

R1

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1 Introduction to R

1.1 Overview

- What is R?
- Why R?
- Installation of R & RStudio
- R language
 - Basic Types
 - Functions
 - Loops
 - Lists
 - Reading Files
- IDE
- R at the CHPC
- How to install your own packages
- Interesting sites

1.2 What is R?

- Implementation of S (**statistical** programming language developed at Bell Labs)
- Original authors: **Ross Ihaka & Robert Gentleman** (Auckland, NZ) (started around 1992)
- Two facets:
 - Scripting language (vs. compiled language)
 - Free & Open-Source Software Environment for Statistical Computing
- R-code can run on different OSs (Linux, Windows, MacOS)
- Under the hood: rely on C/C++, Fortran for computationally expensive tasks

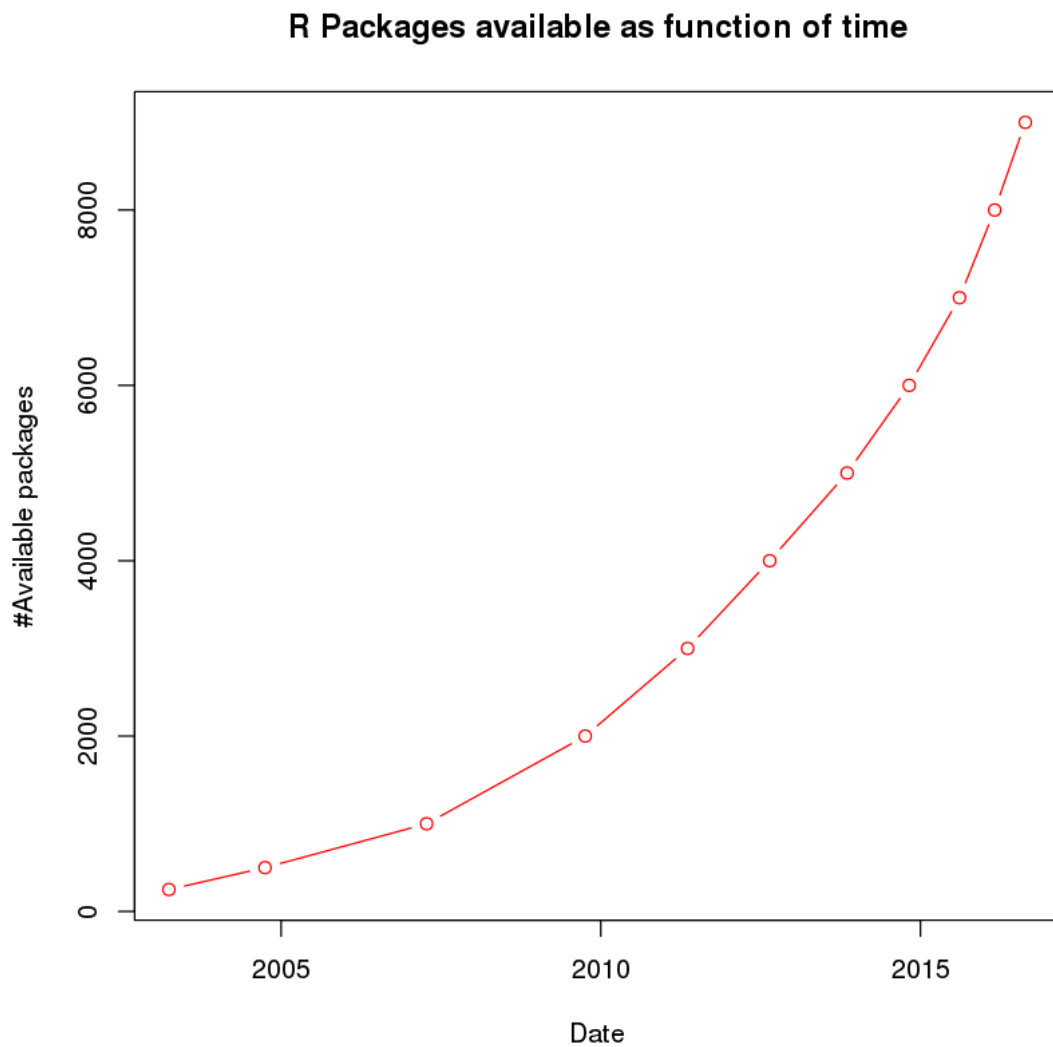
1.3 Why R?

- Scripting language -> fast development to test out new ideas
- A lot of precanned packages (libraries)
- Relatively easy to add new libraries

- Large community (including mailing list)
- Free

```
In [1]: # Data Source : R-devel mailing list (Henrik Bengtsson - 08/22/106)
myX <- as.Date(c("2016-08-22", "2016-02-29", "2015-08-12",
                 "2014-10-29", "2013-11-08", "2012-08-23",
                 "2011-05-12", "2009-10-04", "2007-04-12",
                 "2004-10-01", "2003-04-01"))
myY <- c(9000, 8000, 7000, 6000, 5000,
         4000, 3000, 2000, 1000, 500, 250)

plot(myX, myY, type="b", col="red", xlab="Date", ylab="#Available packages",
     main="R Packages available as function of time")
```



1.4 Installation of R:

- Download R binary or source code from <https://cran.r-project.org/> (the Comprehensive R Archive Network)
- Install the binary on your laptop
- Download RStudio Desktop from <https://www.rstudio.com/> (IDE)
- Microsoft R Open (MRO): Enhanced Distribution of R (Freely available for WinOs, Linux and MacOS)
 - <https://mran.revolutionanalytics.com/open/>
 - Advantages:
 - * Multi-threaded math library (MKL)
 - * **checkpoint** package -> replicate + share R code