

1- Introduction to the R language

Alex Sanchez, Miriam Mota, Ricardo Gonzalo and Mireia Ferrer

Statistics and Bioinformatics Unit. Vall d'Hebron Institut de Recerca

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

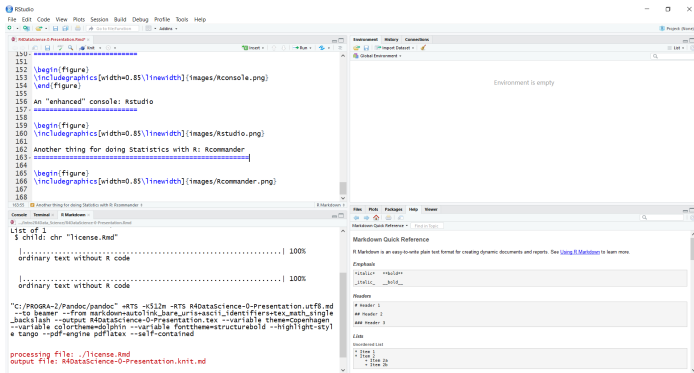
How is R used

- 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.

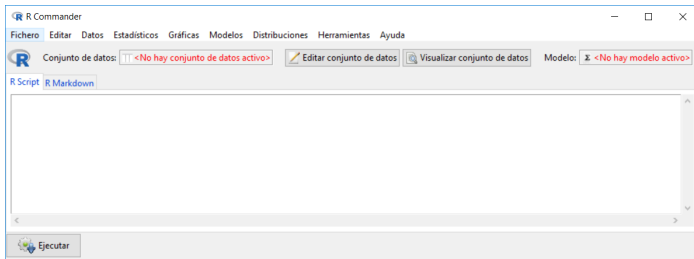
A raw R console in linux

```
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



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Using R

Getting data into R

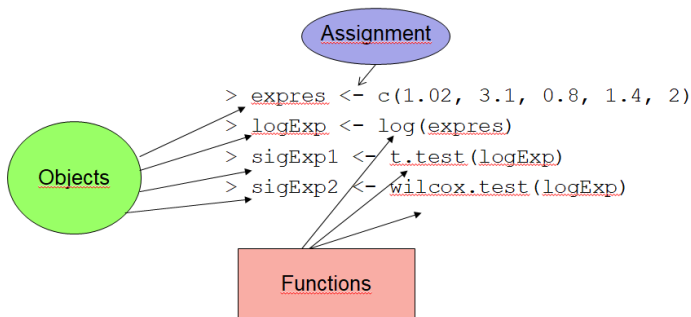
Dynamic output with Rmarkdown

Your turn

Using R

Commands, Objects and Functions

- Shortly, using R consists of
 - Working with *objects* using *commands* and *functions*



Variables and data types

- Data managed in R ...
 - is stored as *variables*
- Variables can be of distinct types
 - Numerical
 - numeric (13.7)
 - int (3)
 - Character
 - "R is cute"
 - Factors
 - A,B,C,D
 - WT, Mut

R packages

- R can be used for many different types of data processing and analysis from distinct fields, besides statistics such as Ecology, Omics Sciences, Psychology etc.
- All these capabilities are not present from the beginning because most of them will never be used by most users.
- Instead, they can be added when needed by
 - 1 installing and
 - 2 loading the appropriate packages.

Installing and loading packages

We want to analyze some data using cox proportional hazards model.

```
res.cox <- coxph(Surv(time, status) ~ sex, data = lung)
```

```
Error in coxph(Surv(time, status) ~ sex, data = lung)
: could not find function "coxph"
```

We need to install and load the package before we can use it.

```
install.packages("survival")
library(survival)
res.cox <- coxph(Surv(time, status) ~ sex, data = lung)
```

The tidyverse

- The tidyverse is an opinionated collection of R packages designed for data science.
- All packages share an underlying design philosophy, grammar, and data structures.
- The complete tidyverse collection can be installed with:

```
install.packages("tidyverse")
```

- <https://www.tidyverse.org/>

Getting data into R

Importing data with Rstudio

- The easiest way to get data into R is to click on the Import Datasets button.
- Alternatively R code can be written using functions from Base R or the tidyverse
 - Base R functions start with `read.:` `read.table`, `read.csv`
 - tidyverse functions start with `read_:` `read_delim`, `read_csv` or `read_excel`

Reading Excel or csv files

- Files can be read from any location, let it be a physical support or a web site.
- To read files from disk be sure to indicate their location.
- Alternatively the default working directory can be set to the folder where the file is located.
- Assume files `Diabetes.xls` and `Osteoporosis.csv` have been downloaded from url <https://github.com/uebvhir/uebvhir.github.io/blob/master/datasets> to a sub-folder named `datasets`
- Start setting the default directory to the folder where you have saved the `datasets` folder.
 - Session --> Set Working directory --> To source file location...
- Import the `diabetes.xls` and the `osteoporosis.csv` file

Reading Excel or csv files (continued)

The code generated for reading the files can be reused any time changing the file name if needed.

```
# Read Excel file  
library(readxl)  
diabetes <- read_excel("datasets/diabetes.xls")
```

Reading text files

- Text files may require that more information is provided about delimiters, decimal sign, locale (language) or page encoding (UTFB for Mac or Linux vs ISO-8859-1 for Windows).
- All options can be selected from the rstudio importer

```
# Read csv file  
library(readr)  
osteoporosis <- read_delim("datasets/osteoporosis.csv",  
  "\t", escape_double = FALSE, locale = locale(date_name =  
  decimal_mark = ",", encoding = "ISO-8859-1"),  
  trim_ws = TRUE)
```

Interlude: Summarizing data

- Once a dataset is available it is easy to “have a look at it”

```
head(diabetes)
str(diabetes)
summary (diabetes)
```


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Your turn

Dynamic output with Rmarkdown

Reproducible research with R notebooks

- R and Rstudio are strongly involved in promoting reproducibility and reproducible research.
- This is implemented in **R notebooks**
- A notebook combines
 - Natural language text, e.g. describing what we are doing in our own words.
 - R code with the instructions needed to do the data management or the analysis.
 - The output of the analysis

Creating Notebooks

- A notebook can be created in Rstudio with
 - File --> New File --> R Notebook
- The notebook contains example text and code so it is straightforward to adapt it to your analysis.
- To produce an html file with text, code and output:
 - Press the button “Preview”
 - Or Select “Knitr to Html”

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Your turn

Exercise

- Select a dataset with which you wish to work along the course.
- Read it into R
 - How many variables are there in it
 - What are their types
- Try to summarize it briefly
- Create an R notebook to encapsulate all your steps and share it with somebody.