

# Introduction to R

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## Workshop on Plotting in R

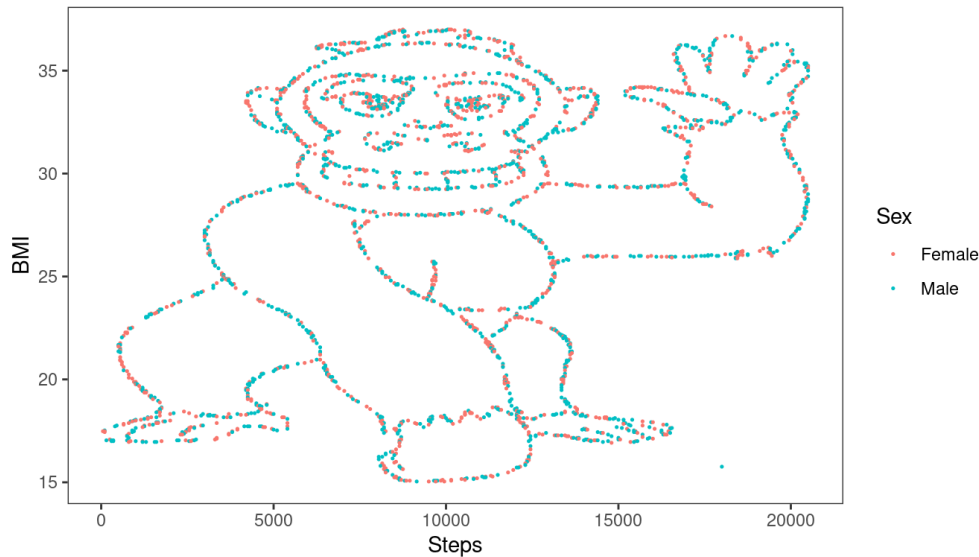
**Lokesh Mano • 27-Jul-2021**

NBIS, SciLifeLab

# Contents

- Course and webpage
- Overview of R
- Data formats
- Data frames
- Important functions
- Tips

# Quick checkups



If you don't recognize the correlation you see in the figure above, I would highly recommend you to read the following paper ;)

**Yanai, I., Lercher, M. A hypothesis is a liability. *Genome Biol* 21, 231 (2020).**

- Masks and social-distancing
- Coffe and tea breaks
- Webpage structure
- Plots from drop-down
- Times mentioned in schedule are **super** arbitrary

# R

- Derived from a statistical programming language called S
- You can write your own functions
- Powerful and flexible.
- Available for all platforms
- **GUI** with Rstudio
- **RMarkdown**: Embedding codes and results together



# Data Formats

- Wide format

|                  | Sample_1 | Sample_2 | Sample_3 | Sample_4 |
|------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| ENSG000000000003 | 321      | 303      | 204      | 492      |
| ENSG000000000005 | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |
| ENSG000000000419 | 696      | 660      | 472      | 951      |
| ENSG000000000457 | 59       | 54       | 44       | 109      |
| ENSG000000000460 | 399      | 405      | 236      | 445      |
| ENSG000000000938 | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        |

- familiarity
- conveniency
- you see more data

# Data Formats

- Long format

| Sample_ID | Gene            | count |
|-----------|-----------------|-------|
| Sample_1  | ENSG00000000003 | 321   |
| Sample_1  | ENSG00000000005 | 0     |
| Sample_1  | ENSG00000000419 | 696   |
| Sample_1  | ENSG00000000457 | 59    |
| Sample_1  | ENSG00000000460 | 399   |
| Sample_1  | ENSG00000000938 | 0     |

| Sample_ID | Sample_Name | Time | Replicate | Cell | Gene            | count |
|-----------|-------------|------|-----------|------|-----------------|-------|
| Sample_1  | t0_A        | t0   | A         | A431 | ENSG00000000003 | 321   |
| Sample_1  | t0_A        | t0   | A         | A431 | ENSG00000000005 | 0     |
| Sample_1  | t0_A        | t0   | A         | A431 | ENSG00000000419 | 696   |
| Sample_1  | t0_A        | t0   | A         | A431 | ENSG00000000457 | 59    |
| Sample_1  | t0_A        | t0   | A         | A431 | ENSG00000000460 | 399   |

# Data Formats

- Long format

| Sample_ID | Sample_Name | Time | Replicate | Cell | Gene             | count |
|-----------|-------------|------|-----------|------|------------------|-------|
| Sample_1  | t0_A        | t0   | A         | A431 | ENSG000000000003 | 321   |
| Sample_1  | t0_A        | t0   | A         | A431 | ENSG000000000005 | 0     |
| Sample_1  | t0_A        | t0   | A         | A431 | ENSG000000000419 | 696   |
| Sample_1  | t0_A        | t0   | A         | A431 | ENSG000000000457 | 59    |
| Sample_1  | t0_A        | t0   | A         | A431 | ENSG000000000460 | 399   |
| Sample_1  | t0_A        | t0   | A         | A431 | ENSG000000000938 | 0     |

- easier to add data to the existing
- Most databases store and maintain in long-formats due to its efficiency
- R tools like **ggplot** require data in long format.

# Data Frames

- Let us take a quick look into `data.frame` in `R`:



- imported files are usually in `data.frame`
- Structured matrix with `row.names` and `colnames`
- Probably most used `data.type` in Biology!



# Vectors

```
n <- c(2,3,4,2,1,2,4,5,10,11,8,9)
print(n)
```

```
## [1] 2 3 4 2 1 2 4 5 10 11 8 9
```

```
z <- n +3
print(z)
```

```
## [1] 5 6 7 5 4 5 7 8 13 14 11 12
```

```
z <- n +3
mean(z)
```

```
## [1] 8.083333
```

```
s <- c("I", "love", "Batman")
print(s)
```

```
## [1] "I"      "love"   "Batman"
```

# Vector types

- `int` stands for *integers*
- `dbl` stands for *doubles* or real numbers
- `chr` stands for *character* vectors or strings
- `dtm` stands for *date and time*,
- `lgl` stands for *logical* with just TRUE or FALSE
- `fctr` stands for *factors* which R uses to state categorical variables.
- `date` stands for *dates*

You can find what kind of vectors you have or imported by using the function `class()`



# Thank you. Questions?

R version 4.1.0 (2021-05-18)

Platform: x86\_64-pc-linux-gnu (64-bit)

OS: Ubuntu 18.04.5 LTS

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Built on: 📅 27-Jul-2021 at 🕒 09:31:34

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