

1- Introduction to the R language

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Readme

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Introduction to R

Outline

- A first contact with R & Rstudio.
 - How does one work with R
- A primer of data import
 - Reading data into R
- A primer of communication
 - R Notebooks and RMarkdown

A first contact with R, Rstudio and the tidyverse

What is R?

- R is a *language and environment* for statistical computing and graphics.
- R provides a wide variety of statistical and graphical techniques, and is highly extensible.
- It compiles and runs on a wide variety of UNIX platforms and similar systems Windows and MacOS.

R PRO's (why you are here!)

- The system is
 - free (as in *free beer*)
 - It's platform independent
 - It is constantly improving (2 new versions/year)
- It is a statistical tool
 - Implements almost every statistical method that exists
 - Great graphics (Examples)
 - Simple reporting tools
 - Also state-of-the-art in Bioinformatics through the Bioconductor Project.
- Programming language
 - Easy to automate repetitive tasks (Example_1.1)
 - Possibility to create user friendly web interfaces with a moderate effort. (Examples)

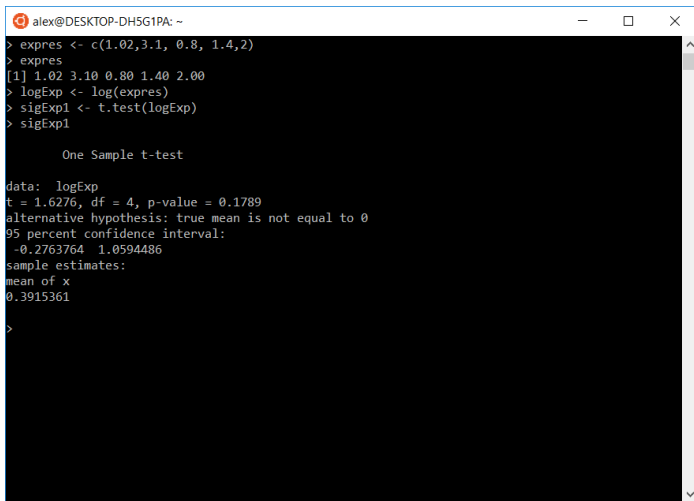
R CON's

- R is mainly used issuing commands from a console
 - less user friendly than almost any other statistical tool you may know.
- Constantly having new versions may affect our projects
- Not necessarily the best language nor suitable for every existing task

How is R used

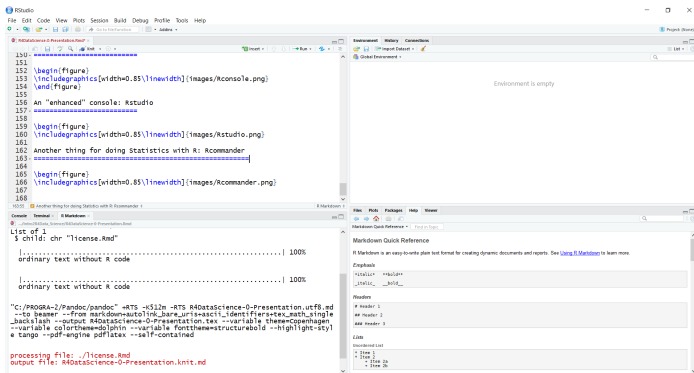
- Traditionally R was used from an Operating System console (“Terminal”)
- This is an intimidating approach for many users
- A variety of options exist to decrease the learning curve.
 - Use a supportive development environment such as **Rstudio**
 - Use an interface to Statistical tools, such as **Rcommander** or **::DeduceR**** allowing to concentrate on Statistics, not in commands.

A raw R console in linux

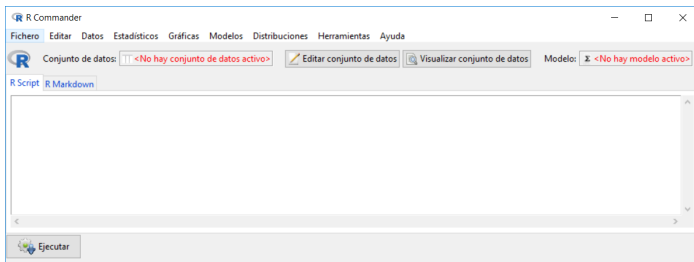


```
alex@DESKTOP-DH5G1PA: ~  
> expres <- c(1.02, 3.1, 0.8, 1.4, 2)  
> expres  
[1] 1.02 3.10 0.80 1.40 2.00  
> logExp <- log(expres)  
> sigExp1 <- t.test(logExp)  
> sigExp1  
  
One Sample t-test  
  
data: logExp  
t = 1.6276, df = 4, p-value = 0.1789  
alternative hypothesis: true mean is not equal to 0  
95 percent confidence interval:  
 -0.2763764  1.0594486  
sample estimates:  
mean of x  
0.3915361  
  
>
```

An “enhanced” console: Rstudio



Something that is not a console: Rcommander



Using R

Commands, Objects and Functions

Some explanations here

Packages and datasets

Some explanations here

The tidyverse

Some explanations here

Some basic data types

Some explanations here

Getting data into R

Importing data with Rstudio

Some explanations here

Reading Excel files

Some explanations here

Reading text files

Some explanations here

Interlude: Summarizing data

Some explanations here

Using Rmarkdown to produce dynamic output

Reproducible research with R notebooks

Some explanations here

Dynamic reports with Rmarkdown

Some explanations here