

Packages

Irfan Kanat

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We have already encountered packages quite a few times so far. In introduction we discussed the packages and the opportunities they provided. In importing we have used them to read in data in various formats. Yet, we have so far avoided a serious discussion of what packages are and how we can use them.

Packages are a collection of functions, documentation, and in some cases data files. These are similar to libraries in other programming languages. **When loaded into memory**, they provide specific functionality, be it analysis, visualization, or reporting.

R being open source enabled a great number of packages serving any function imaginable, making it one of the the most popular tools for analytics. If a feature is missing, you can easily develop your own functions and bundle them into a package for others to use.

In this document we will go over the basics of package management in R.

Basics

Before getting into the details of package management, let us learn how to obtain and activate a package.

If the package you need is not already installed in your system, you can easily obtain it from CRAN via `install.packages()` function. Below you can see the command to install the `plm` package, a set of functions to carry out traditional econometric analysis.

```
install.packages("plm") # Notice the quotes around package name
```

Pretty soon the package will be installed. Installing a package does not mean it is ready to use. You also have to activate it. For this purpose you can use the `library()` command.

```
library(plm) # Notice the lack of quotes around the package name
```

```
## Loading required package: Formula
```

You most probably won't need this, still it is good to know. To de-activate a package, we use the `detach()` function. The parameters of this command is a bit more involved than the first two.

```
detach("package:plm", unload=TRUE) # Notice the package: prepended to the package name
```

Details

If you want to get a list of all the packages that are currently loaded in the memory (activated) use the `.packages()` command.

```
(.packages()) # Notice the parantheses
```

```
## [1] "Formula"      "stats"        "graphics"     "grDevices"    "utils"        "datasets"
## [7] "methods"      "base"
```

If you want to get a list of all packages installed in the system use the parameter. I am omitting the output since I have about 150 packages installed.

```
.packages(all.available = T)
```

How to find out about packages?

If you want to find packages to carry out the tasks you have at hand the first place to start would be either [Comprehensive R Archive Network \(CRAN\)](#) or (for a better interface) [R Forge](#). [R site search](#) (also available with command `RSiteSearch()`) provides a great search engine for documentation. [R seek](#) is a great search engine dedicated to scanning R related sources. Of course you can always use google as well but the letter R is a bit ambiguous in some cases.

R frequently offers a number of packages that serves similar purposes (`lme4` and `nlme` for mixed models for example). There are subtle differences between the packages and picking the right tool for the task can save you a lot of time. I often find myself using documentation from cran pages of the packages before I settle for the one I want to use. I frequently spend more time browsing documentation, than on actual analysis. A careful reading of the documentation will allow you to better understand the options available to you.

CRAN is not only a repository for the code, but also for the documentation. Here is the [plm package](#) page for example. Beyond reference manuals and other documentation, R packages often come with vignettes and tutorials. These are often like quick start guides to analysis.

If you want to search a certain word in installed packages' documentation, you can always use `??` or `help.search()`

```
??mixed
help.search("mixed model")
```

Commonly Used Packages

Data Manipulation

data.table This package is a replacement of the `data.frame` package. It is not a drop-in replacement and is not fully compatible with all `data.frame` functionality. So you need to be careful when you use it.

It replaces `data.frame` with a data structure that is more efficient. Meaning it is faster when accessing and writing into `data.tables`.

It also comes with additional functionality that makes subsetting/aggregating a breeze.

dplyr This is a package that adds additional functions to efficiently manipulate data (subsetting/aggregate, etc.). It still uses `data.frames` so you do not have compatibility issues in your code.

Another benefit is, it can directly work with data stored in databases. So you can select, filter data from a database and use it in R.

Statistics

R base package (that comes loaded) includes your basic statistics such as multivariate regressions.

Generalized Linear Models For more advanced models with alternate link functions you can use glm package. You can easily specify the link function family (binomial for logit for example) in the parameters.

Panel Data Econometrics Your traditional fixed effects / random effects econometric models are covered in plm package.

Hierarchical/Mixed Effects Models Two packages, nlme and lme4 handle this bit. The development on nlme has slowed down a bit, yet it incorporates functionality to model autoregressive correlation structures, weighting to take care of heteroskedasticity and so on. Both packages have unique strengths, you need to read the documentation to see which one fits you best.

Machine Learning

Classifiers (KNN, LVQ) K Nearest Neighbor matching and Learning Vector Quantization and more are available through class package.

Support Vector Machines kernlab, e1071 packages are two among many packages that provide this functionality.

Clustering Base package has functionality to enable basic clustering techniques like K means (kmeans()), or hierarchical (hclust()) clustering.

For model based clustering there is the mclust package.

Neural Networks neuralnet package as well as others provide NN functionality.