

Installing R

- <https://cran.rstudio.com/>



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The Comprehensive R Archive Network

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](#)
- [Download R for \(Mac\) OS X](#)
- [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.

Installing R (Macs)

- <https://cran.rstudio.com/>



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R for Mac OS X

This directory contains binaries for a base distribution and packages to run on Mac OS X (release 10.6 and above). Mac OS 8.6 to 9.2 (and Mac OS X 10.1) are no longer supported but you can find the last supported release of R for these systems (which is R 1.7.1) [here](#). Releases for old Mac OS X systems (through Mac OS X 10.5) and PowerPC Macs can be found in the [old](#) directory.

Note: CRAN does not have Mac OS X systems and cannot check these binaries for viruses. Although we take precautions when assembling binaries, please use the normal precautions with downloaded executables.

As of 2016/03/01 package binaries for R versions older than 2.12.0 are only available from the [CRAN archive](#) so users of such versions should adjust the CRAN mirror setting accordingly.

R 3.4.3 "Kite-Eating Tree" released on 2017/11/30

Important: since R 3.4.0 release we are now providing binaries for OS X 10.11 (El Capitan) and higher using non-Apple toolkit to provide support for OpenMP and C++17 standard features. Please read the corresponding note below.

Please check the MD5 checksum of the downloaded image to ensure that it has not been tampered with or corrupted during the mirroring process.

For example type

```
md5 R-3.4.3.pkg
```

in the *Terminal* application to print the MD5 checksum for the R-3.4.3.pkg image. On Mac OS X 10.7 and later you can also validate the signature using

```
pkgutil --check-signature R-3.4.3.pkg
```

Files:

[R-3.4.3.pkg](#)

MD5-hash: d51d0869f3cbe0d782e0e113897393a

SHA-

hash: d2694cd4b8d5539deab0e68a73bd79eb715fe62f

(ca. 74MB)

R 3.4.3 binary for OS X 10.11 (El Capitan) and higher, signed package. Contains R 3.4.3 framework, Rapp GUI 1.70 in 64-bit for Intel Macs, Tcl/Tk 8.6.6 X11 libraries and Texpinfo 5.2. The latter two components are optional and can be omitted when choosing "custom install", they are only needed if you want to use the `tcltk` R package or build package documentation from sources.

Note: the use of X11 (including `tcltk`) requires [XQuartz](#) to be installed since it is no longer part of OS X. Always re-install XQuartz when upgrading your OS X to a new major version.

Important: this release uses Clang 4.0.0 and GNU Fortran 6.1, neither of which is supplied by Apple. If you wish to compile R packages from sources, you will need to download and install those tools - see the [tools](#) directory.

- Make sure you download the appropriate version for your OS (demo how to check OS)
- Open the downloaded file and follow the instructions
- XQuartz isn't immediately necessary, but I recommend downloading it anyway

Installing R (Windows)

- <https://cran.rstudio.com/>



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R for Windows

Subdirectories:

[base](#)

[contrib](#)

[old contrib](#)

[Rtools](#)

Binaries for base distribution. This is what you want to [install R for the first time](#).

Binaries of contributed CRAN packages (for R \geq 2.13.x; managed by Uwe Ligges). There is also information on [third party software](#) available for CRAN Windows services and corresponding environment and make variables.

Binaries of contributed CRAN packages for outdated versions of R (for R < 2.13.x; managed by Uwe Ligges).

Tools to build R and R packages. This is what you want to build your own packages on Windows, or to build R itself.

Please do not submit binaries to CRAN. Package developers might want to contact Uwe Ligges directly in case of questions / suggestions related to Windows binaries.

You may also want to read the [R FAQ](#) and [R for Windows FAQ](#).

Note: CRAN does some checks on these binaries for viruses, but cannot give guarantees. Use the normal precautions with downloaded executables.

Installing RStudio

- <https://www.rstudio.com/products/rstudio/download/#download>



rstudio::conf

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RStudio Desktop 1.1.383 — Release Notes

RStudio requires R 3.0.1+. If you don't already have R, download it [here](#).

Installers for Supported Platforms

Installer	Size	Date	MD5
RStudio 1.1.383 - Windows Vista/7/8/10	85.8 MB	2017-10-09	450755b853dcdbaa60be641552ef3c01
RStudio 1.1.383 - Mac OS X 10.6+ (64-bit)	74.5 MB	2017-10-09	ec121f9abc0b817ddcca85d71a5988e3
RStudio 1.1.383 - Ubuntu 12.04-15.10/Debian 8 (32-bit)	89.2 MB	2017-10-09	9588bce746f2a5e8da299c4a8b35d4fa
RStudio 1.1.383 - Ubuntu 12.04-15.10/Debian 8 (64-bit)	97.4 MB	2017-10-09	3eede231b7206a7eebbf090f4991358f
RStudio 1.1.383 - Ubuntu 16.04+/Debian 9+ (64-bit)	65 MB	2017-10-09	fccec7cbf773c3464ea6cbb91fc2ec28
RStudio 1.1.383 - Fedora 19+/RedHat 7+/openSUSE 13.1+ (32-bit)	88.1 MB	2017-10-09	36b4d00c6ec5c6a39194287b468ceb44
RStudio 1.1.383 - Fedora 19+/RedHat 7+/openSUSE 13.1+ (64-bit)	90.6 MB	2017-10-09	ae400e2504ec9c5862343c24fe3cd61d

Installing Xcode (only for Mac Users)

- <https://support.rstudio.com/hc/en-us/articles/200486498-Package-Development-Prerequisites>

1. Download and install XCode from the Mac AppStore:

<http://itunes.apple.com/us/app/xcode/id497799835?mt=12>

2. Within XCode go to Preferences : Downloads and install the Command Line Tools

Or alternatively (for a smaller download size):

1. Register as an Apple Developer (free) here:

<https://developer.apple.com/programs/register/>

2. Download the Command Line Tools for XCode appropriate for the version of OS X you are running from here: <https://developer.apple.com/downloads/>

A brief overview of RStudio

The image shows the RStudio application window. It has a menu bar at the top with options like File, Edit, Session, and Help. Below the menu bar is a toolbar with icons for running code, saving, and other functions. The main workspace is divided into four panels:

- Source Editor (Top Left):** Contains a script file named 'Untitled1.R'. A callout box explains that this is the workspace where you write R programs for data analysis.
- Environment (Top Right):** Shows the current environment, which is empty. A callout box explains that this panel displays variables and data loaded into the environment.
- Console (Bottom Left):** Shows the R version (3.3.1) and copyright information. A callout box explains that this is the console where you can run code or type commands.
- Help (Bottom Right):** Shows the R documentation for the 'install.packages' function. A callout box explains that this panel provides help for R commands.

Callout boxes provide additional context:

- Workspace:** This is your workspace! The great advantage of R is that you can write *programs* for data analysis. These will automate all of the steps of your data analysis, which is especially useful if you have to work through a lot of data, or if you want to open an old dataset 6 months from now and be able to analyze it in the same way. Your programs will go in this space—in the bootcamp, we'll use this part of the screen to run code for the tutorial.
- Environment:** The first tab in this box is your Environment. Any variables you've assigned or data you've loaded will appear in this space. (If that sounds like gibberish, continue reading the e-mail for more information!)
- Console:** This is your console! There are two ways to get R to do what you tell it to:
 1. You can run code that you've written in the workspace, OR
 2. You can type commands into the console, one by oneObviously, you'll probably want to do (1) most of the time when you're actually working on data, but playing around with R using the console is the best way to learn!
- Help:** I spend a lot of time looking at this box. When you start using R, you'll be running a lot of commands that are unfamiliar to you. You can look up what the command does by typing a question mark (?), followed by the name of the command, on your console. Try this when you first open up RStudio:

```
?install.packages
```