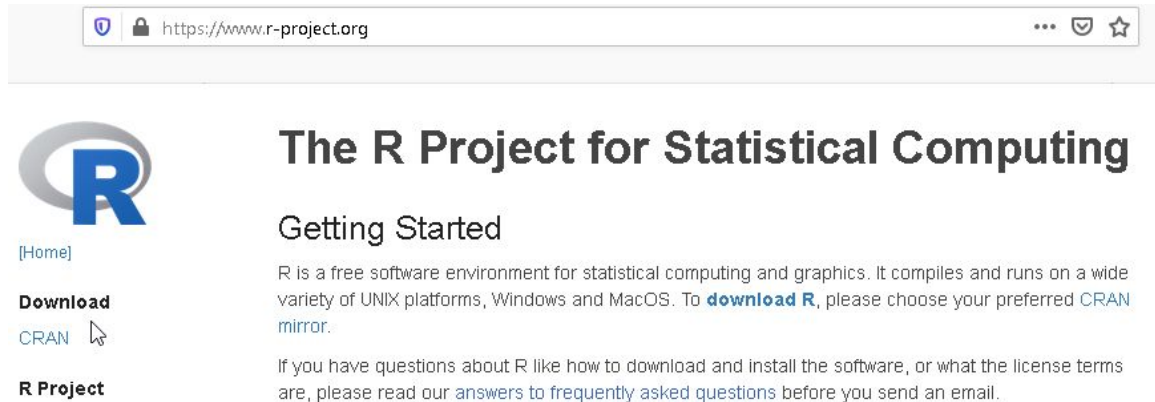


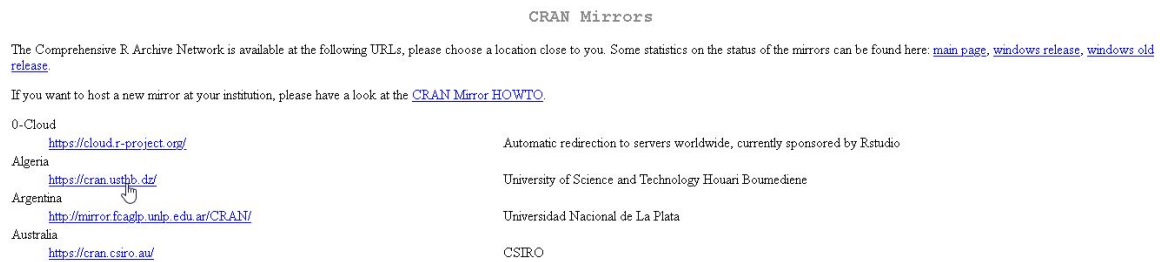
# Wprowadzanie danych do R

## 1. Instalacja R ze strony <https://www.r-project.org/>



The screenshot shows the homepage of The R Project for Statistical Computing. The browser address bar displays <https://www.r-project.org/>. The main heading is "The R Project for Statistical Computing" with a sub-heading "Getting Started". The R logo is on the left. Navigation links include "[Home]", "Download CRAN", and "R Project". The main text states: "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." Below this, it says: "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."

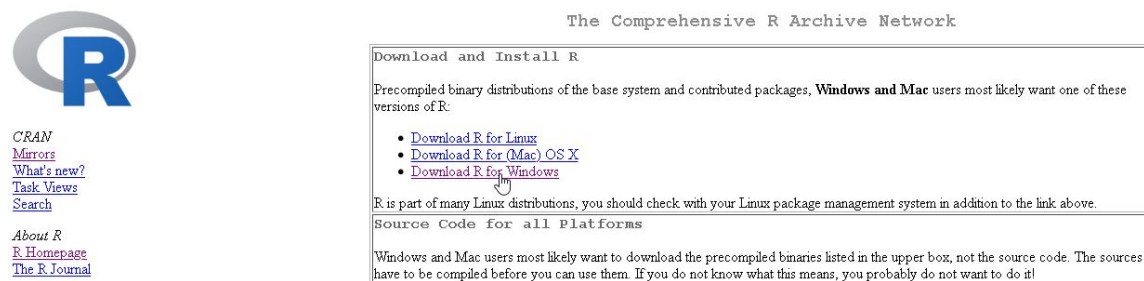
## 2. Wybór repozytorium



The screenshot shows the "CRAN Mirrors" page. The heading is "CRAN Mirrors". The text says: "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 old release](#)." Below this, it says: "If you want to host a new mirror at your institution, please have a look at the [CRAN Mirror HOWTO](#)." A table lists mirrors with their URLs and descriptions:

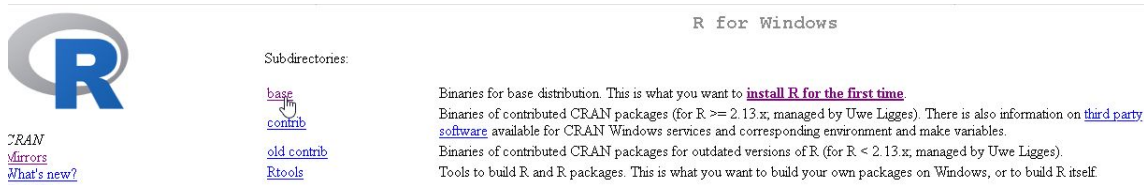
Location	URL	Description
0-Cloud	<a href="https://cloud.r-project.org/">https://cloud.r-project.org/</a>	Automatic redirection to servers worldwide, currently sponsored by Rstudio
Algeria	<a href="https://cran.usthb.dz/">https://cran.usthb.dz/</a>	University of Science and Technology Houari Boumediene
Argentina	<a href="http://mirror.fcaglp.unlp.edu.ar/CRAN/">http://mirror.fcaglp.unlp.edu.ar/CRAN/</a>	Universidad Nacional de La Plata
Australia	<a href="https://cran.csiro.au/">https://cran.csiro.au/</a>	CSIRO

## 3. Ściągnięcie programu na dysk



The screenshot shows the "Download and Install R" page. The heading is "The Comprehensive R Archive Network". The sub-heading is "Download and Install R". The text says: "Precompiled binary distributions of the base system and contributed packages, **Windows and Mac** users most likely want one of these versions of R:" Below this, there are three bullet points: "Download R for Linux", "Download R for (Mac) OS X", and "Download R for Windows". Below the bullet points, it says: "R is part of many Linux distributions, you should check with your Linux package management system in addition to the link above." Below this, there is a section for "Source Code for all Platforms". At the bottom, it says: "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!"

## 4. Wybór dystrybucji (base)



The screenshot shows the "R for Windows" page. The heading is "R for Windows". The sub-heading is "Subdirectories:". Below this, there are four links: "base", "contrib", "old contrib", and "Rtools". Below the links, there are four paragraphs of text: "Binaries for base distribution. This is what you want to [install R for the first time](#)." "Binaries of contributed CRAN packages (for R >= 2.13.x, managed by Uwe Ligges). There is also information on [third party software](#) available for CRAN Windows services and corresponding environment and make variables." "Binaries of contributed CRAN packages for outdated versions of R (for R < 2.13.x, managed by Uwe Ligges)." "Tools to build R and R packages. This is what you want to build your own packages on Windows, or to build R itself."

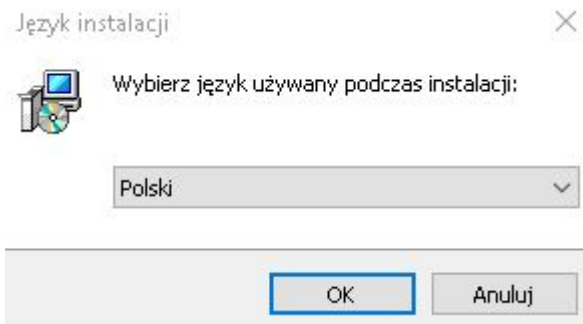
## 5. Zapisanie na dysku (Werska 3.6.3)



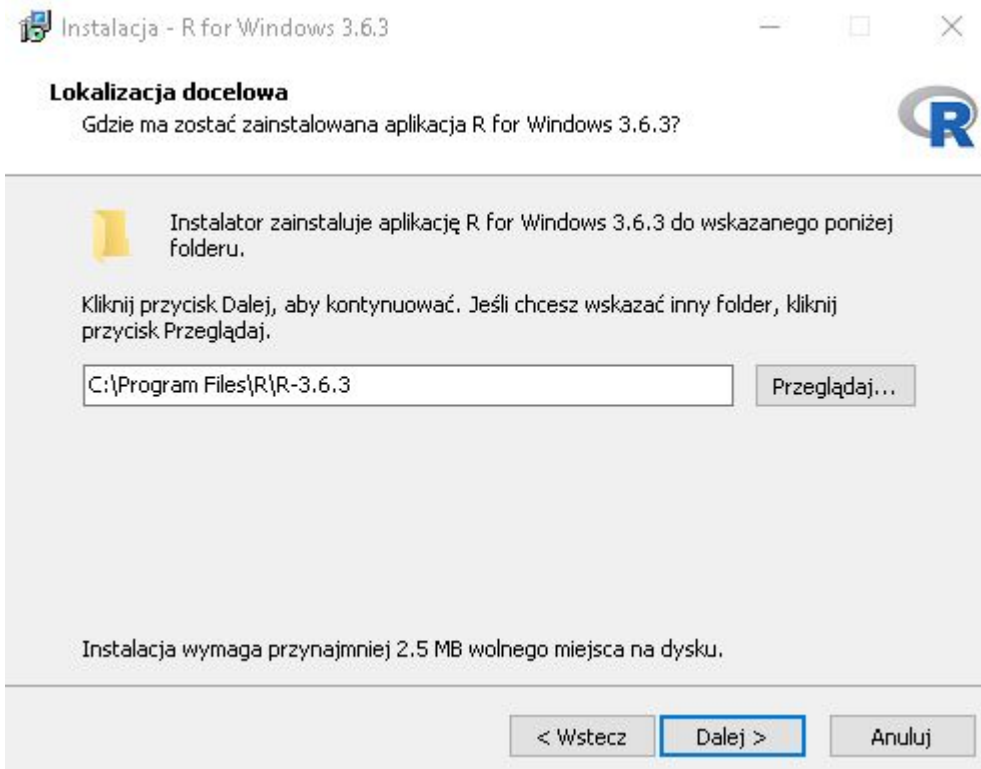
CRAN  
[Mirrors](#)  
[What's new?](#)  
[Task Views](#)  
[Search](#)

[About R](#)

## 6. Wybór języka



## 7. Wybór lokalizacji



## 8. Wybór komponentów

R-3.6.3 for Windows

[Download R 3.6.3 for Windows](#) (83 megabytes, 32/64 bit)

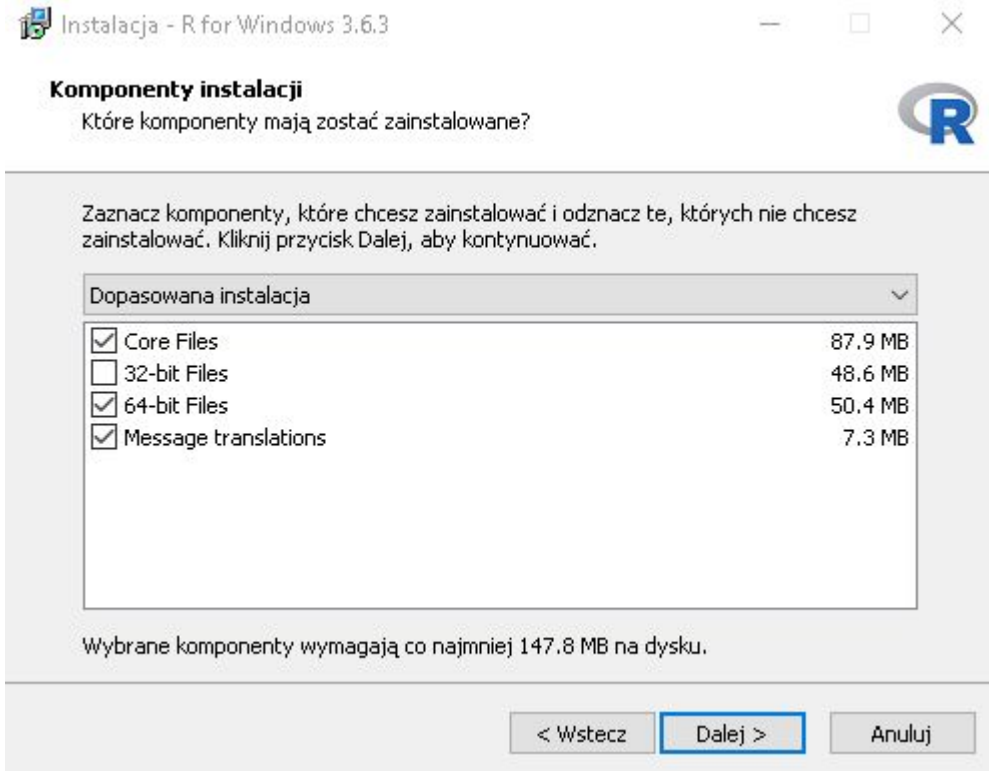
[Installation and other instructions](#)

[New features in this version](#)

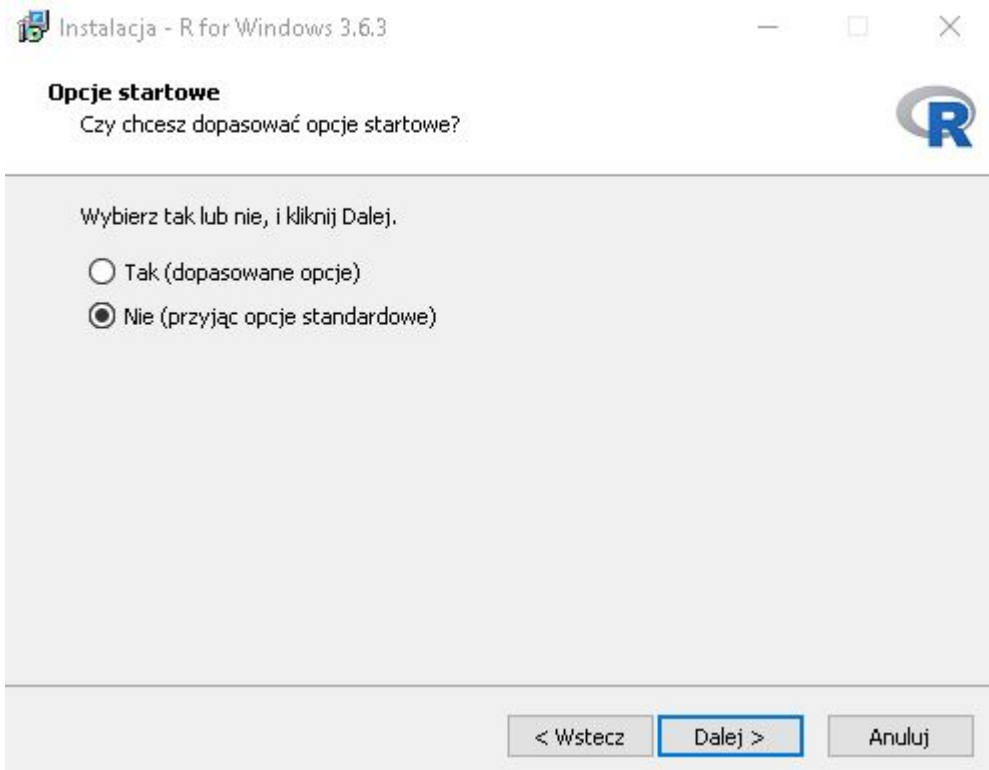
If you want to double-check that the package you have downloaded matches the package distributed from the master server. You will need a version of md5sum for windows: both [graphical](#) and [command](#)

Frequently asked questions

Does R run under my version of Windows?



## 9. Wybór opcji startowych (domyślne)



## 10. Wybór folderu menu start (domyślne)

### Folder Menu Start

Gdzie mają zostać umieszczone skróty do aplikacji?



Instalator utworzy skróty do aplikacji we wskazanym poniżej folderze Menu Start.

Kliknij przycisk Dalej, aby kontynuować. Jeśli chcesz wskazać inny folder, kliknij przycisk Przeglądaj.

R

Przeglądaj...

Nie twórz folderu w Menu Start

< Wstecz

Dalej >

Anuluj

## 11. Wybór dodatkowych skrótów

### Zadania dodatkowe

Które zadania dodatkowe mają zostać wykonane?



Zaznacz dodatkowe zadania, które instalator ma wykonać podczas instalacji aplikacji R for Windows 3.6.3, a następnie kliknij przycisk Dalej, aby kontynuować.

Dodatkowe skróty:

- Utwórz skrót na pulpicie
- Utwórz skrót na pasku szybkiego uruchamiania

Wpisy rejestru:

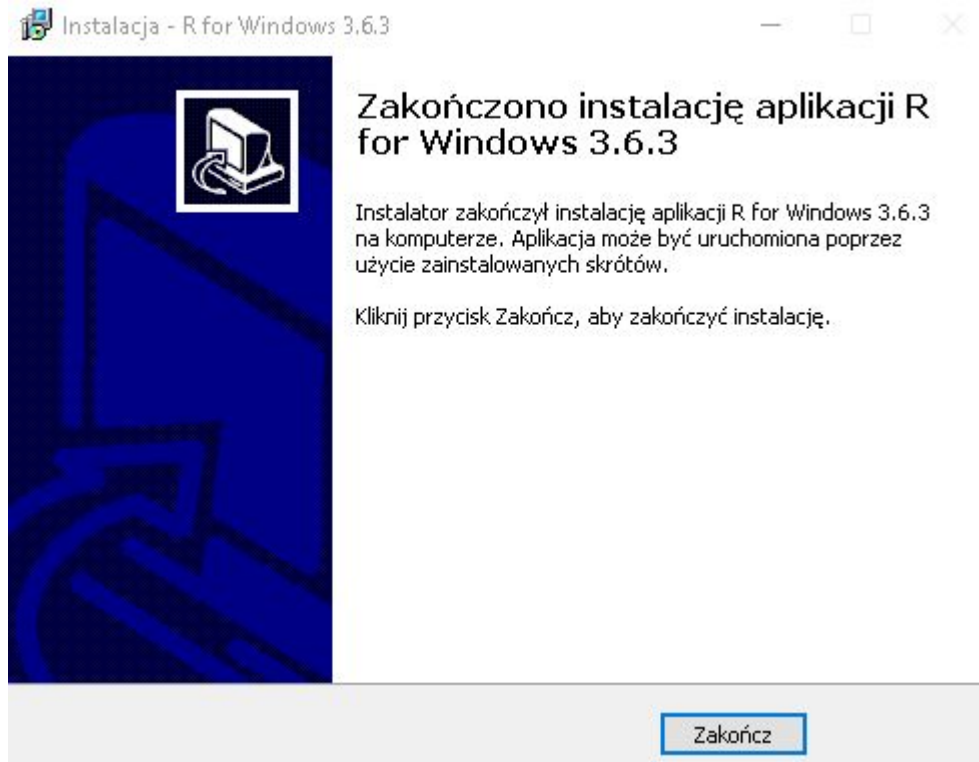
- Złóż numer wersji w rejestrze
- Powiąż R z plikami z rozszerzeniem .RData

< Wstecz

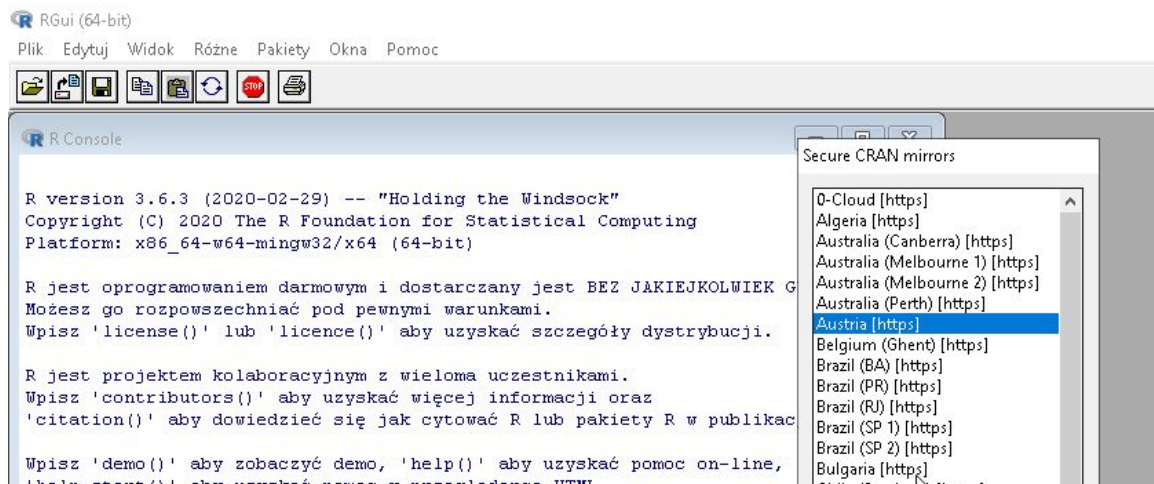
Dalej >

Anuluj

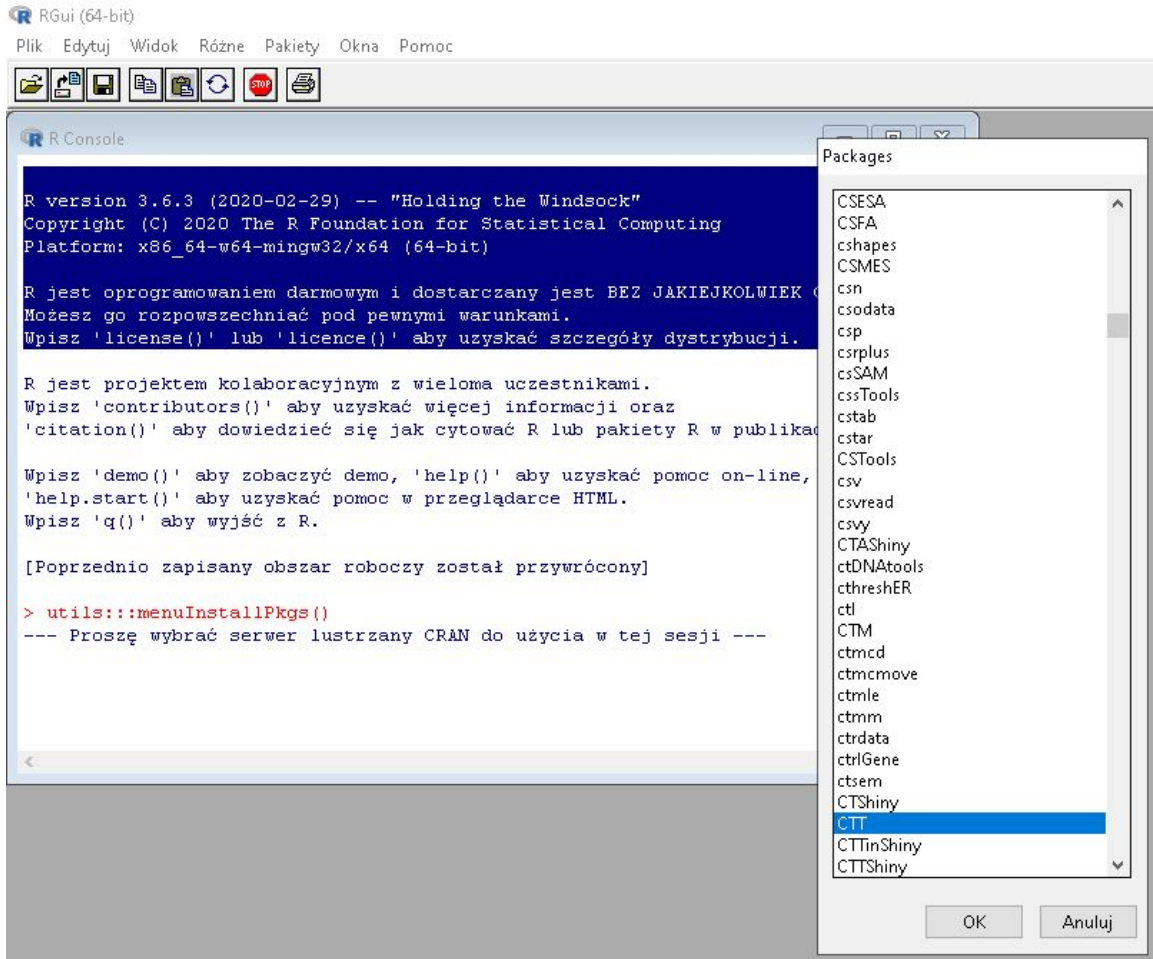
## 12. Zakonczenie instalacji



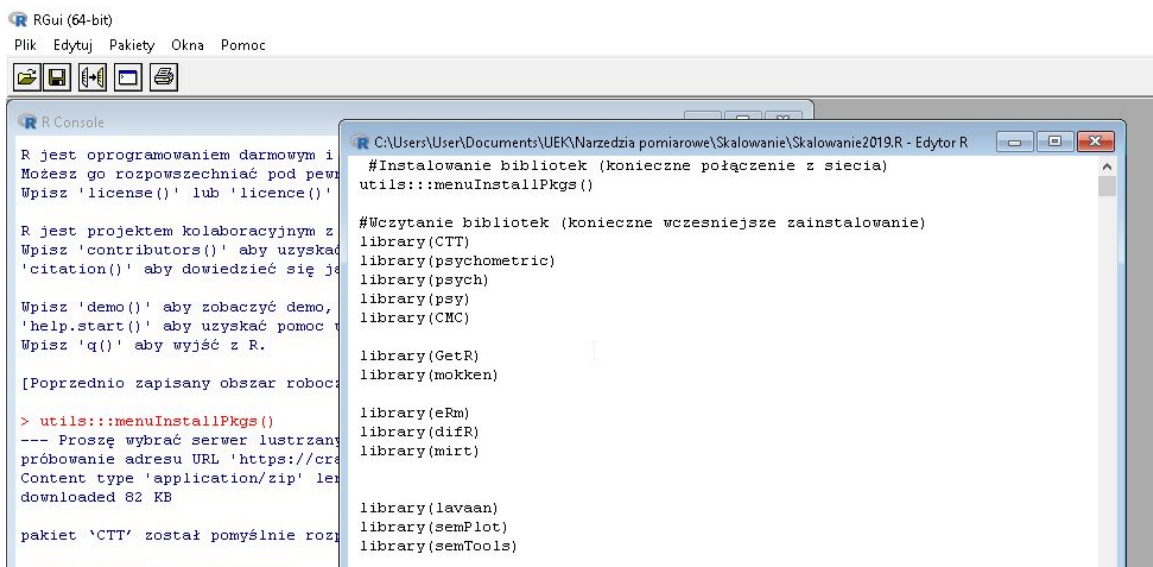
## 13. Uruchmienie pliku exe i wybór kraju



## 14. Zainstalowanie pakietów (np. CTT)



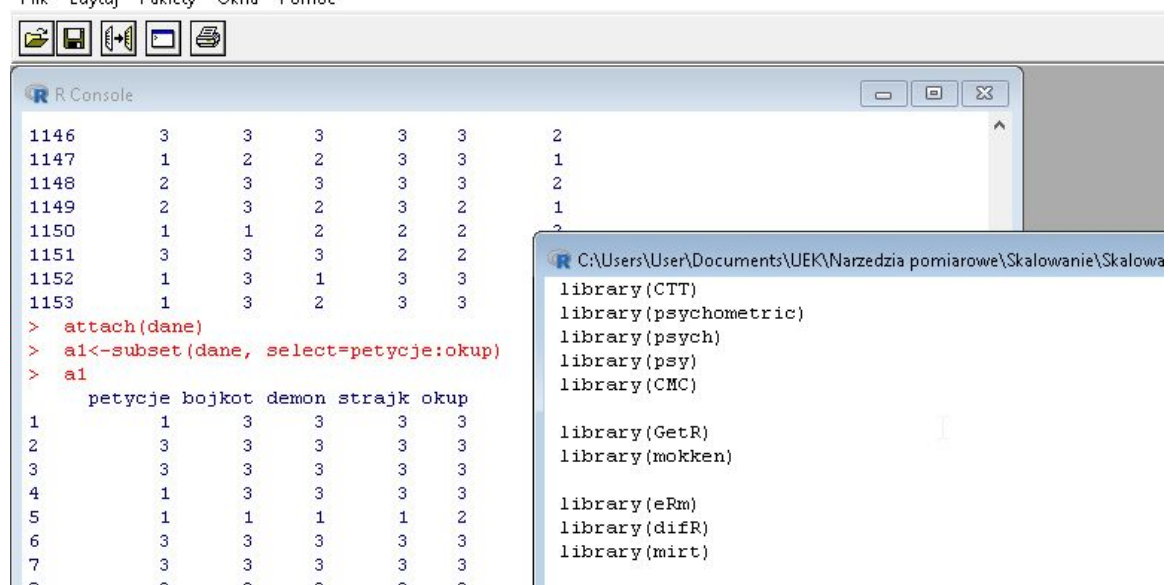
## 15. Otwarcie pliku skryptu (przesłanego z rozszerzeniem R)



## 16. Wczytanie zainstalowanych bibliotek i zaimportowanego pliku danych z własnej

## ścieżki dostępu

RGui (64-bit)  
Plik Edytuj Pakiety Okna Pomoc



The screenshot shows the RGui (64-bit) interface. The R Console window displays a data table with 7 rows and 7 columns. The first column contains row numbers 1146 to 1153. The other columns contain numerical values. Below the table, R commands are entered: `attach(dane)`, `a1<-subset(dane, select=petycje:okup)`, and `a1`. The output shows the first five columns of the subsetted data: `petycje`, `bojkot`, `demon`, `strajk`, and `okup`.

The script editor window shows the following R code:

```
library(CTT)
library(psychometric)
library(psych)
library(psy)
library(CMC)

library(GetR)
library(mokken)

library(eRm)
library(difR)
library(mirt)
```