boxplot Element
 - Violin Element
 - Jitter Element

Statistics

<https://jasp-stats.org/>

Results

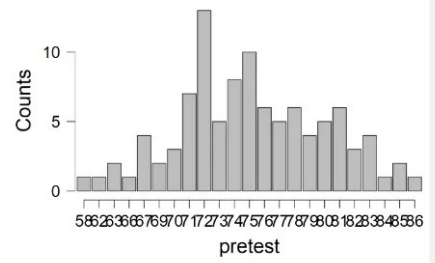
Descriptives

Descriptive Statistics

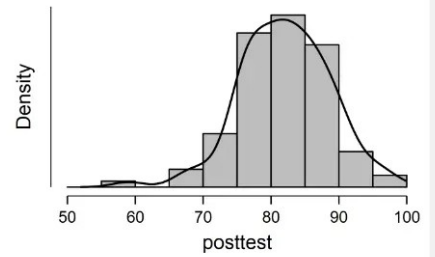
	pretest	posttest
Valid	100	100
Missing	0	0
Mean	74.97	82.06
Std. Deviation	5.296	6.590
Minimum	58.00	59.00
Maximum	86.00	98.00

Distribution Plots

pretest



posttest





Data

Analyses



Exploration



T-Tests



ANOVA



Regression



Frequencies



Factor



Walrus



Modules

	Sepal.Le...	Sepal.Wi...	Petal.Len...	Petal.Width	Species
1	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa
2	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	setosa
3	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa
4	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa
5	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	setosa
6	5.4	3.9	1.7	0.4	setosa
7	4.6	3.4	1.4	0.3	setosa
8	5.0	3.4	1.5	0.2	setosa
9	4.4	2.9	1.4	0.2	setosa
10	4.9	3.1	1.5	0.1	setosa
11	5.4	3.7	1.5	0.2	setosa
12	4.8	3.4	1.6	0.2	setosa
13	4.8	3.0	1.4	0.1	setosa
14	4.3	3.0	1.1	0.1	setosa
15	5.8	4.0	1.2	0.2	setosa
16	5.7	4.4	1.5	0.4	setosa
17	5.4	3.9	1.3	0.4	setosa
18	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.3	setosa
19	5.7	3.8	1.7	0.3	setosa
20	5.1	3.8	1.5	0.3	setosa
21	5.4	3.4	1.7	0.2	setosa
22	5.1	3.7	1.5	0.4	setosa
23	4.6	3.6	1.0	0.2	setosa
24	5.1	3.3	1.7	0.5	setosa
25	4.8	3.4	1.9	0.2	setosa
26	5.0	3.0	1.6	0.2	setosa
27	5.0	3.4	1.6	0.4	setosa
28	5.2	3.5	1.5	0.2	setosa

Descriptives

Descriptives

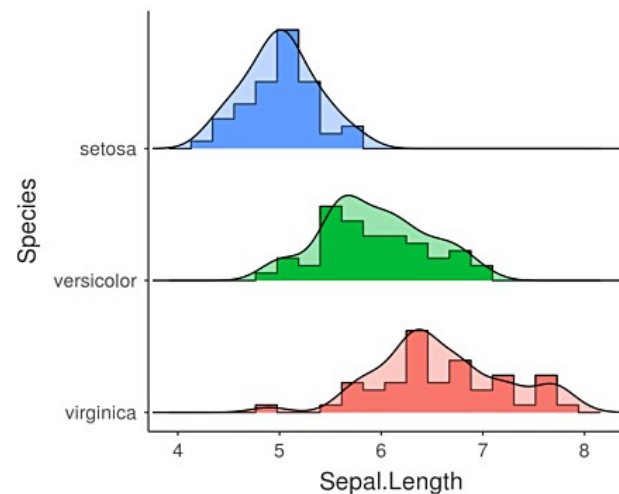
	Species	Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width
Median	setosa	5.000	3.400
	versicolor	5.900	2.800
	virginica	6.500	3.000

JAMOVİ

Plots

<https://www.jamovi.org/>

Sepal.Length



BlueSky Statistics © 2022

BlueSky Statistics interface showing a dataset (Titanic_Train) and statistical analysis results.

Dataset1: caranalysis Titanic_Train

#	mpg	engine	horse	weight	accel	year	origin	cylind
1	18	307	130	3504	12	70	American	8 Cyl
2	15	350	165	3693	11.5	70	American	8 Cyl
3	18	318	150	3436	11	70	American	8 Cyl
4	16	304	150	3433	12	70	American	8 Cyl
5	17	302	140	3449	10.5	70	American	8 Cyl
6	15	429	198	4341	10	70	American	8 Cyl
7	14	454	220	4354	9	70	American	8 Cyl
8	14	440	215	4312	8.5	70	American	8 Cyl
9	14	455	225	4425	10	70	American	8 Cyl
10	15	390	190	3850	8.5	70	American	8 Cyl
11		133	115	3090	17.5	70	European	4 Cyl
12		350	165	4142	11.5	70	American	8 Cyl
13		351	153	4034	11	70	American	8 Cyl
14		383	175	4166	10.5	70	American	8 Cyl
15		360	175	3850	11	70	American	8 Cyl

OUTPUT 1: One Sample t-test

Test Value = 0

	t	df	Sig.(2-tail)	mean difference	lower	upper
mpg	60.0199	397	3.0843e-201 ***	23.5146	22.7444	24.2848
engine	37.1629	405	1.4228e-132 ***	194.0406	183.7763	204.3050
horse	54.4273	399	9.6317e-187 ***	104.8325	101.0459	108.6191

Note:
Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Box Plot

Boxplot for variable: age, grouped by: survived, filled by: pclass

The box plot displays the distribution of age for survivors and non-survivors, categorized by passenger class (1st, 2nd, 3rd). The y-axis represents age, ranging from 20 to 80. The x-axis shows the groups: survived (1st, 2nd, 3rd) and not survived (1st, 2nd, 3rd). The plot shows that survivors generally have higher ages and more variability than non-survivors, particularly in the 1st and 2nd classes.

BlueSky Statistics © 2022

Split: OFF Zoom: 100%

GRACIAS!

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