



# **Advanced Molecular Detection**

## **Southeast Region Bioinformatics**

**Introduction to R**  
04/29/2024

# Outline



Agenda



Notes



Introduction



Features and Installation of R



Questions

# Agenda

**May 13** – R Data Types and Structures Part - 2

**May 27** – Importing Data & Iterations in R Part - 3

## Future Trainings

- ONT & FL's Flisochar pipeline
- StaPH-B Toolkit Programs/Pipelines
- GISAID flagged SARS-CoV-2
- R Training Series
- Dryad pipeline
- ...and more

# Updates

- Molly has changed roles to the Bioinformatics Supervisor for Florida Department of Health
- Thank you everyone for joining the BRR Quarterly meeting, please reach out to us if you have any questions or requests.

# What is R?

- R is a programming language and free software developed by Ross Ihaka and Robert Gentleman in 1993
- An integrated suite of software features for data manipulation, calculation, and graphical display
- R is used among data miners, bioinformaticians and statisticians for data analysis and developing statistical software
- R software environment is an open-source free software environment within the GNU package, available under the GNU General Public License



# Uses of R

R has

- an effective data handling & storage facility
- a suite of operators for calculations on arrays, in particular matrices
- a large, coherent, integrated collection of intermediate tools for data analysis
- graphical facilities for data analysis & display either directly at the computer or on hard-copy
- a well developed, simple & effective programming language which includes conditionals, loops, user defined recursive functions, and input and output facilities

# Features of R



[features of R images - Bing images](#)

# Data Processing

R's data structures include vectors, lists, arrays, and data frames

## Vectors:

- Most basic R data objects
- Six types of vectors namely logical, integer, double, complex, character, & raw

## Arrays:

- Data objects that store data in more than two dimensions
- Stores the values having only a similar kind of data types



[data processing images - Bing images](#)



# Data Processing

## **Lists:**

- R objects which contain elements of different types like numbers, strings, vectors, & another list inside it
- Collection of data which is ordered and changeable

## **Data frames:**

- Two-dimensional data structure which can store data in tabular format
- Data frames have rows and columns, and each column can be a different vector. Also, different vectors can be of different data types

# Programming

- R is an interpreted language, users can access it through a command-line interpreter
- R supports procedural programming with functions and, for some functions, object oriented programming with generic functions
- R is highly extensible through the use of packages for specific functions and specific applications

# How to install R & R Studio?

To download R, go to this [website](#) and choose the download link that corresponds to your computer

## Download and Install R

Precompiled binary distributions of the base system and contributed packages, **Windows and Mac** users most likely want one of these versions of R:

- [Download R for Linux](#) ([Debian](#), [Fedora/Redhat](#), [Ubuntu](#))
- [Download R for macOS](#)
- [Download R for Windows](#)

R is part of many Linux distributions, you should check with your Linux package management system in addition to the link above.

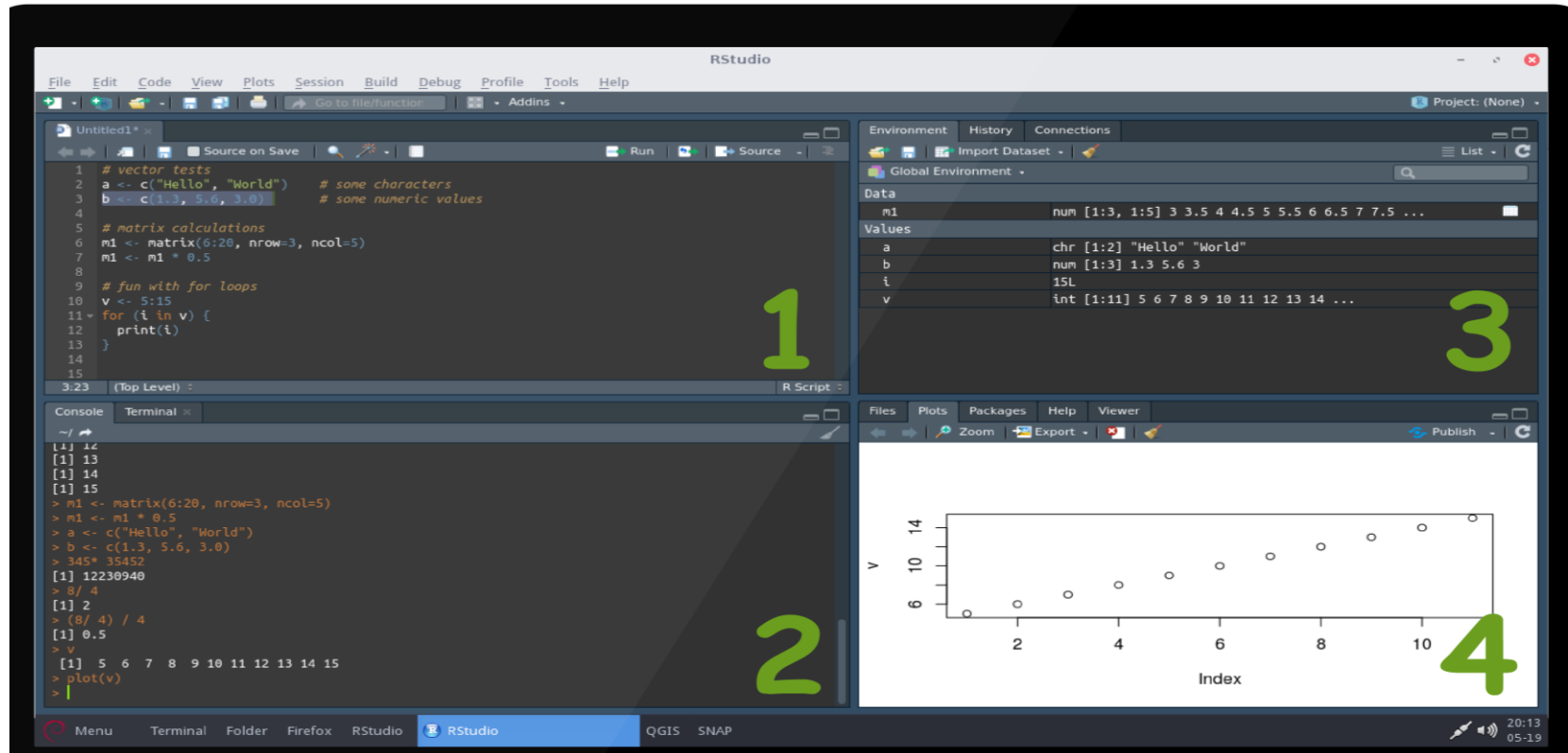
# R Studio

- Now that R is downloaded, let's download R Studio. Navigate to this [link](#)

	RStudio Desktop Open Source License <b>Free</b> <a href="#">Download</a> <a href="#">Learn more</a>	RStudio Desktop Commercial License <b>\$995 /year</b> <a href="#">Buy</a> <a href="#">Learn more</a>	RStudio Server Open Source License <b>Free</b> <a href="#">Download</a> <a href="#">Learn more</a>	RStudio Server Pro Commercial License <b>\$4,975 /year</b> (5 Named Users) <a href="#">Buy</a> <a href="#">Evaluation   Learn more</a>
Integrated Tools for R	✓	✓	✓	✓
Priority Support		✓		✓
Access via Web Browser			✓	✓
Enterprise Security				✓
Project Sharing				✓
Manage Multiple R Sessions & Versions				✓
Admin Dashboard				✓
Load Balancing				✓
Auditing and Monitoring				✓
Data Connectivity				✓
Launcher				✓
Tutorial API				✓
License	AGPL	Commercial	AGPL	Commercial

[Dataquest : Tutorial: Getting Started with R and RStudio – Dataquest](#)

# First look at R Studio



[r studio pictures - Bing images](#)

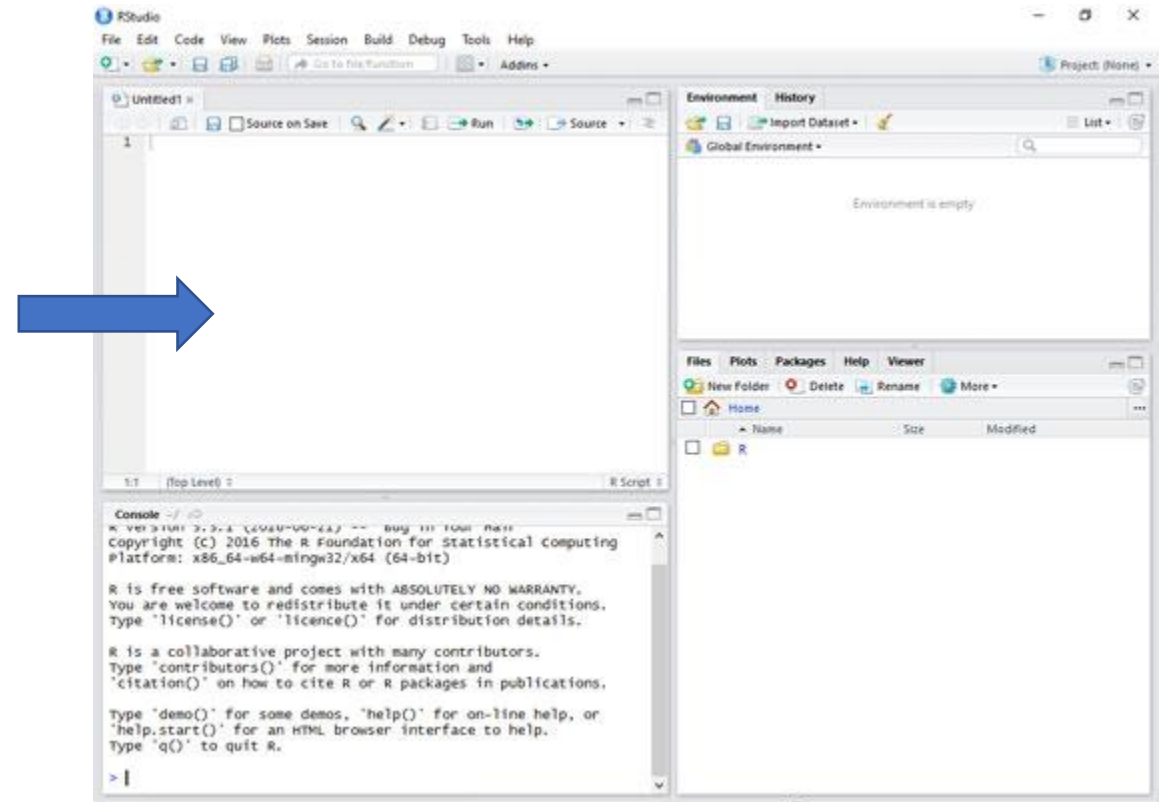
# RStudio Panes

RStudio has four main panes each in a quadrant of your screen which include:

1. Source Editor
2. Console
3. Workspace Browser (and History)
4. Plots (and Files, Packages, Help)

# R Source Editor

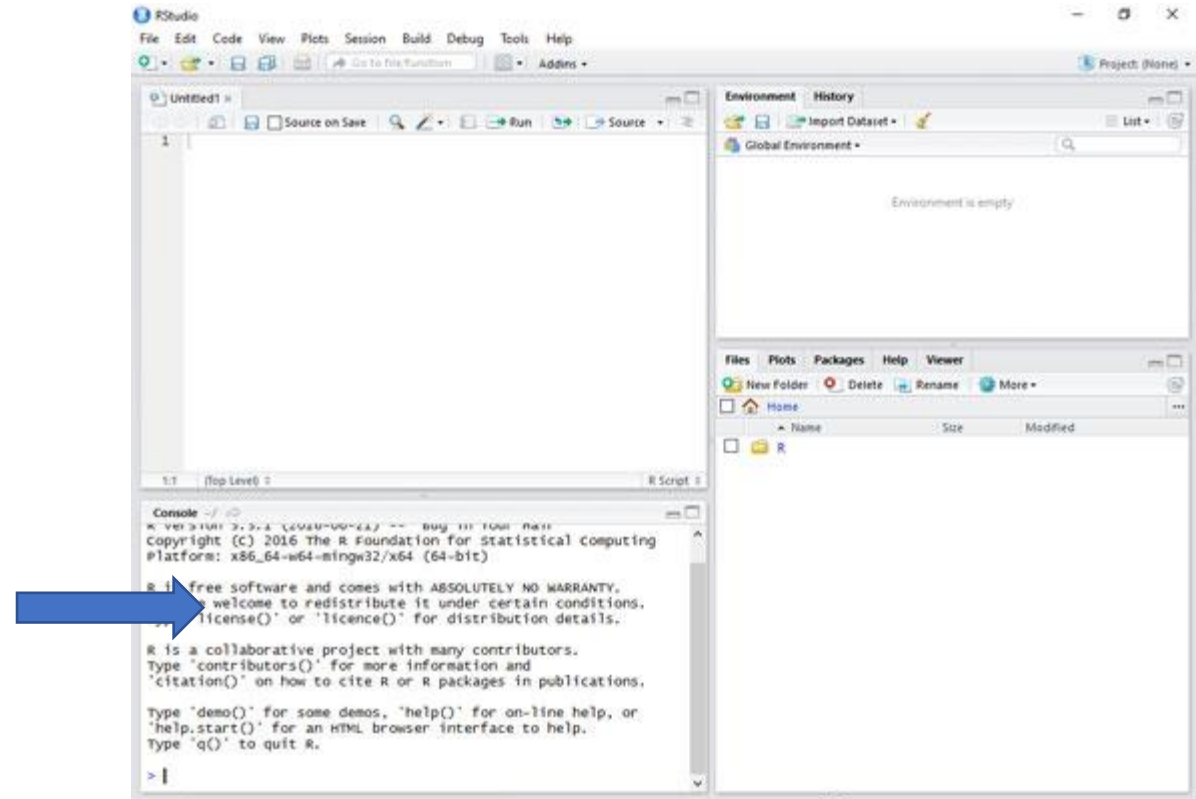
- This is the pane on the top left of your screen.
- Helps you open, edit, and execute the programs



[console pane in rstudio - Bing images](#)

# R Console

- This is the pane on the bottom left of your screen
- Console is where you can type code that executes immediately

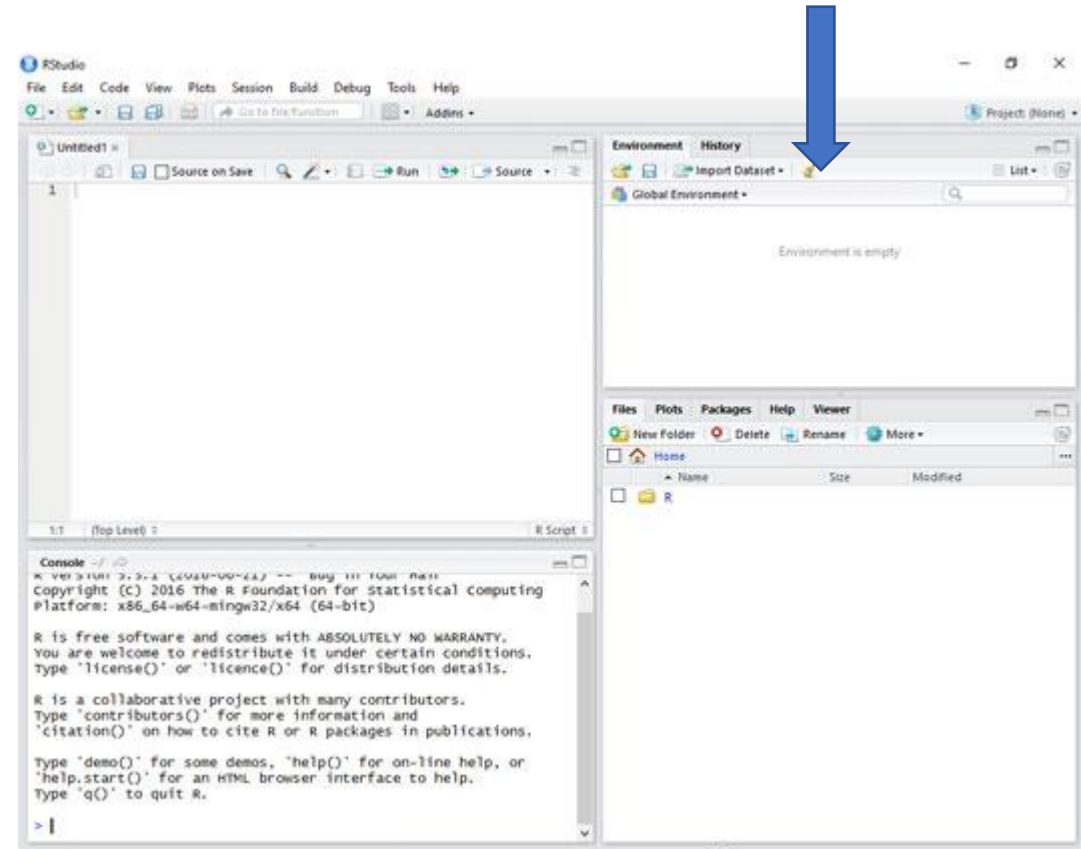


[console pane in rstudio - Bing images](#)



# Environment Pane

- This pane is on the top right of your screen
- Environment pane exhibits what objects (i.e., dataframes, arrays, values and functions) are present in your environment (workspace)

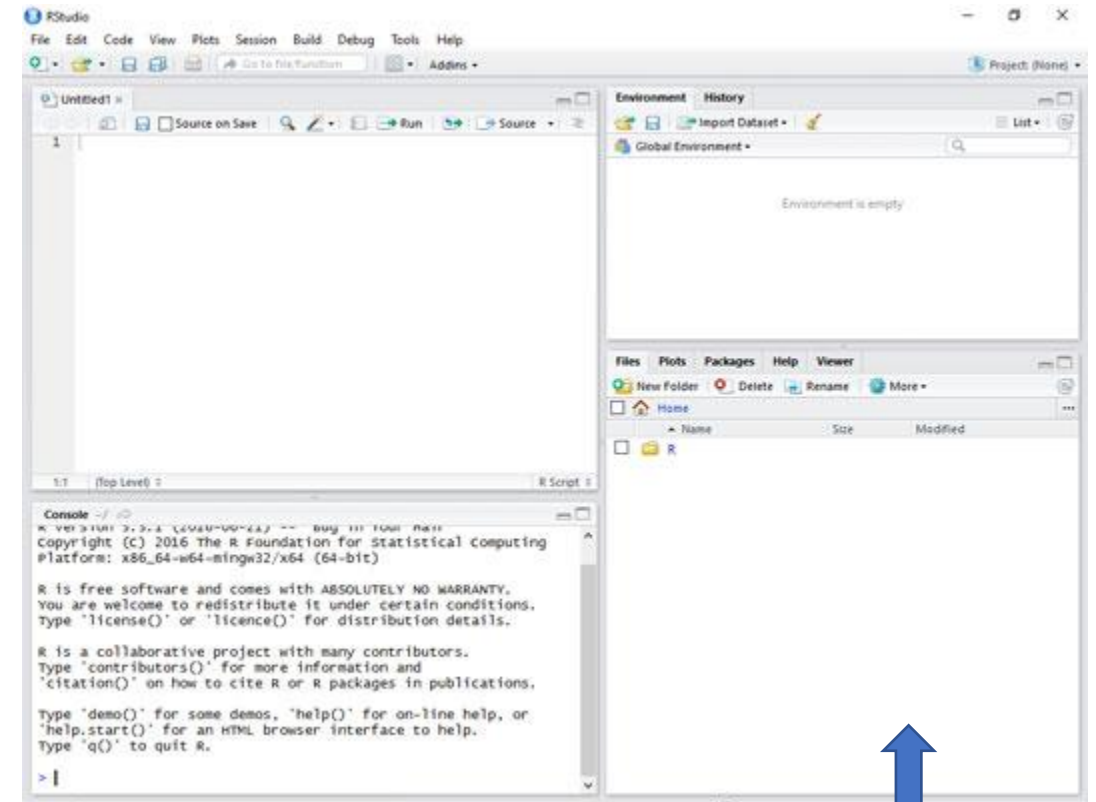


[console pane in rstudio - Bing images](#)

# Fourth Pane

This pane has number of tabs:

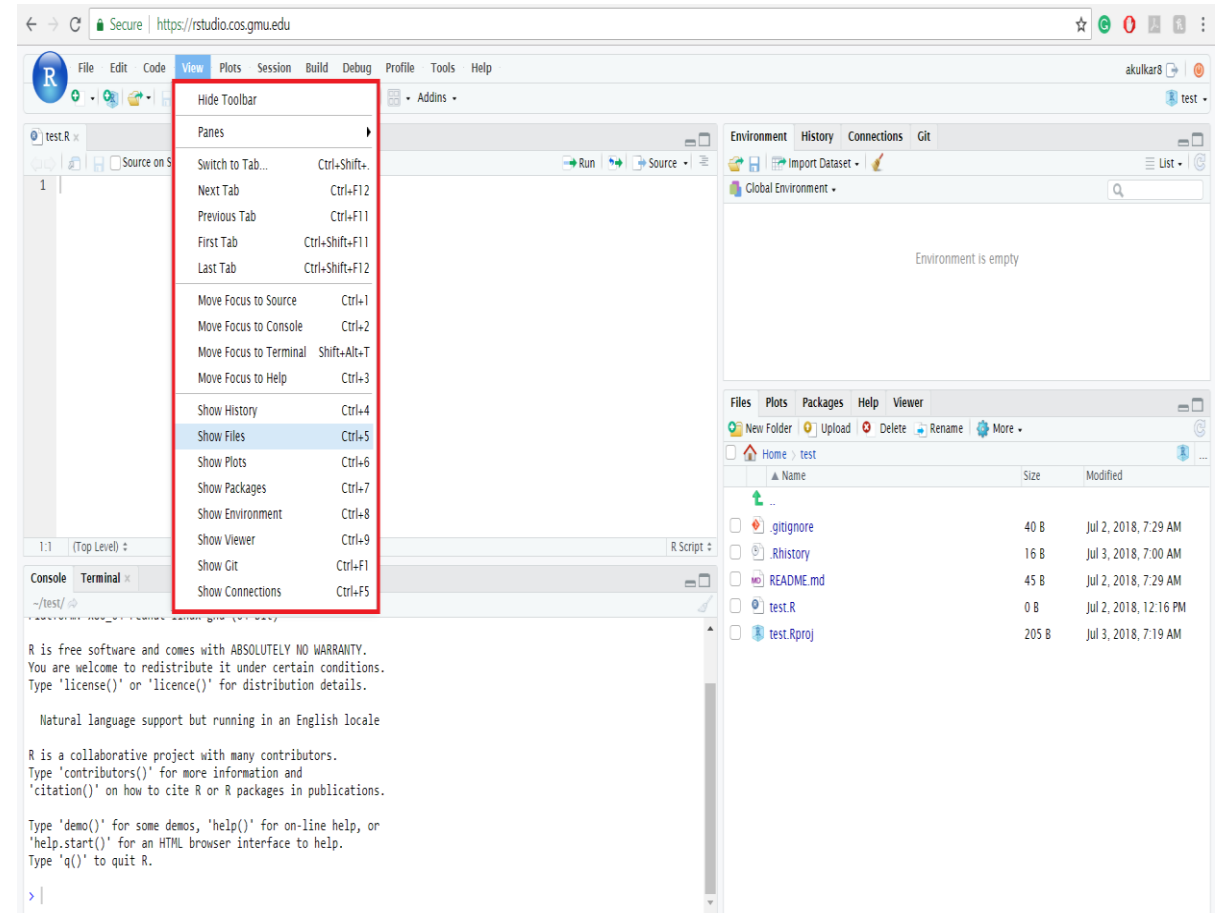
- Files tab – has a navigable manager, just like file system on your operating system
- Packages tab – shows packages that are installed and those that can be installed
- Plot tab – graphics you create will appear
- Help tab – allows you to search the R documentation for help



[console pane in rstudio - Bing images](#)

# Rstudio Panes

- Rstudio panes layout can be adjusted as per your wish
- Click view and select Panes to adjust the layout



[RStudio view tab images - Bing images](#)

# Packages in R

- R packages are a collection of R functions, compiled code and sample data
- They are stored under a directory called “library” in the R environment
- By default, R installs a set of packages during installation. More packages can be added later when needed
- Packages which are already installed have to be loaded explicitly to be used by the R
- E.g. ggplot, tidyverse, dplyr, ggtree, plotly

# Difference Between R & Other Languages

## **Python:**

- Python & R are interpreted, dynamically typed programming languages with duck typing that can be extended by importing packages
- Python is a general-purpose programming language while R is specifically designed for doing statistical analysis

## **Stata:**

- Stata & R are designed to be easily extendable, outputs from both can become inputs for further analysis
- R is free software while Stata is not

# Difference Between R & Other Languages

## **SAS:**

- SAS can only store data in rectangular data sets while R's more versatile data structures allow it to perform difficult analysis more flexibly
- Completely integrating functions in SAS requires a developer's kit but, in R, user defined functions are already on equal footing with provided functions
- R is more convenient for periodic reports but most of them prefer SAS for big data problems
- SAS is expensive

# References to Learn R

- [Welcome | R for Data Science \(had.co.nz\)](https://www.had.co.nz/welcome.html)
- [R-intro.pdf \(r-project.org\)](https://www.r-project.org/intro.pdf)
- [R for applied epidemiology and public health | The Epidemiologist R Handbook \(epirhandbook.com\)](https://epirhandbook.com/)



# Advanced Molecular Detection

## Southeast Region Bioinformatics

# Questions?

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