

Minería de Textos y Análisis de Sentimientos

Curso de Formación Continua | Universidad de Córdoba | Curso 2025/26



Fundamentos básicos en R

Jose V. Die Ramón

Córdoba, octubre 2025

Módulo : Fundamentos básicos de R

- Instalación de R & RStudio
- Instalación de paquetes en R
- Ejecución de scripts en RStudio
- Tipos de objetos : vectores y tablas de datos
- Manipulación de objetos

R

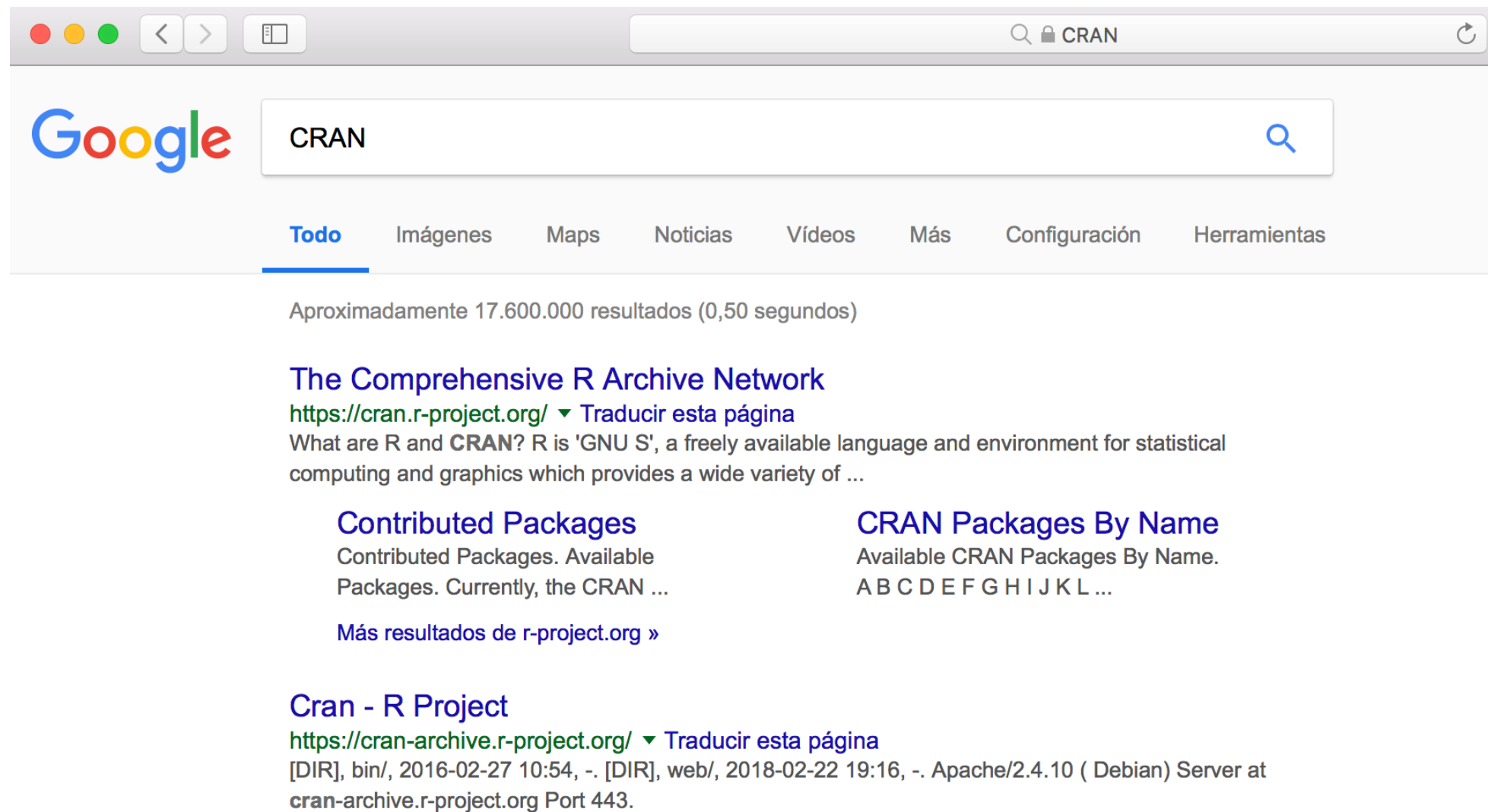
- **INTERACTIVO**, lenguaje de programación. Deriva del paquete estadístico S. Analistas de Datos
- **EJECUTABLE**, como en cualquier otro lenguaje de programación podemos crear scripts
- **LIBRE y CÓDIGO ABIERTO**
- **MULTIPLATAFORMA**, Windows, Mac OS, Linux, Unix
- **COMUNIDAD de USUARIOS**, Stackoverflow

INSTALACIÓN DE SOFTWARE

- **R** , lenguaje de programación que usaremos para el Análisis de Datos / Textos / Sentimiento
- **RStudio**, entorno en formato escritorio que usaremos para editar, organizar y probar nuestros scripts

INSTALACIÓN DE SOFTWARE

- **R**, Comprehensive **R** Archive **N**etwork (**CRAN**)



INSTALACIÓN DE SOFTWARE

- **R**, Comprehensive **R** Archive **N**etwork (**CRAN**)



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The Comprehensive R Archive Network

Download and Install R

Precompiled binary distributions of the base system and contributed packages, **Windows and Mac** users most likely want one of these versions of R:

- [Download R for Linux](#) ([Debian](#), [Fedora/Redhat](#), [Ubuntu](#))
- [Download R for macOS](#)
- [Download R for Windows](#)

R is part of many Linux distributions, you should check with your Linux package management system in addition to the link above.

Source Code for all Platforms

Windows and Mac users most likely want to download the precompiled binaries listed in the upper box, not the source code. The sources have to be compiled before you can use them. If you do not know what this means, you probably do not want to do it!

- The latest release (2025-06-13, Great Square Root) [R-4.5.1.tar.gz](#), read [what's new](#) in the latest version.
- The CRAN directory [src/base-prerelease](#) contains R alpha, beta, and rc releases as daily snapshots in time periods before a planned release.
- Between releases, the same directory [src/base-prerelease](#) contains snapshots of current patched and development versions. Please read about [new features and bug fixes](#) before filing corresponding feature requests or bug reports.
- Alternatively, daily snapshots are [available here](#).
- Source code of older versions of R is [available here](#).
- Contributed extension [packages](#).

INSTALACIÓN DE SOFTWARE

- **R**, Comprehensive **R** Archive **N**etwork (**CRAN**)

R for Windows

Subdirectories:

[base](#)

Binaries for base distribution. This is what you want to [install R for the first time](#).

[contrib](#)

Binaries of contributed CRAN packages (for R $\geq$ 4.0.x).

[old contrib](#)

Binaries of contributed CRAN packages for outdated versions of R (for R $<$ 4.0.x).

[Rtools](#)

Tools to build R and R packages. This is what you want to build your own packages on Windows, or to build R itself.

Please do not submit binaries to CRAN. Package developers might want to contact Uwe Ligges directly in case of questions / suggestions related to Windows binaries.

You may also want to read the [R FAQ](#) and [R for Windows FAQ](#).

Note: CRAN does some checks on these binaries for viruses, but cannot give guarantees. Use the normal precautions with downloaded executables.

subdirectorio **base**

INSTALACIÓN DE SOFTWARE

- **R**, Comprehensive **R** Archive **N**etwork (**CRAN**)

R-4.5.1 for Windows

[Download R-4.5.1 for Windows](#) (86 megabytes, 64 bit)

[README on the Windows binary distribution](#)

[New features in this version](#)

This build requires UCRT, which is part of Windows since Windows 10 and Windows Server 2016. On older systems, UCRT has to be installed manually from [here](#).

If you want to double-check that the package you have downloaded matches the package distributed by CRAN, you can compare the [md5sum](#) of the .exe to the [fingerprint](#) on the master server.

Frequently asked questions

- [Does R run under my version of Windows?](#)
- [How do I update packages in my previous version of R?](#)

Please see the [R FAQ](#) for general information about R and the [R Windows FAQ](#) for Windows-specific information.

Other builds

- Patches to this release are incorporated in the [r-patched snapshot build](#).
- A build of the development version (which will eventually become the next major release of R) is available in the [r-devel snapshot build](#).
- [Previous releases](#)

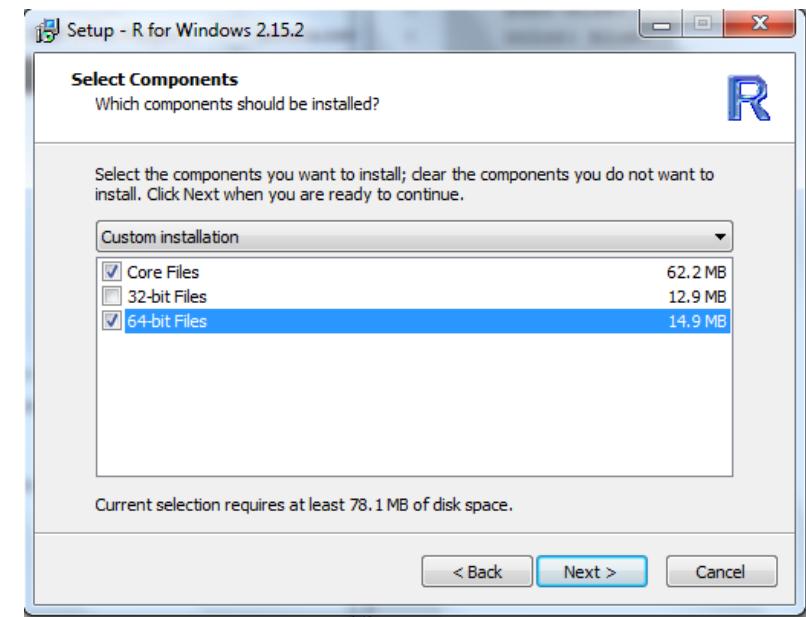
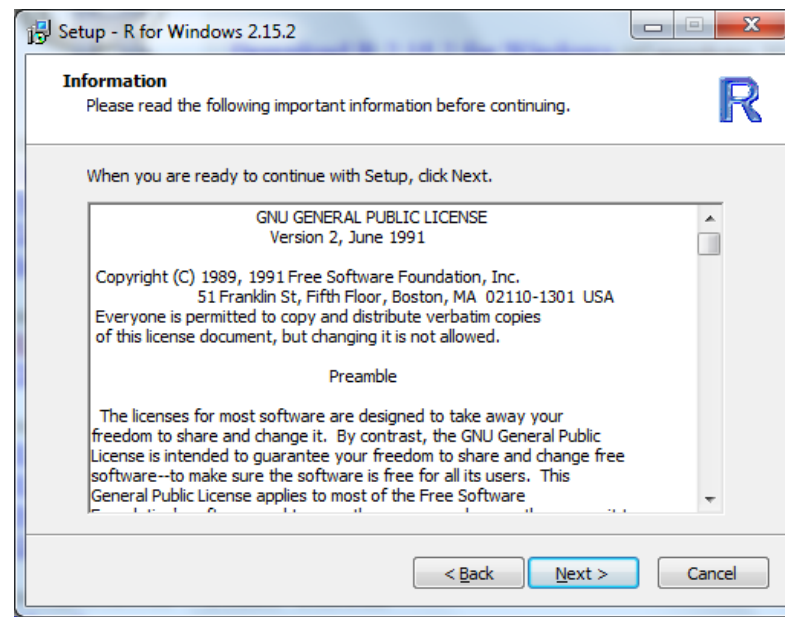
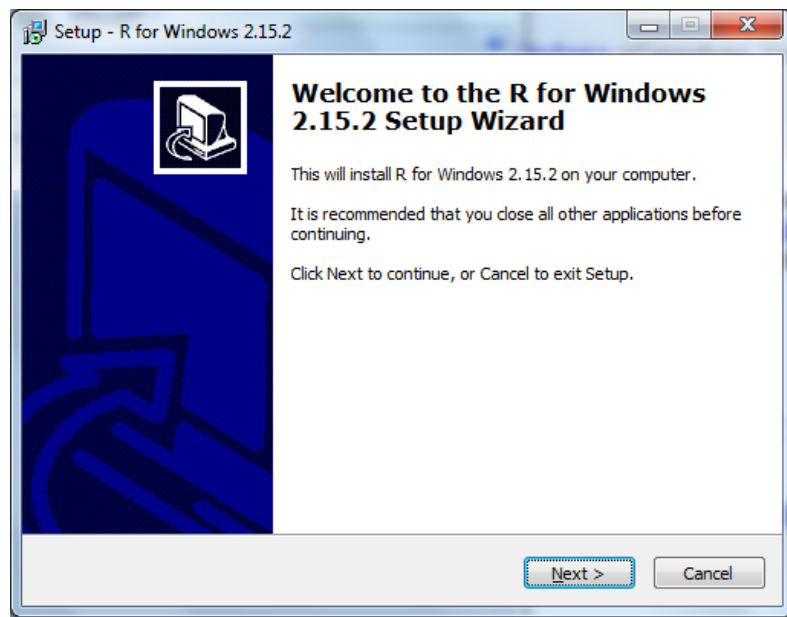
Note to webmasters: A stable link which will redirect to the current Windows binary release is <http://<CRAN MIRROR>/bin/windows/base/release.html>.

Last change: 2025-06-13

subdirectorio **base**

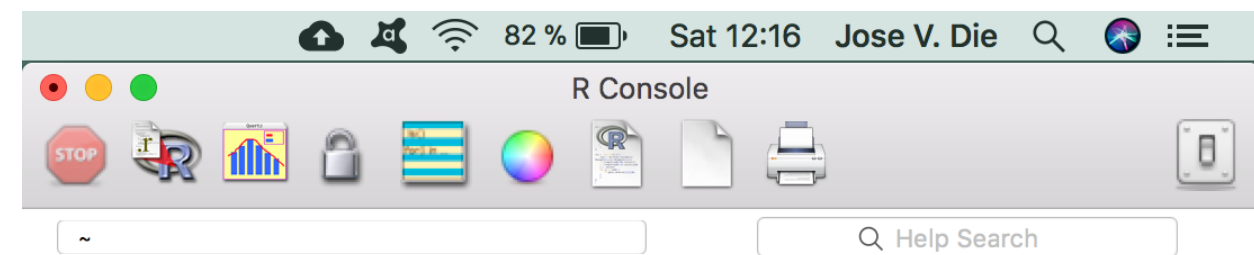
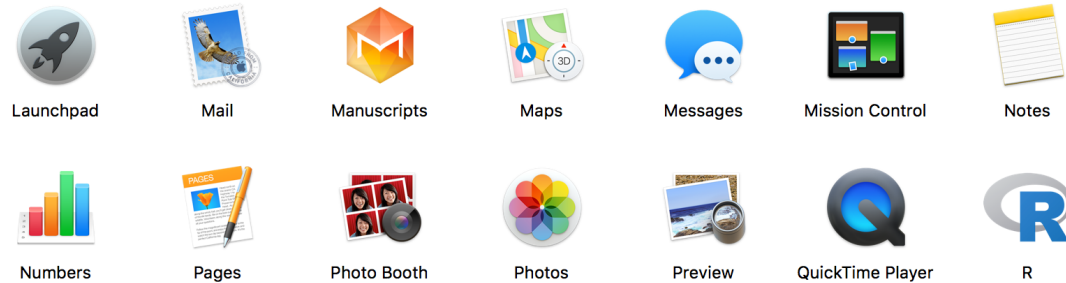
INSTALACIÓN DE SOFTWARE

- **R**, Comprehensive **R** Archive Network (**CRAN**)



INSTALACIÓN DE SOFTWARE

- **R**, Comprehensive **R** Archive Network (**CRAN**)



```
R version 3.5.0 (2018-04-23) -- "Joy in Playing"  
Copyright (C) 2018 The R Foundation for Statistical Computing  
Platform: x86_64-apple-darwin15.6.0 (64-bit)
```

```
R is free software and comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY.  
You are welcome to redistribute it under certain conditions.  
Type 'license()' or 'licence()' for distribution details.
```

```
Natural language support but running in an English locale
```

```
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.
```

```
[R.app GUI 1.70 (7521) x86_64-apple-darwin15.6.0]
```

```
>
```

INSTALACIÓN DE SOFTWARE

- **RStudio** , entorno en formato escritorio que usaremos para editar, organizar y probar nuestros scripts



rstudio download



Todo

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Sugerencia: [Mostrar resultados en español](#). También puedes consultar más información sobre [cómo filtrar por idioma](#).



Posit

<https://posit.co/download/rstudio/> · [Traducir esta página](#) ⋮

RStudio Desktop

The **RStudio integrated development environment (IDE)** is a set of tools built to help you be more productive with R and Python.



Posit

<https://posit.co/downloads/> · [Traducir esta página](#) ⋮

Download RStudio

The **RStudio integrated development environment (IDE)** is a set of tools built to help you be more productive with R and Python.

INSTALACIÓN DE SOFTWARE

- **RStudio** , entorno en formato escritorio que usaremos para editar, organizar y probar nuestros scripts

1: Install R

RStudio requires R 3.6.0+. Choose a version of R that matches your computer's operating system.

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 to R and the R website.

DOWNLOAD AND INSTALL R

2: Install RStudio

Choose macOS version



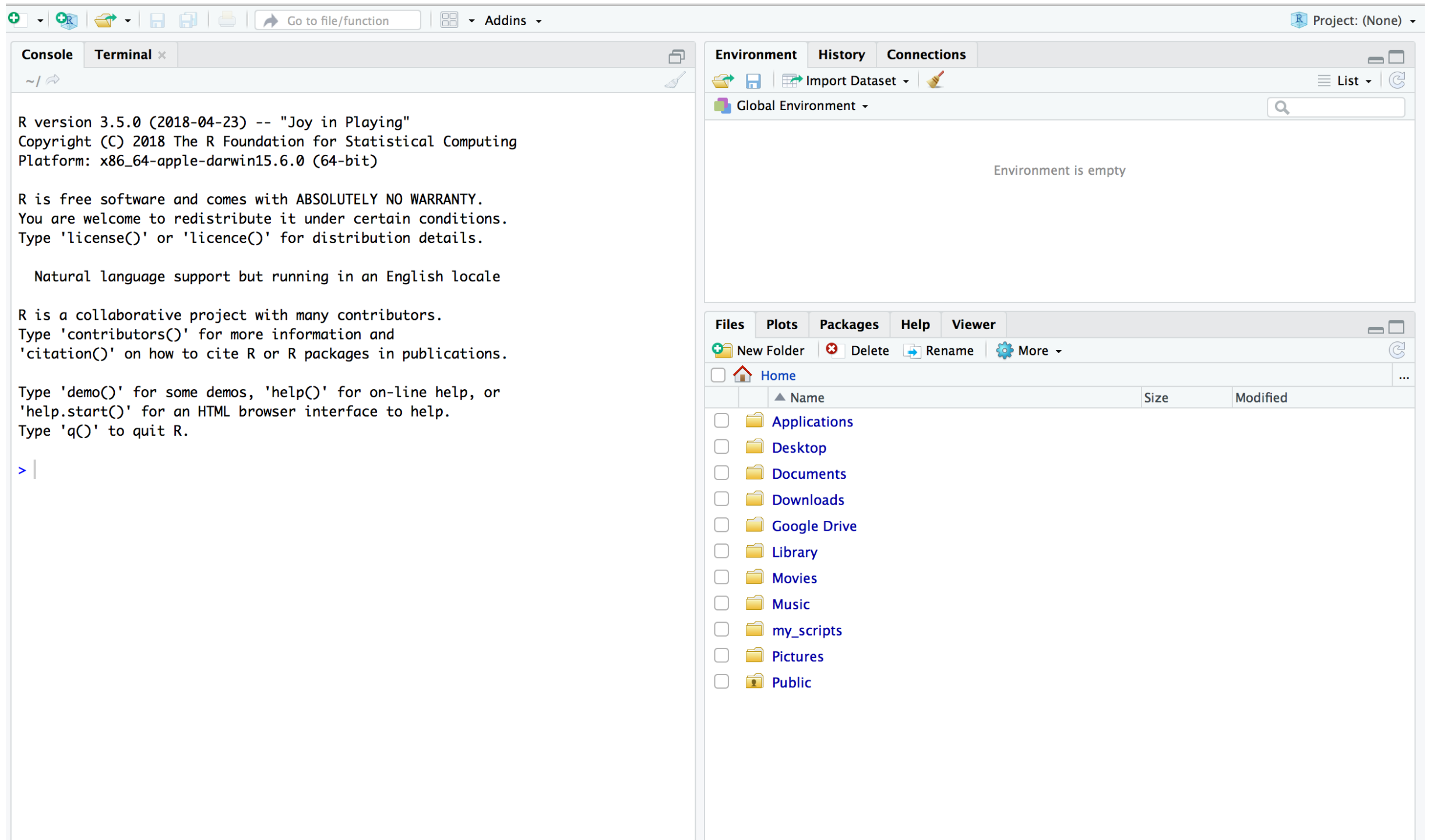
The current version of RStudio is only supported on **macOS 13 and higher**. Please select your macOS version to get the correct link.

INSTALACIÓN DE SOFTWARE

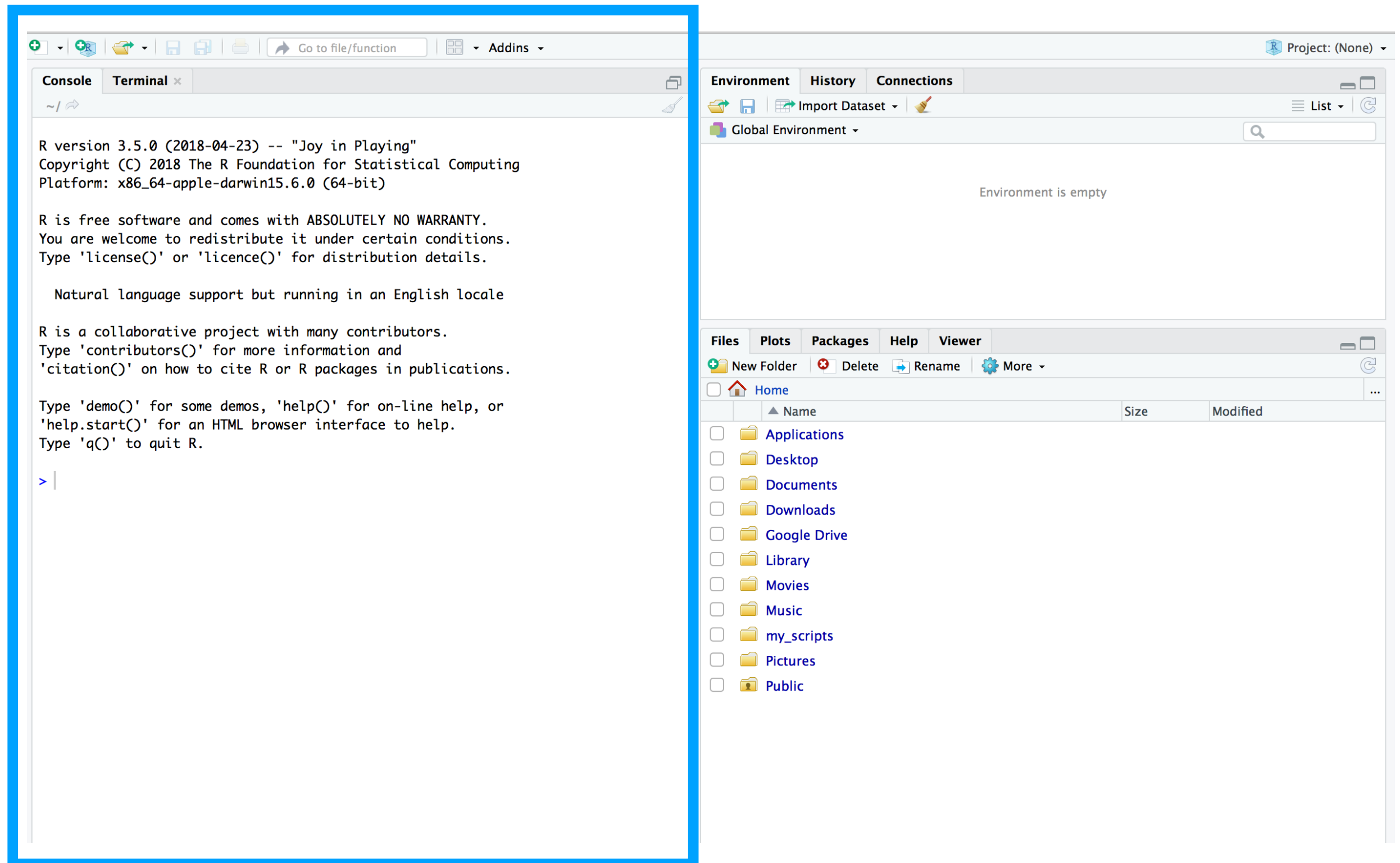
- **RStudio** , entorno en formato escritorio que usaremos para editar, organizar y probar nuestros scripts

OS	Download	Size	SHA-256
Windows 10/11	RSTUDIO-2025.09.0-387.EXE ↴	287.97 MB	8CE88C63
macOS 13+	RSTUDIO-2025.09.0-387.DMG ↴	634.56 MB	8568D611
Ubuntu 22/Debian 12	RSTUDIO-2025.09.0-387-AMD64.DEB ↴	216.76 MB	851FB642
Ubuntu 24	RSTUDIO-2025.09.0-387-AMD64.DEB ↴	216.76 MB	851FB642

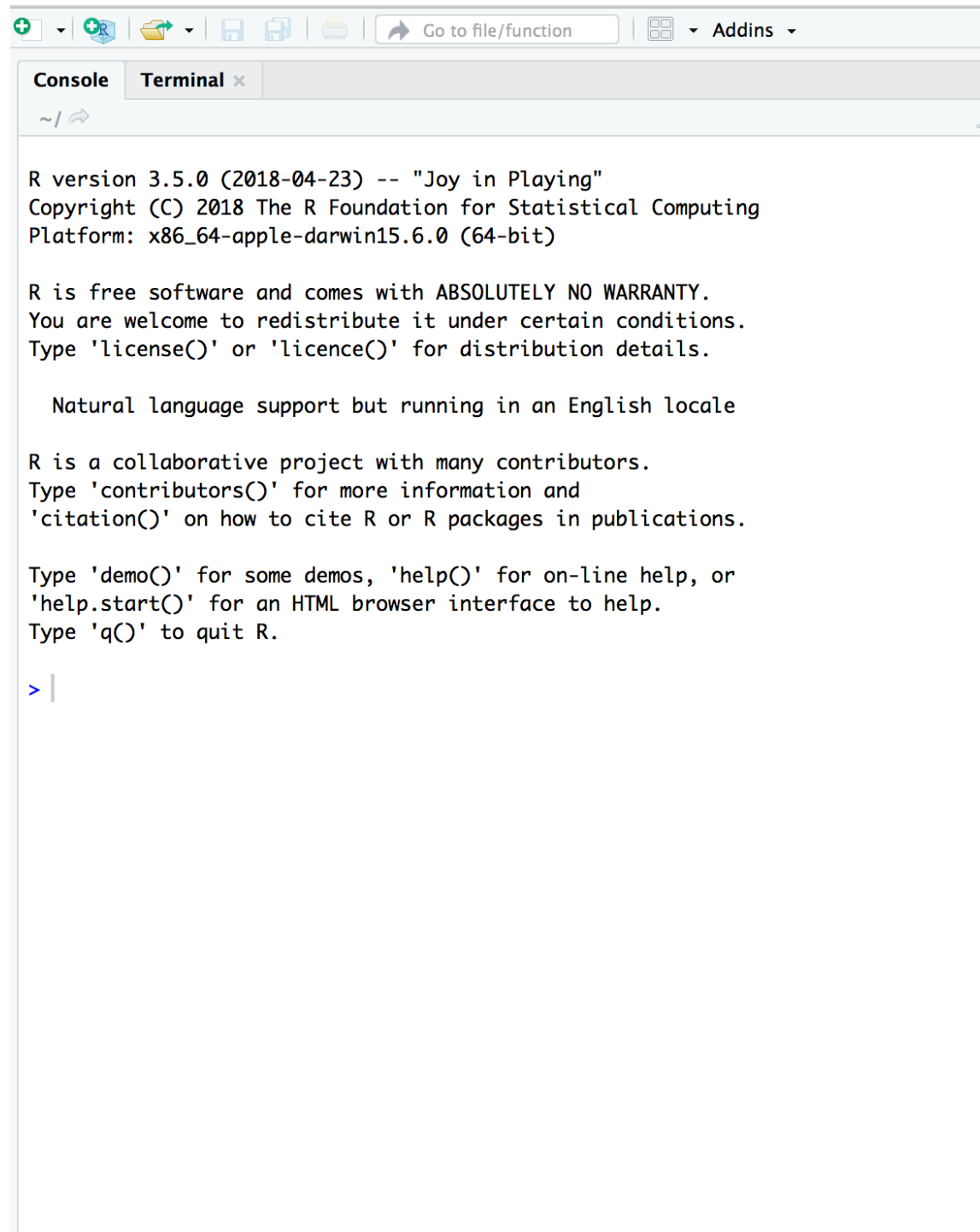
USANDO RSTUDIO POR PRIMERA VEZ



USANDO RSTUDIO POR PRIMERA VEZ



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The screenshot shows the RStudio console window. At the top, there is a toolbar with icons for file operations and a search bar. Below the toolbar, the console is divided into two tabs: 'Console' and 'Terminal'. The 'Console' tab is active, displaying the R startup message. The message includes the R version (3.5.0), copyright information, platform details, and instructions on how to use R. The prompt '>' is visible at the bottom of the console.

```
R version 3.5.0 (2018-04-23) -- "Joy in Playing"
Copyright (C) 2018 The R Foundation for Statistical Computing
Platform: x86_64-apple-darwin15.6.0 (64-bit)

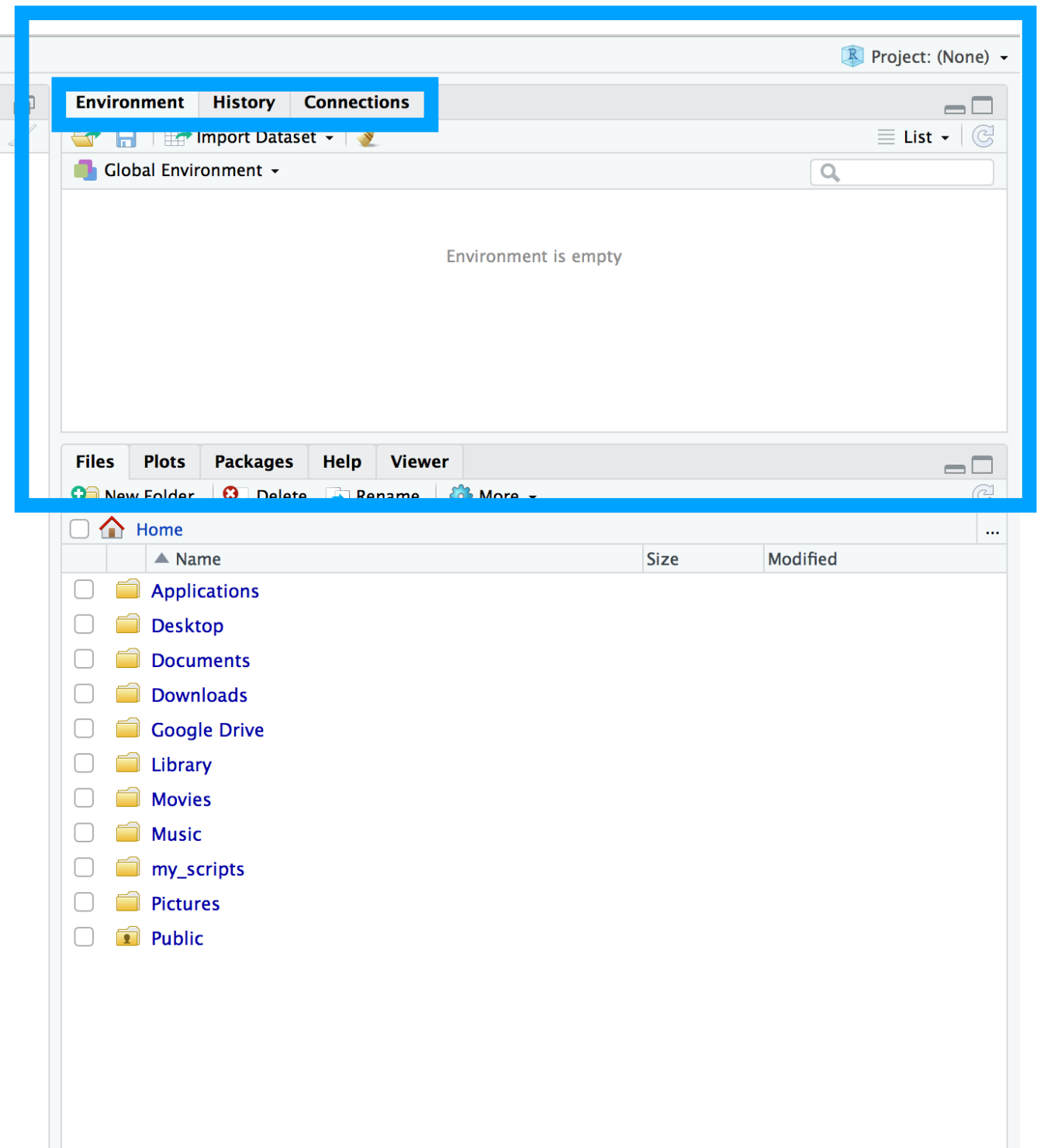
R is free software and comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY.
You are welcome to redistribute it under certain conditions.
Type 'license()' or 'licence()' for distribution details.

Natural language support but running in an English locale

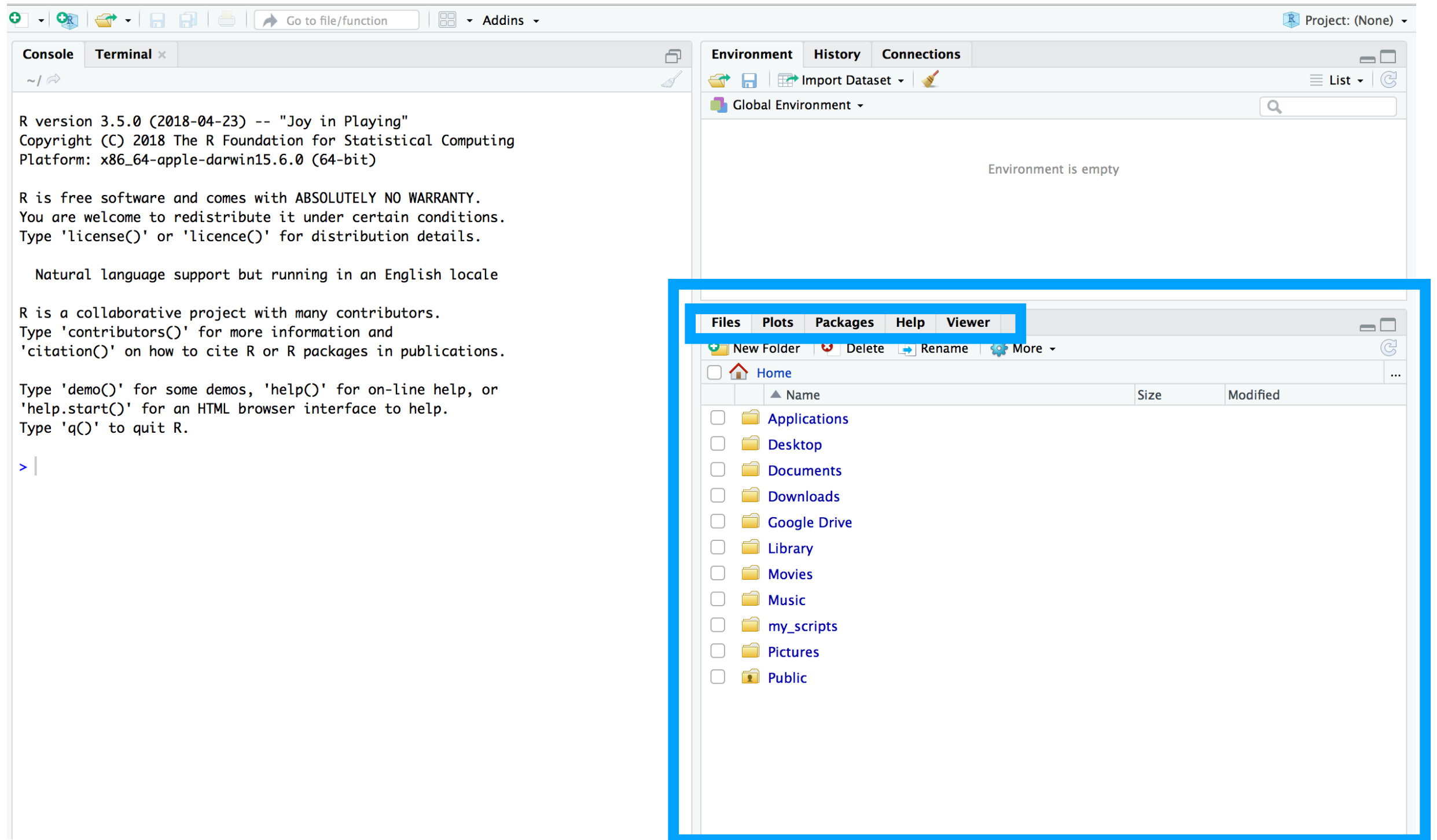
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Type 'contributors()' for more information and
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Type 'demo()' for some demos, 'help()' for on-line help, or
'help.start()' for an HTML browser interface to help.
Type 'q()' to quit R.

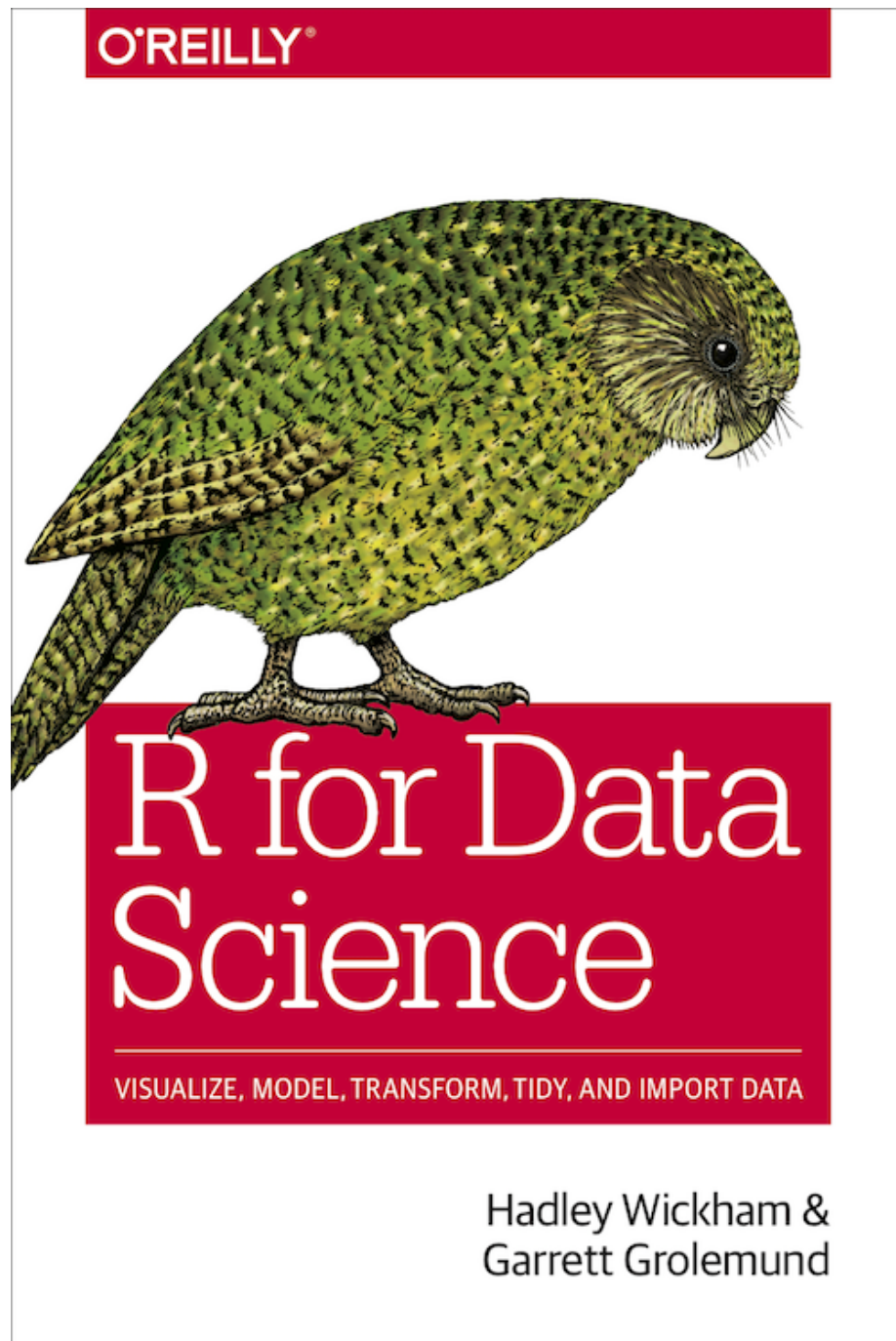
> |
```



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OPCIONES GLOBALES



- **What is real ?**

As a beginning R user, it's OK to consider your environment (i.e. the objects listed in the environment pane) "real". However, in the long run, you'll be much better off if you **consider your R scripts as "real"**.

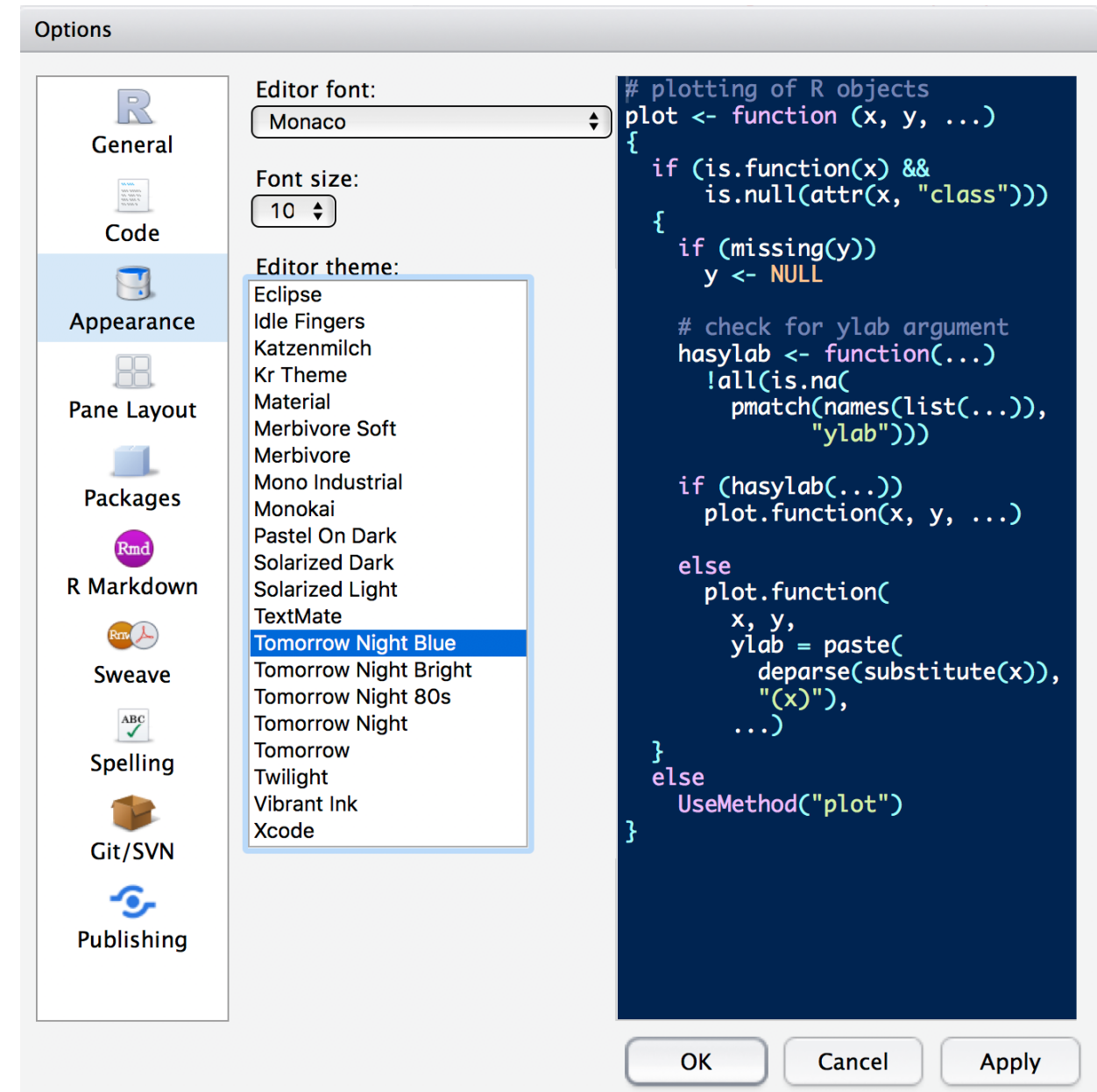
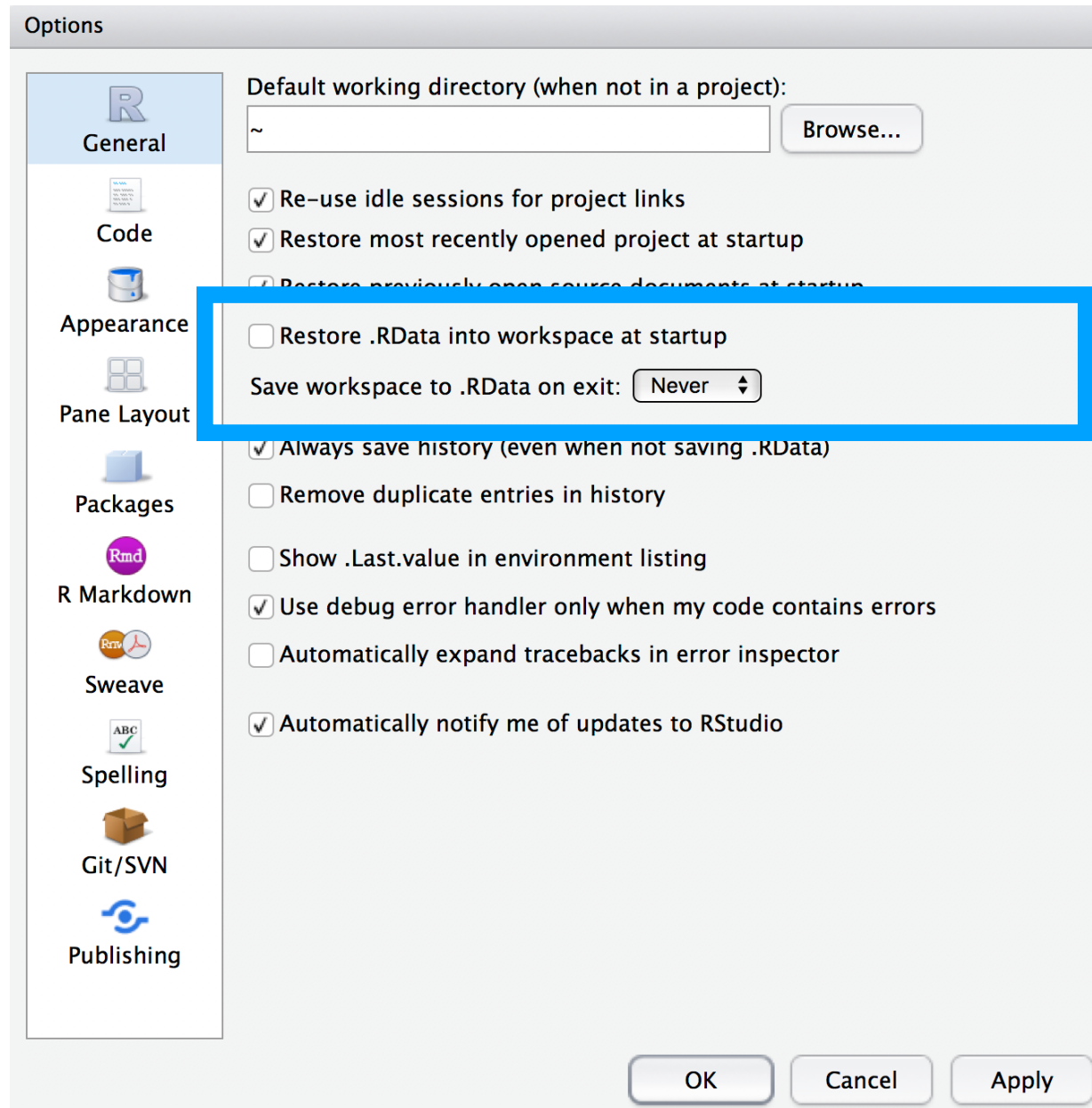
With your R scripts (and your data files), you can recreate the environment. It's much harder to recreate your R scripts from your environment! (...).

To foster this behaviour, I highly recommend that you instruct RStudio not to preserve your workspace between sessions.



<https://r4ds.had.co.nz/index.html>

OPCIONES GLOBALES



AYUDA



Buscar en Google o escribir una URL



Rstats



AYUDA

ChatGPT ▾

 Share ...

Could you help me with a chunk code in R ?

Of course! Please share the chunk of R code (or describe what you're trying to do), and let me know what issues you're running into. Do you want me to debug it, optimize it, or explain how it works?

     ...

Is this conversation helpful so far?

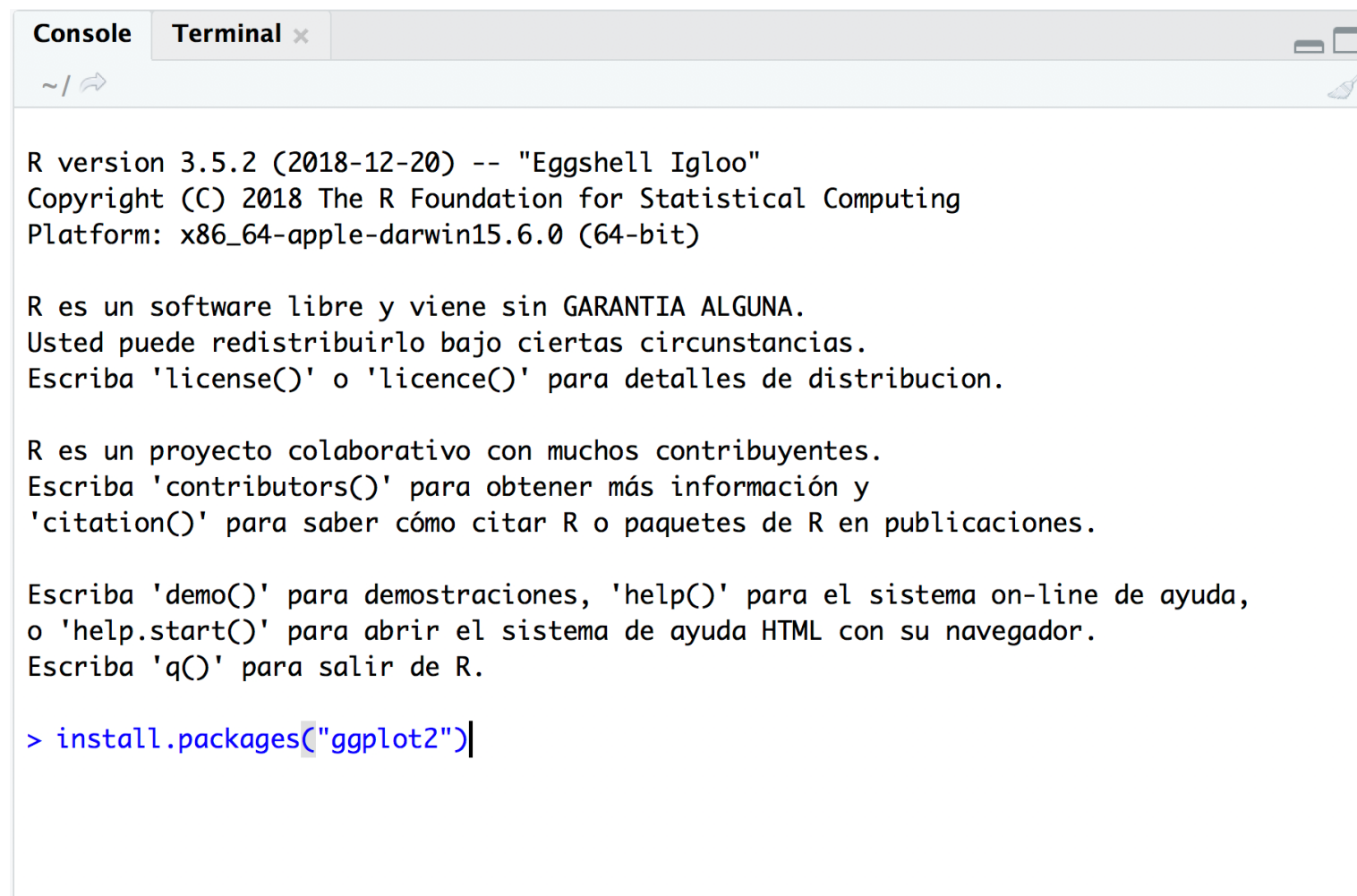


INSTALACIÓN DE PAQUETES R

- **install.packages ()** , función para instalar paquetes en **R**

INSTALACIÓN DE PAQUETES R

- **install.packages ()** , función para instalar paquetes en R



```
Console Terminal x
~/
R version 3.5.2 (2018-12-20) -- "Eggshell Igloo"
Copyright (C) 2018 The R Foundation for Statistical Computing
Platform: x86_64-apple-darwin15.6.0 (64-bit)

R es un software libre y viene sin GARANTIA ALGUNA.
Usted puede redistribuirlo bajo ciertas circunstancias.
Escriba 'license()' o 'licence()' para detalles de distribucion.

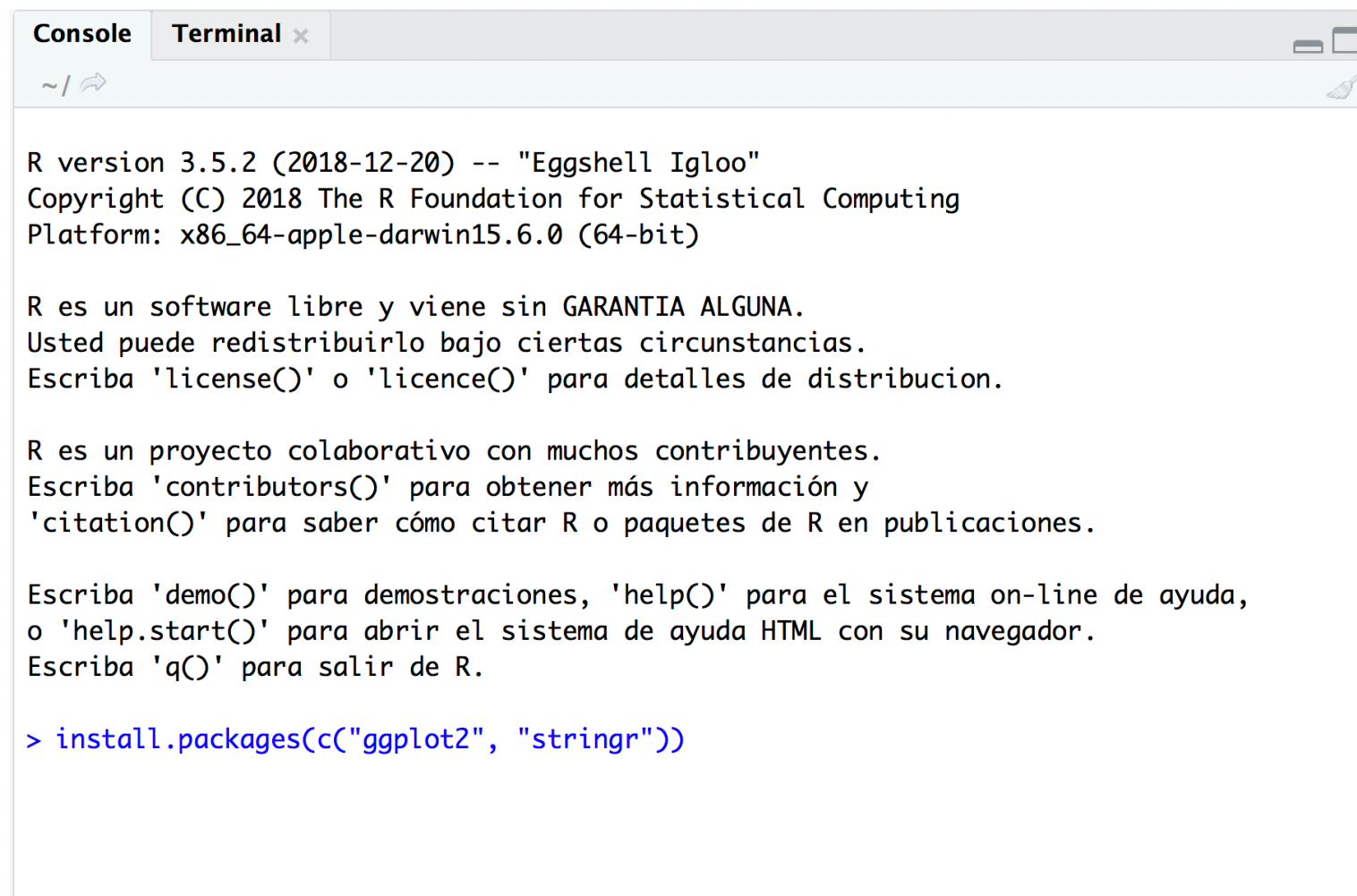
R es un proyecto colaborativo con muchos contribuyentes.
Escriba 'contributors()' para obtener más información y
'citation()' para saber cómo citar R o paquetes de R en publicaciones.

Escriba 'demo()' para demostraciones, 'help()' para el sistema on-line de ayuda,
o 'help.start()' para abrir el sistema de ayuda HTML con su navegador.
Escriba 'q()' para salir de R.

> install.packages("ggplot2")
```

INSTALACIÓN DE PAQUETES R

- **install.packages ()** , función para instalar paquetes en R



```
Console Terminal x
~/
R version 3.5.2 (2018-12-20) -- "Eggshell Igloo"
Copyright (C) 2018 The R Foundation for Statistical Computing
Platform: x86_64-apple-darwin15.6.0 (64-bit)

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Escriba 'demo()' para demostraciones, 'help()' para el sistema on-line de ayuda,
o 'help.start()' para abrir el sistema de ayuda HTML con su navegador.
Escriba 'q()' para salir de R.

> install.packages(c("ggplot2", "stringr"))
```

- **c ("elemento1", "elemento2", ... "elementoN")** , vector carácter

INSTALACIÓN DE PAQUETES R

- **installed.packages ()** , función para mostrar todos los paquetes que hemos instalado

```
Console ~/ 
Escriba 'license()' o 'licence()' para detalles de distribución.

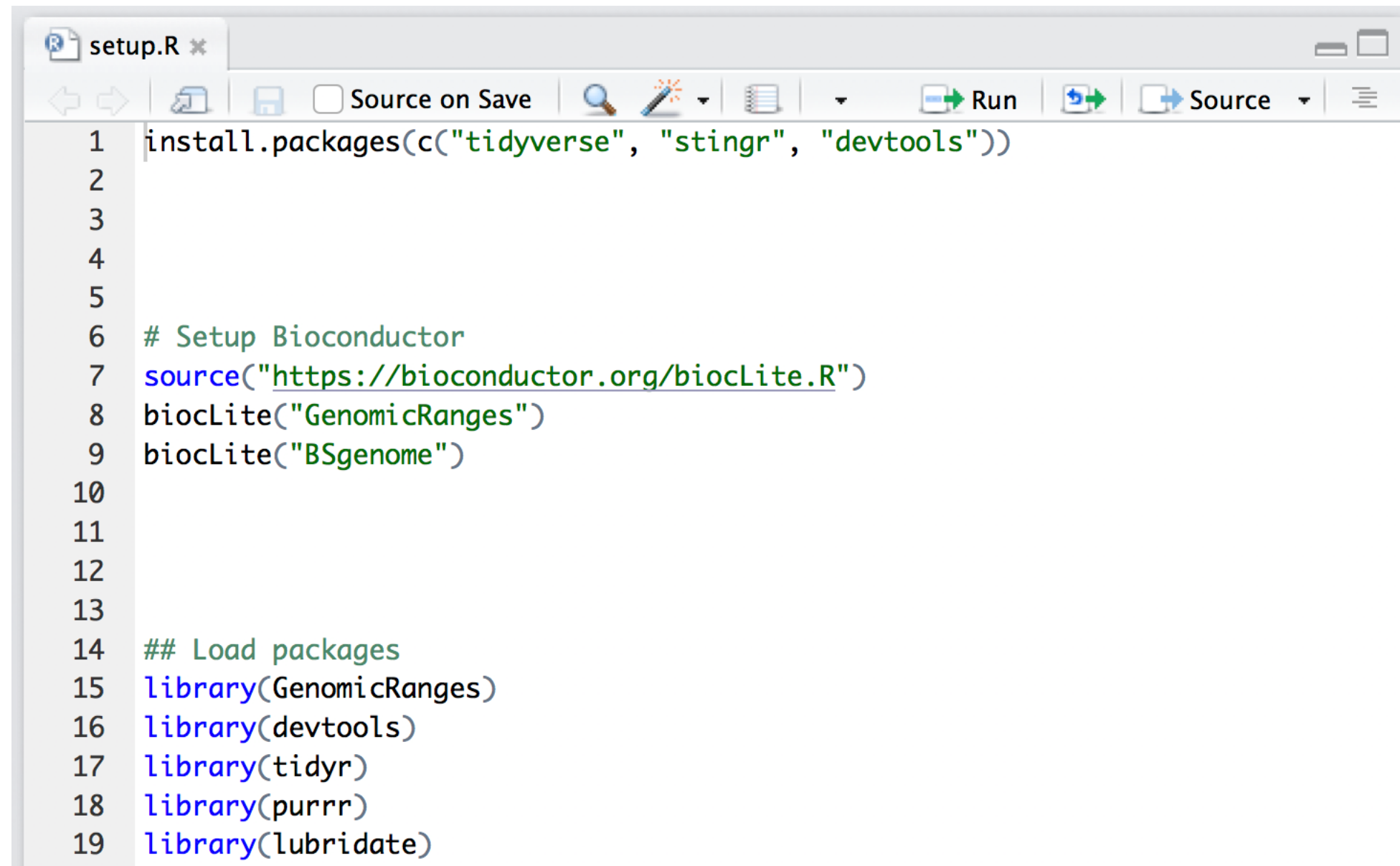
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Escriba 'demo()' para demostraciones, 'help()' para el sistema on-line de ayuda,
o 'help.start()' para abrir el sistema de ayuda HTML con su navegador.
Escriba 'q()' para salir de R.

> installed.packages()

Package
acepack      "acepack"
ade4         "ade4"
affy         "affy"
affyio       "affyio"
annotate     "annotate"
AnnotationDbi "AnnotationDbi"
AnnotationHub "AnnotationHub"
ape          "ape"
assertthat   "assertthat"
backports    "backports"
base         "base"
base64enc    "base64enc"
BH           "BH"
bindr        "bindr"
bindrcpp     "bindrcpp"
Biobase      "Biobase"
BiocGenerics "BiocGenerics"
BiocInstaller "BiocInstaller"
BiocParallel "BiocParallel"
biomaRt      "biomaRt"
Biostrings   "Biostrings"
biovizBase   "biovizBase"
bit          "bit"
bit64        "bit64"
bitops       "bitops"
blob         "blob"
```

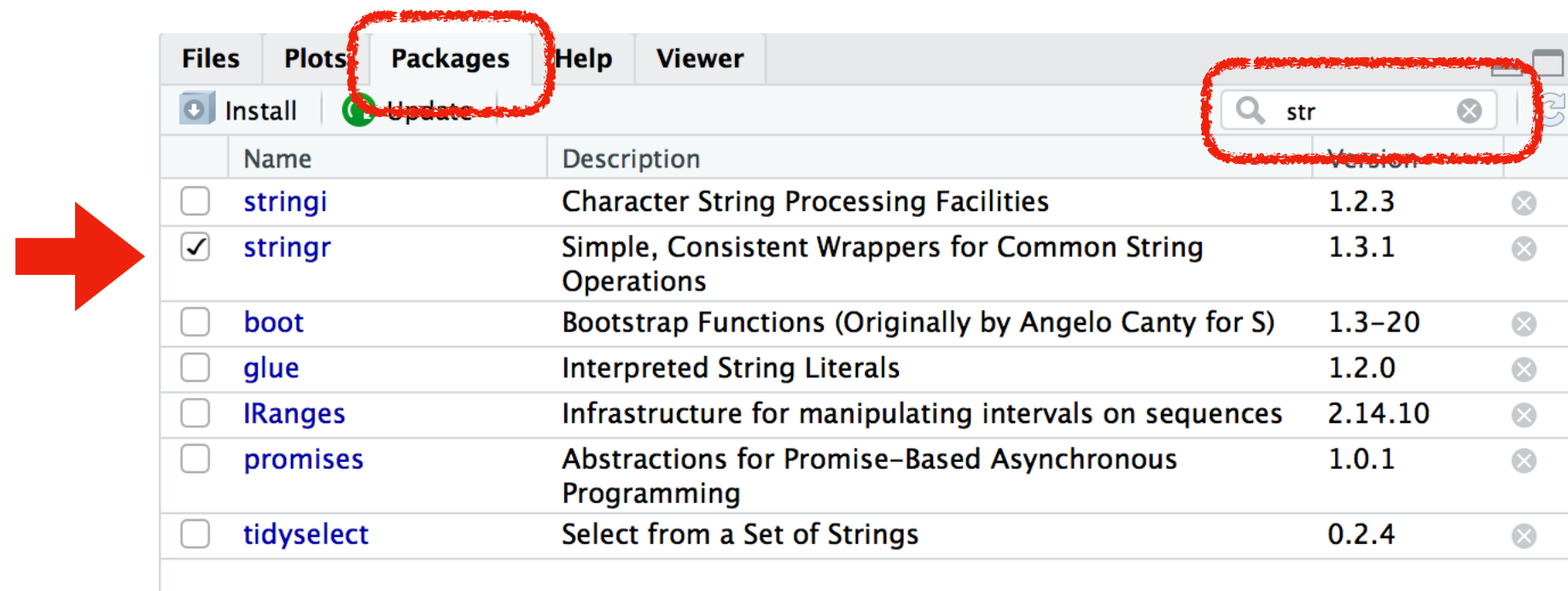
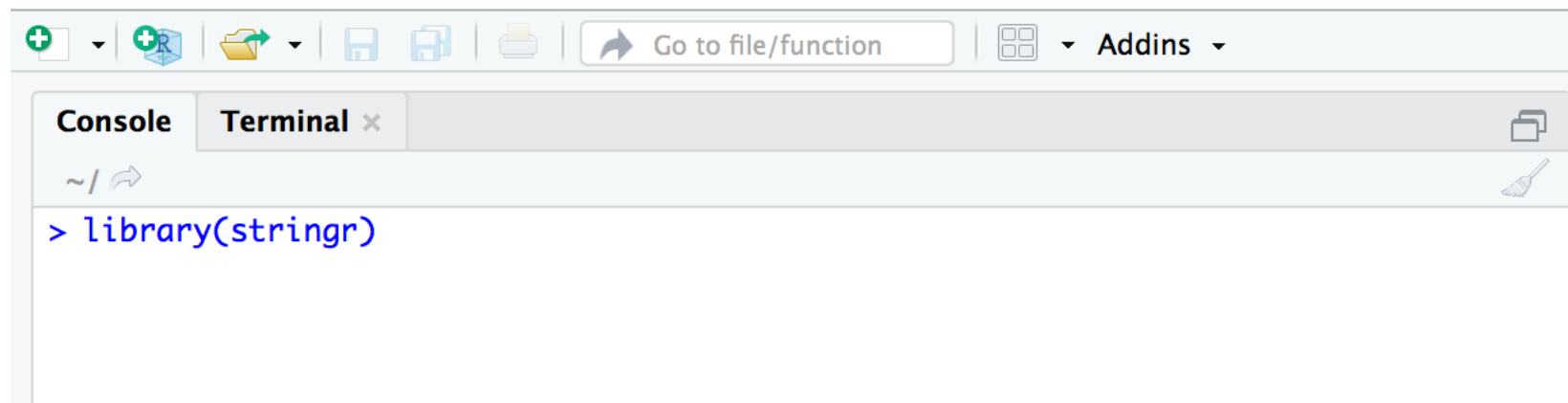
INSTALACIÓN DE PAQUETES R



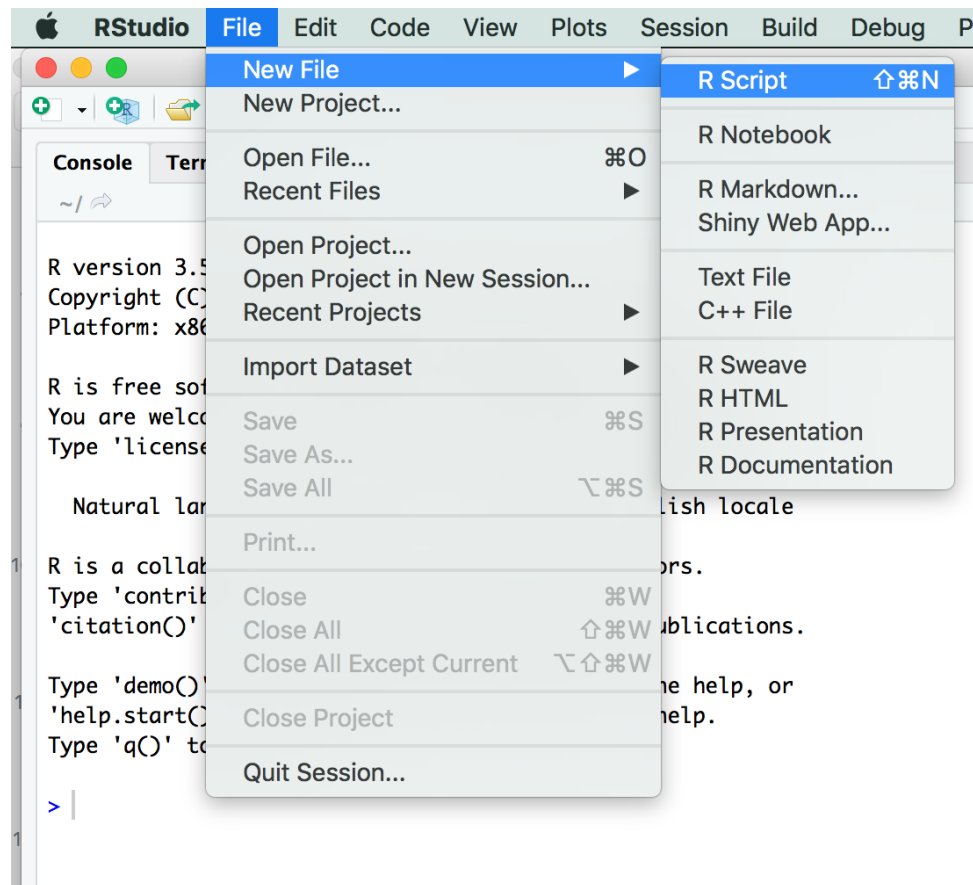
```
1 install.packages(c("tidyverse", "stingr", "devtools"))
2
3
4
5
6 # Setup Bioconductor
7 source("https://bioconductor.org/biocLite.R")
8 biocLite("GenomicRanges")
9 biocLite("BSgenome")
10
11
12
13
14 ## Load packages
15 library(GenomicRanges)
16 library(devtools)
17 library(tidyr)
18 library(purrr)
19 library(lubridate)
```

INSTALACIÓN DE PAQUETES R

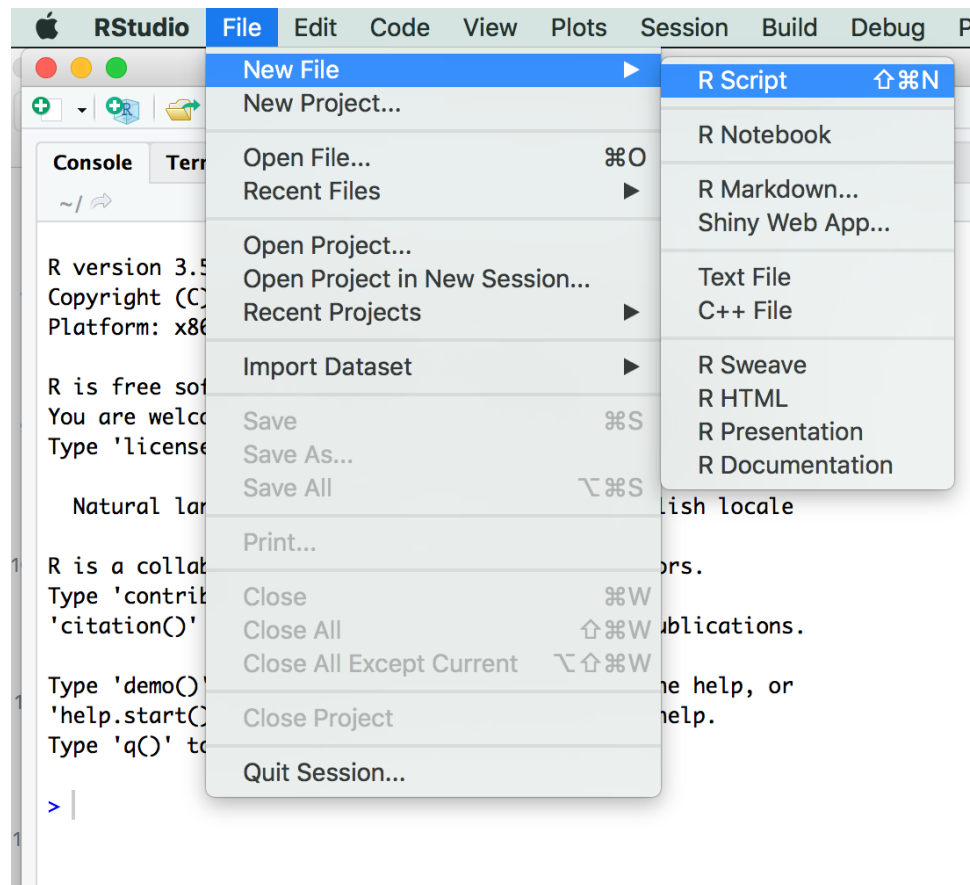
- **library ()** , función para cargar en **R** los paquetes instalados



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USANDO RSTUDIO POR PRIMERA VEZ

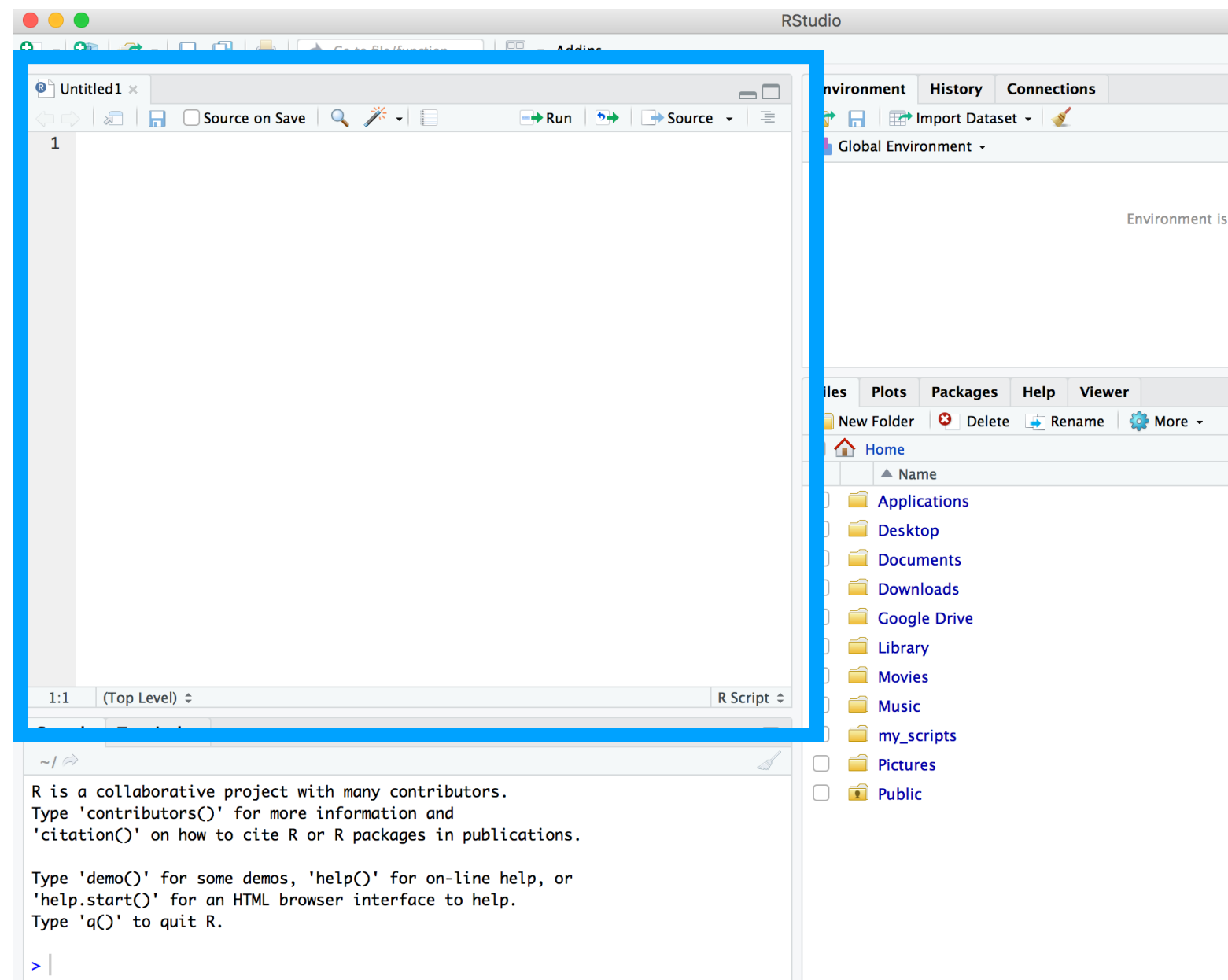


Windows

control-shift-N

Mac

commando-shift-N



CORRIENDO SCRIPTS

The screenshot displays the RStudio IDE interface. The main editor window shows a script named `mi_primer_script.R` with the following R code:

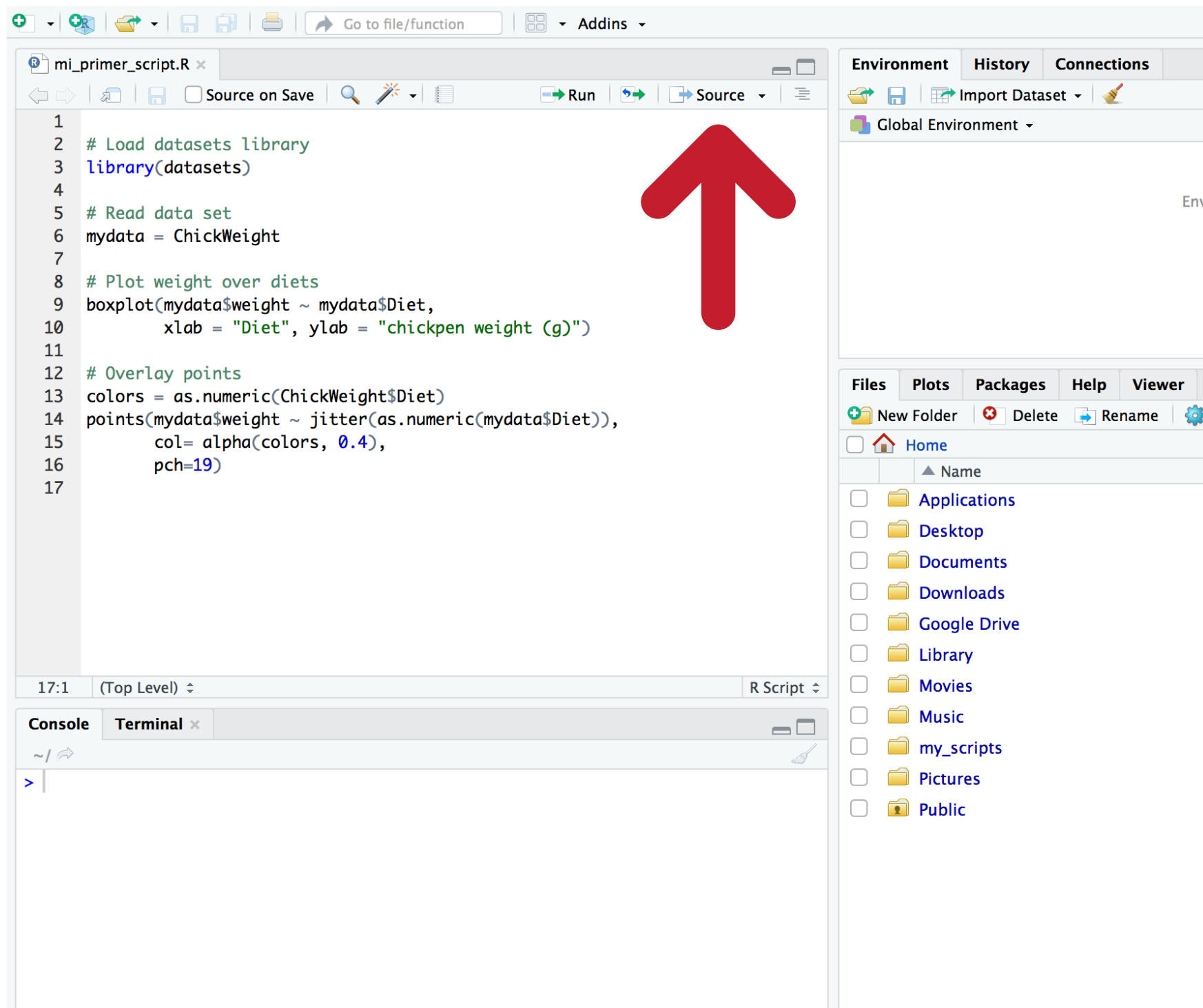
```
1  
2 # Load datasets library  
3 library(datasets)  
4  
5 # Read data set  
6 mydata = ChickWeight  
7  
8 # Plot weight over diets  
9 boxplot(mydata$weight ~ mydata$Diet,  
10         xlab = "Diet", ylab = "chickpen weight (g)")  
11  
12 # Overlay points  
13 colors = as.numeric(ChickWeight$Diet)  
14 points(mydata$weight ~ jitter(as.numeric(mydata$Diet)),  
15        col= alpha(colors, 0.4),  
16        pch=19)  
17
```

The right-hand pane contains the **Environment** tab, showing the **Global Environment**. Below this is the **Files** pane, which lists the following folders:

- Applications
- Desktop
- Documents
- Downloads
- Google Drive
- Library
- Movies
- Music
- my_scripts
- Pictures
- Public

The bottom-left pane shows the **Console** tab, which is currently empty and displays the prompt `>`.

CORRIENDO SCRIPTS



```
1 # Load datasets library
2 library(datasets)
3
4 # Read data set
5 mydata = ChickWeight
6
7
8 # Plot weight over diets
9 boxplot(mydata$weight ~ mydata$Diet,
10         xlab = "Diet", ylab = "chicken weight (g)")
11
12 # Overlay points
13 colors = as.numeric(ChickWeight$Diet)
14 points(mydata$weight ~ jitter(as.numeric(mydata$Diet)),
15        col= alpha(colors, 0.4),
16        pch=19)
17
```

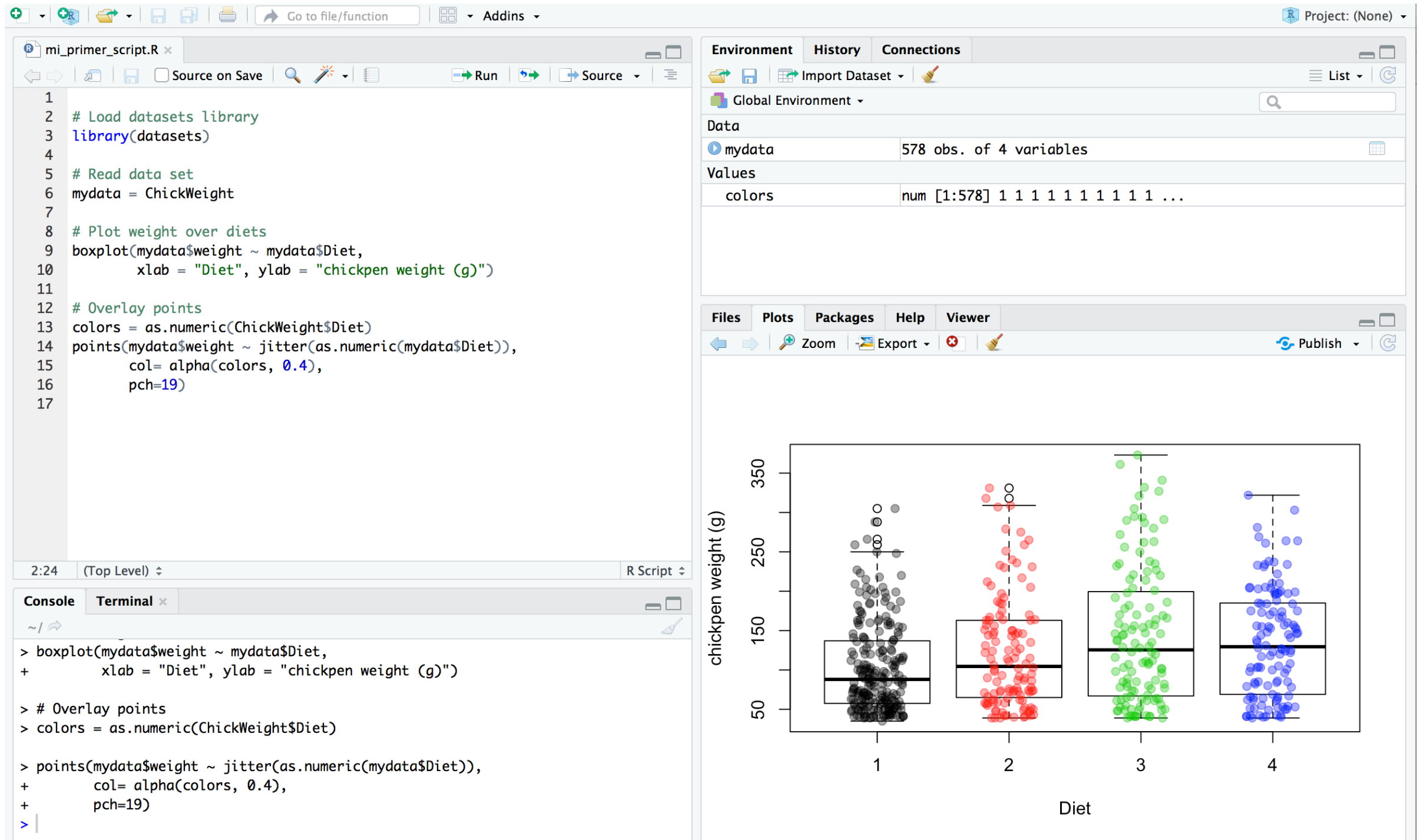
Windows

control-shift-enter

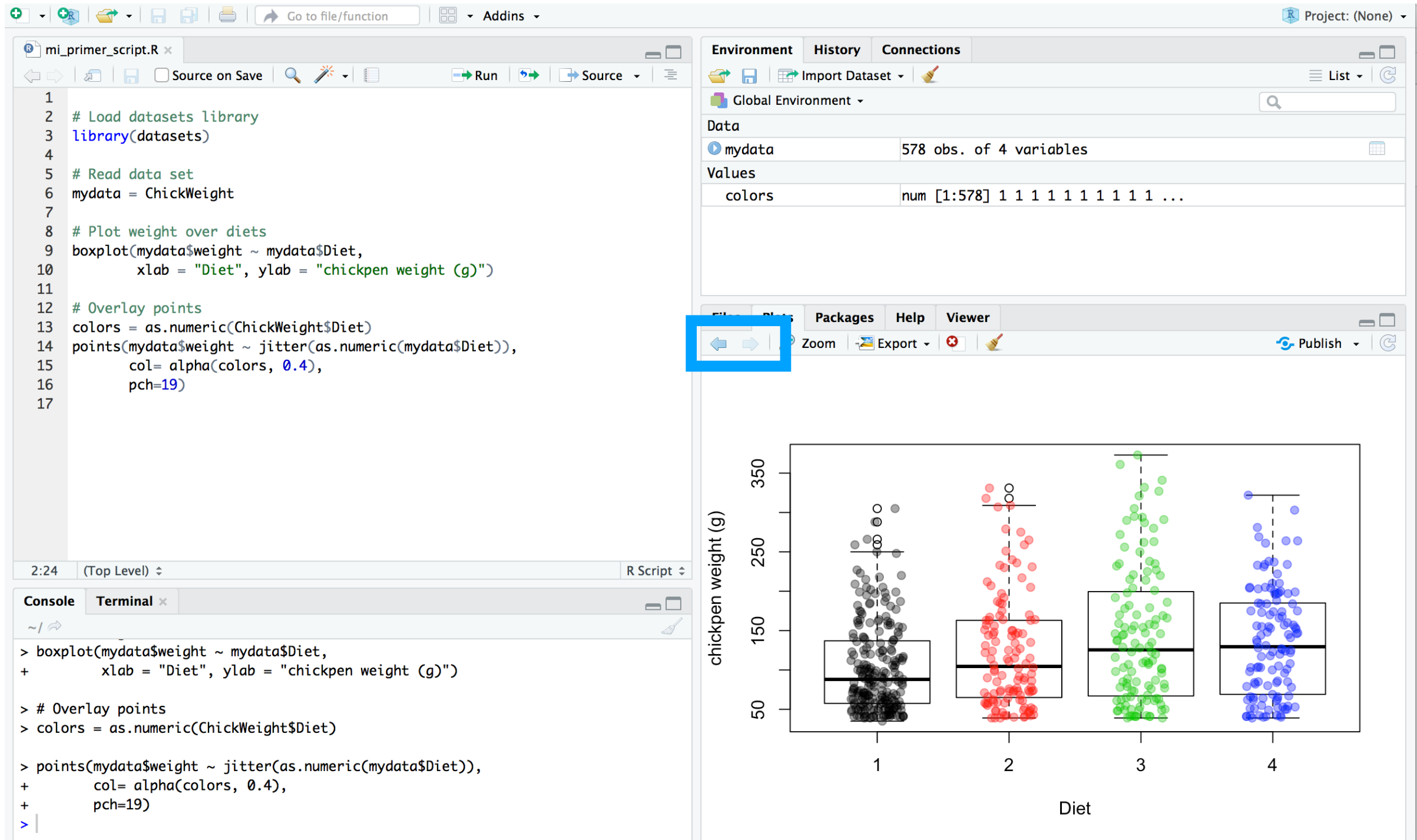
Mac

commando-shift-return

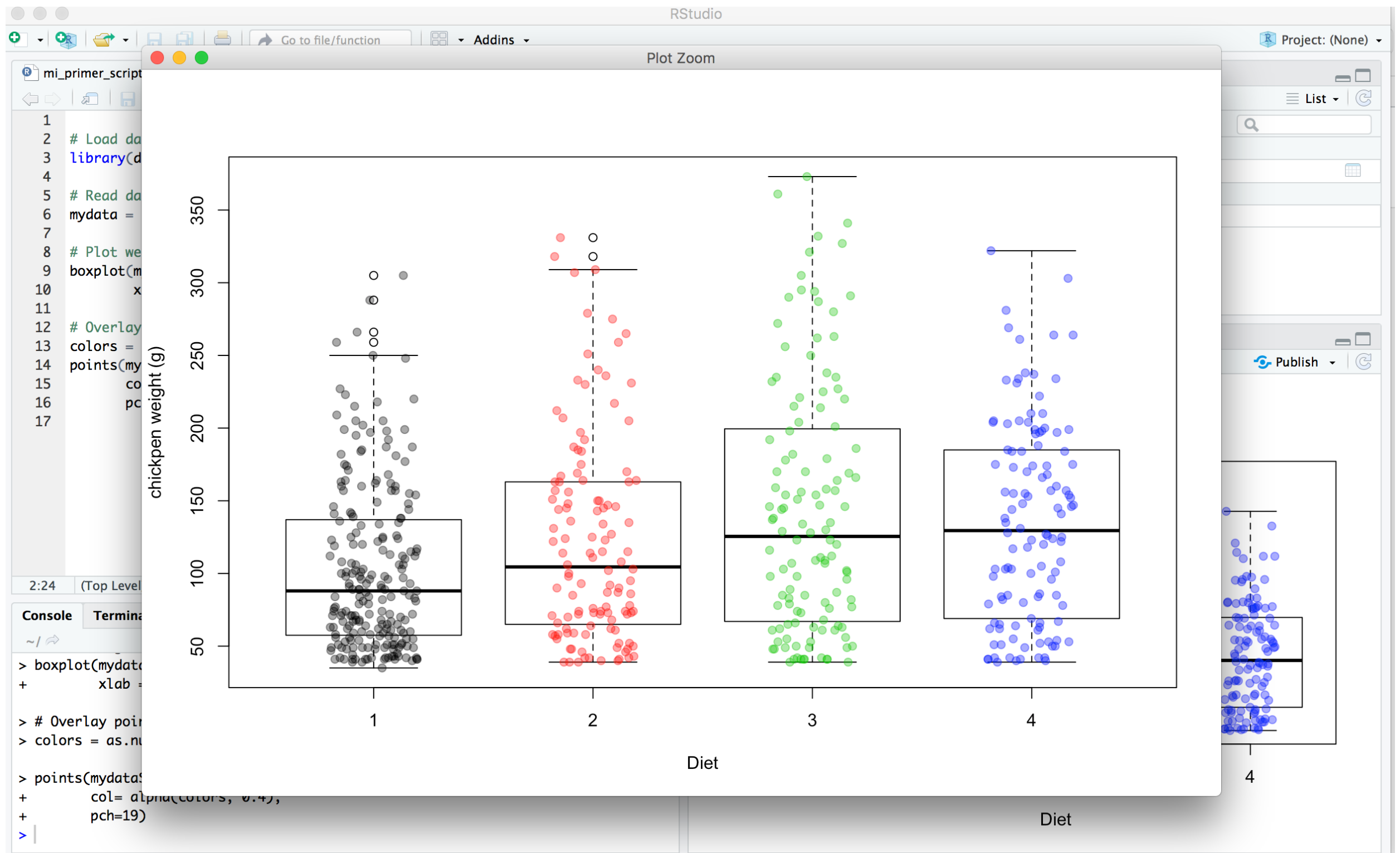
CORRIENDO SCRIPTS



CORRIENDO SCRIPTS



CORRIENDO SCRIPTS



CORRIENDO SCRIPTS

mi_primer_script.R x

```
1 # Load datasets library
2 library(datasets)
3
4 # Read data set
5 mydata = ChickWeight
6
7 # Plot weight over diets
8 boxplot(mydata$weight ~ mydata$Diet,
9         xlab = "Diet", ylab = "chicken weight (g)")
10
11 # Overlay points
12 colors = as.numeric(ChickWeight$Diet)
13 points(mydata$weight ~ jitter(as.numeric(mydata$Diet)),
14        col= alpha(colors, 0.4),
15        pch=19)
16
17
```

2:24 (Top Level) ⇅

Console Terminal x

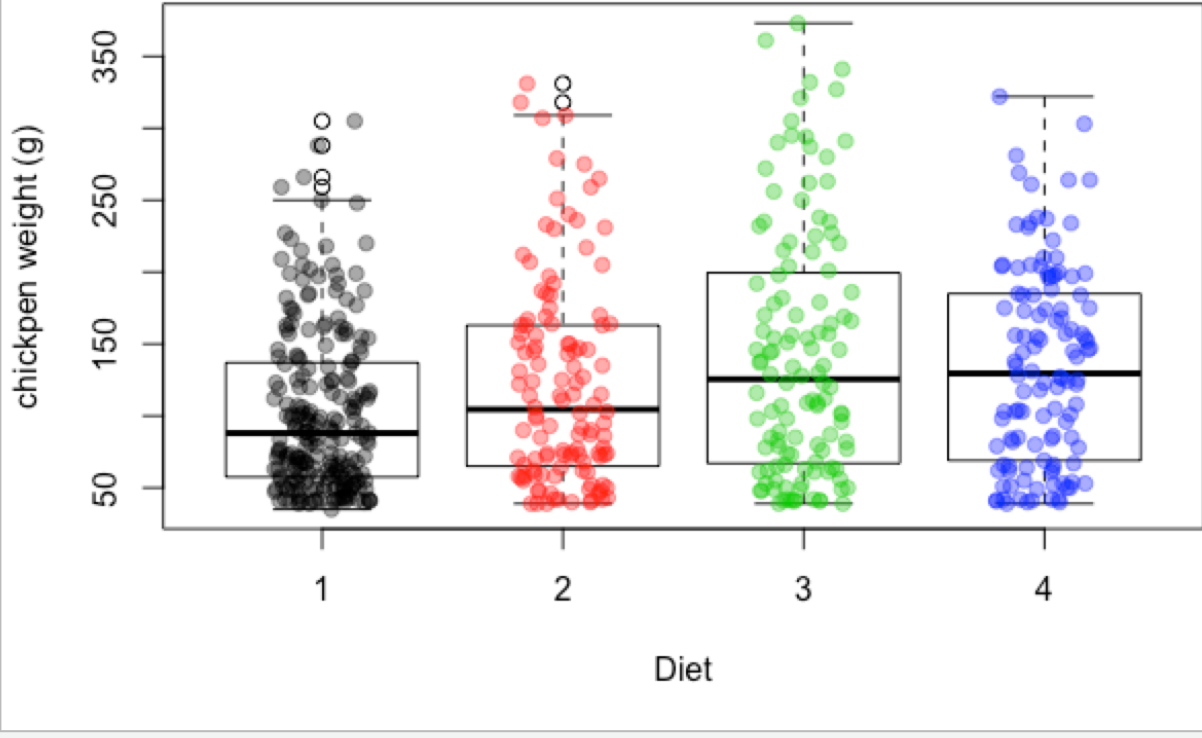
```
> boxplot(mydata$weight ~ mydata$Diet,
+         xlab = "Diet", ylab = "chicken weight (g)")
> # Overlay points
> colors = as.numeric(ChickWeight$Diet)
> points(mydata$weight ~ jitter(as.numeric(mydata$Diet)),
+        col= alpha(colors, 0.4),
+        pch=19)
>
```

Save Plot as Image

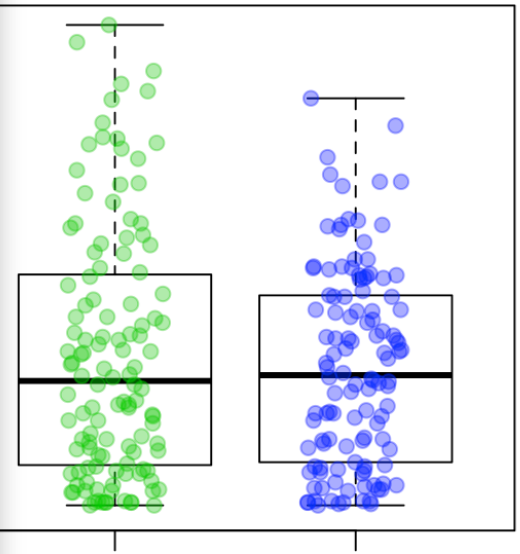
Image format: PNG Width: 625 Height: 432

Directory... ~ ☐ Maintain aspect ratio

File name: Rplot



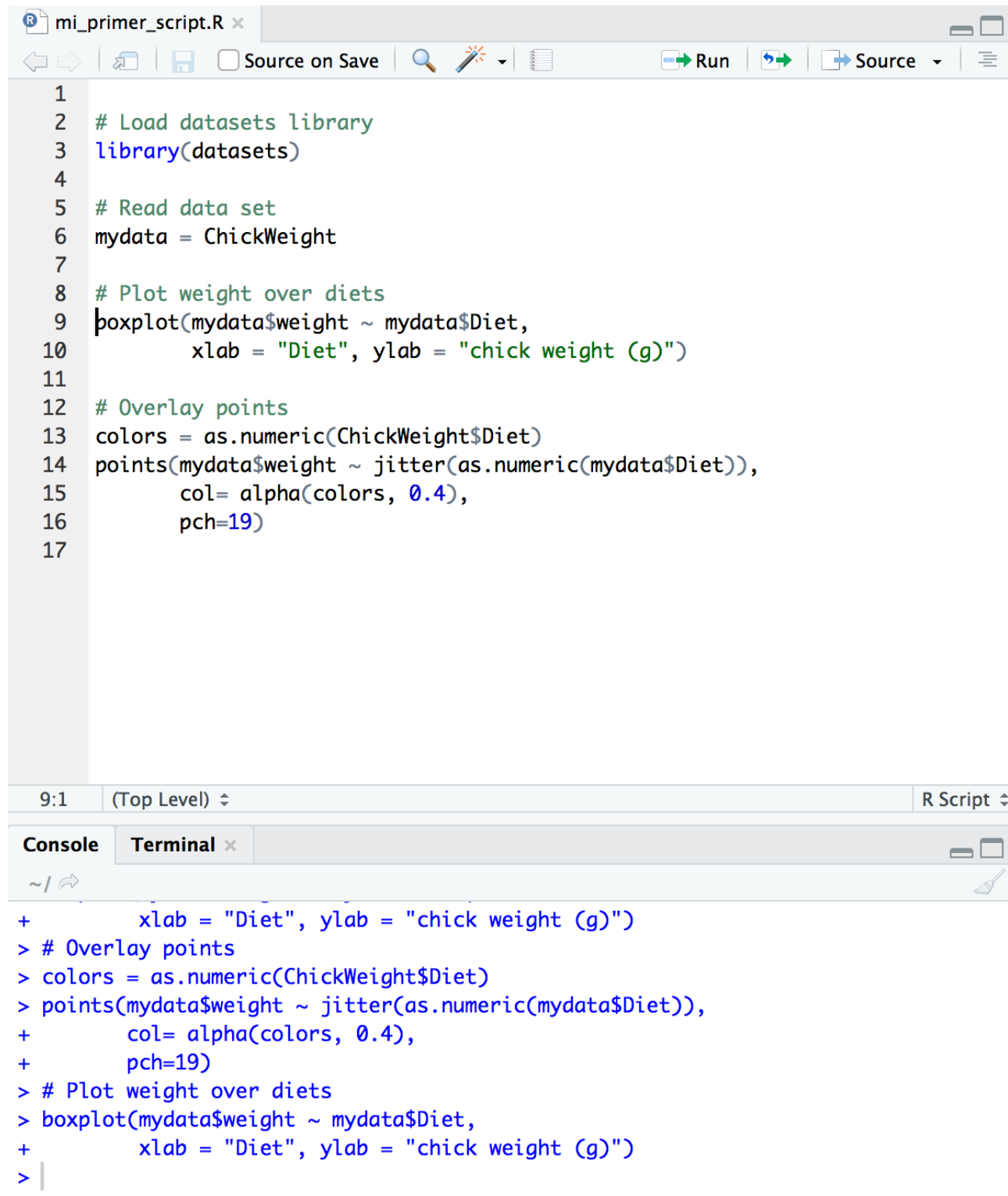
☐ View plot after saving



3 4

Diet

CORRIENDO SCRIPTS



The screenshot shows the RStudio interface. The top pane displays a script file named 'mi_primer_script.R' with the following R code:

```
1
2 # Load datasets library
3 library(datasets)
4
5 # Read data set
6 mydata = ChickWeight
7
8 # Plot weight over diets
9 boxplot(mydata$weight ~ mydata$Diet,
10         xlab = "Diet", ylab = "chick weight (g)")
11
12 # Overlay points
13 colors = as.numeric(ChickWeight$Diet)
14 points(mydata$weight ~ jitter(as.numeric(mydata$Diet)),
15        col= alpha(colors, 0.4),
16        pch=19)
17
```

The bottom pane shows the console output, which is the execution of the script:

```
~|
+       xlab = "Diet", ylab = "chick weight (g)")
> # Overlay points
> colors = as.numeric(ChickWeight$Diet)
> points(mydata$weight ~ jitter(as.numeric(mydata$Diet)),
+       col= alpha(colors, 0.4),
+       pch=19)
> # Plot weight over diets
> boxplot(mydata$weight ~ mydata$Diet,
+       xlab = "Diet", ylab = "chick weight (g)")
>
```

Windows

control-enter

Mac

commando-return

RESUMEN

- **install.packages ()** , función para instalar paquetes en **R**
- **library ()** , función para cargar en **R** los paquetes instalados
- **installed.packages ()** , función para mostrar todos los paquetes que hemos instalado