

Basic R Coding

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loops

```
rm(list=ls())  
for ( i in 1:3) print(i);
```

```
## [1] 1  
## [1] 2  
## [1] 3
```

```
for ( i in c(0.5, 1, -2, 5) ) print(i);
```

```
## [1] 0.5  
## [1] 1  
## [1] -2  
## [1] 5
```

```
for ( i in c(0.5, 1, -2, 5) ) {  
  x = i * i  
  print( sqrt(x))  
}
```

```
## [1] 0.5  
## [1] 1  
## [1] 2  
## [1] 5
```

```
i=2;  
while( i<=10 ) {  
  print(i);  
  i = i + 2;  
}
```

```
## [1] 2  
## [1] 4  
## [1] 6  
## [1] 8  
## [1] 10
```

conditionals

```
x = 0.9;  
if ((x<1) & (x>0)) {  
  print("X is between 0 and 1 ");  
} else {
```

```

    print("X is not between 0 and 1");
}

## [1] "X is between 0 and 1 "
x =0.5;
if ( ( ! x>1) & ( ! x<0 ) ) {
    print("x is between 0 and 1");
}

## [1] "x is between 0 and 1"
if ( x == 0.5 ) {
    print("50%");
}

## [1] "50%"
x= -1;
if ( ! x<0 ) {
    print("non-negative");
} else {
    print("negative");
}

## [1] "negative"
x = c(-1, 3)
x = c( 1, NA, 3, 4, 5, 2)
y = ifelse( is.na(x), median(x, na.rm = T), x );
# assign absolute value of x to y
print(y)

## [1] 1 3 3 4 5 2

#### a function
x = c( 1,2,3,4, 7, 9); #this is a global variable
#x = c(5, 4, 3, 6, 10, 12)

y = "I am global"

take_even = function( x ) {
    y = c(); # a locale copy inside of loop
    for( i in 1:length(x)) {
        if ( (x[i] %% 2 )== 0 ) { # x mod 2
            y = c(y, x[i] ); # add a new x[i] to y
        }
    }
    print ("inside y");
    print(y)
    print("end of inside")
    y; #the last line, return y to the main program
}

take_even(x); # c(2,4)

## [1] "inside y"
## [1] 2 4

```

```

## [1] "end of inside"
## [1] 2 4
#y = take_even(x); # c(2,4)
z = take_even(x); # c(2,4);

## [1] "inside y"
## [1] 2 4
## [1] "end of inside"
w = take_even(1:10); #c (2,4,6,8,10)

## [1] "inside y"
## [1] 2 4 6 8 10
## [1] "end of inside"
u = -5:10;
v = take_even(u); # -4 -2 0 2 4 6 8 10

## [1] "inside y"
## [1] -4 -2 0 2 4 6 8 10
## [1] "end of inside"
take_even(c(5,4,10,11, 100, -3, 9, 0, 3333, 5524234234))

## [1] "inside y"
## [1] 4 10 100 0 5524234234
## [1] "end of inside"
## [1] 4 10 100 0 5524234234
#### a function calls another function
even_total = function( x ) {
  x = take_even(x);
  sum(x)
}

x = c( 1,2,3,4, 0, -2, -4 );
u = even_total( x );

## [1] "inside y"
## [1] 2 4 0 -2 -4
## [1] "end of inside"
print(u)

## [1] 0
# x will be changed if the following line is run.
x = take_even(x)

## [1] "inside y"
## [1] 2 4 0 -2 -4
## [1] "end of inside"
#### scope of variable
x = c( 1,2,3,4); #this is a global variable
y = c(-1, -2, -3, -4)# this is also a global one
y.outside = y;

```

```

take_uhalf = function( x ) {
  y = c(); # a local copy inside of loop
  xbar = mean(x);
  for( i in 1:length(x) ) {
    if ( x[i] > xbar ) {
      y = c(y, x[i] );
    }
  }
  y.inside = y;
  print( paste("y.inside=", y.inside) );
  y; #the last line, return y to the main program
}

```

```
w = take_uhalf(x);
```

```
## [1] "y.inside= 3" "y.inside= 4"
```

```
mean(x)
```

```
## [1] 2.5
```

packages

```

#install packages
require("ape");

```

```
## Loading required package: ape
```

```
require("seqinr");
```

```
## Loading required package: seqinr
```

```
##
```

```
## Attaching package: 'seqinr'
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:ape':
```

```
##
```

```
## as.alignment, consensus
```

```

#load packages
library(ape);
library(seqinr);

```

```

#what's in the package?
help(package=ape);
help(package=seqinr);
#you should also read the manual of the packages

```

```
#### a simple example
```

```

rm(list = ls())
library(seqinr);

```

```
tablecode(); #the genetic code
```

Genetic code 1 : standard

T T T	Phe	T C T	Ser	T A T	Tyr	T G T	Cys
T T C	Phe	T C C	Ser	T A C	Tyr	T G C	Cys
T T A	Leu	T C A	Ser	T A A	Stp	T G A	Stp
T T G	Leu	T C G	Ser	T A G	Stp	T G G	Trp
C T T	Leu	C C T	Pro	C A T	His	C G T	Arg
C T C	Leu	C C C	Pro	C A C	His	C G C	Arg
C T A	Leu	C C A	Pro	C A A	Gln	C G A	Arg
C T G	Leu	C C G	Pro	C A G	Gln	C G G	Arg
A T T	Ile	A C T	Thr	A A T	Asn	A G T	Ser
A T C	Ile	A C C	Thr	A A C	Asn	A G C	Ser
A T A	Ile	A C A	Thr	A A A	Lys	A G A	Arg
A T G	Met	A C G	Thr	A A G	Lys	A G G	Arg
G T T	Val	G C T	Ala	G A T	Asp	G G T	Gly
G T C	Val	G C C	Ala	G A C	Asp	G G C	Gly
G T A	Val	G C A	Ala	G A A	Glu	G G A	Gly
G T G	Val	G C G	Ala	G A G	Glu	G G G	Gly

```
# read in some bacterial 16s rDNA sequences
seqs = read.fasta( "http://www.bioinformatics.org/ctls/download/data/16srDNA.fasta", seqtype="DNA");

# look at the first sequence
seq1 = seqs[[1]]
table( seq1 ); #nucleotide composition

## seq1
##   a   c   g   n   t
## 365 325 432  28 300

GC(seq1); # GC content

## [1] 0.5323488

# a loop for all sequences
num = 1:length(seqs);
gc = 1:length(seqs);
out = data.frame( cbind( num, gc ) );
out$samples = "TMP"

for( i in 1:length(seqs) ) {
  out$gc[i] = GC( seqs[[i]] );
  out$samples[i] = attr(seqs[[i]], "name")
}

out;

##   num      gc      samples
## 1    1 0.5323488    B_anthraxis
## 2    2 0.5333333    B_cereus
## 3    3 0.5440613    B_halodurans
## 4    4 0.5505618 Bacillus_subtilis
## 5    5 0.5175439 C_acetobutylicum
## 6    6 0.5291777    C_perfringenes
## 7    7 0.5278515    C_tetani
## 8    8 0.5287356    O_iheyensis
## 9    9 0.5913556    T_tengcongensis
```

```

write.csv(out, "gc.csv", row.names=F) # output the results

#### save and load images
save.image("Test.RData");

# delete everyting
rm(list=ls());

ls(); #nothing

## character(0)
load("Test.RData");
ls(); #everthing is back

## [1] "gc"    "i"     "num"   "out"   "seq1"  "seqs"

```