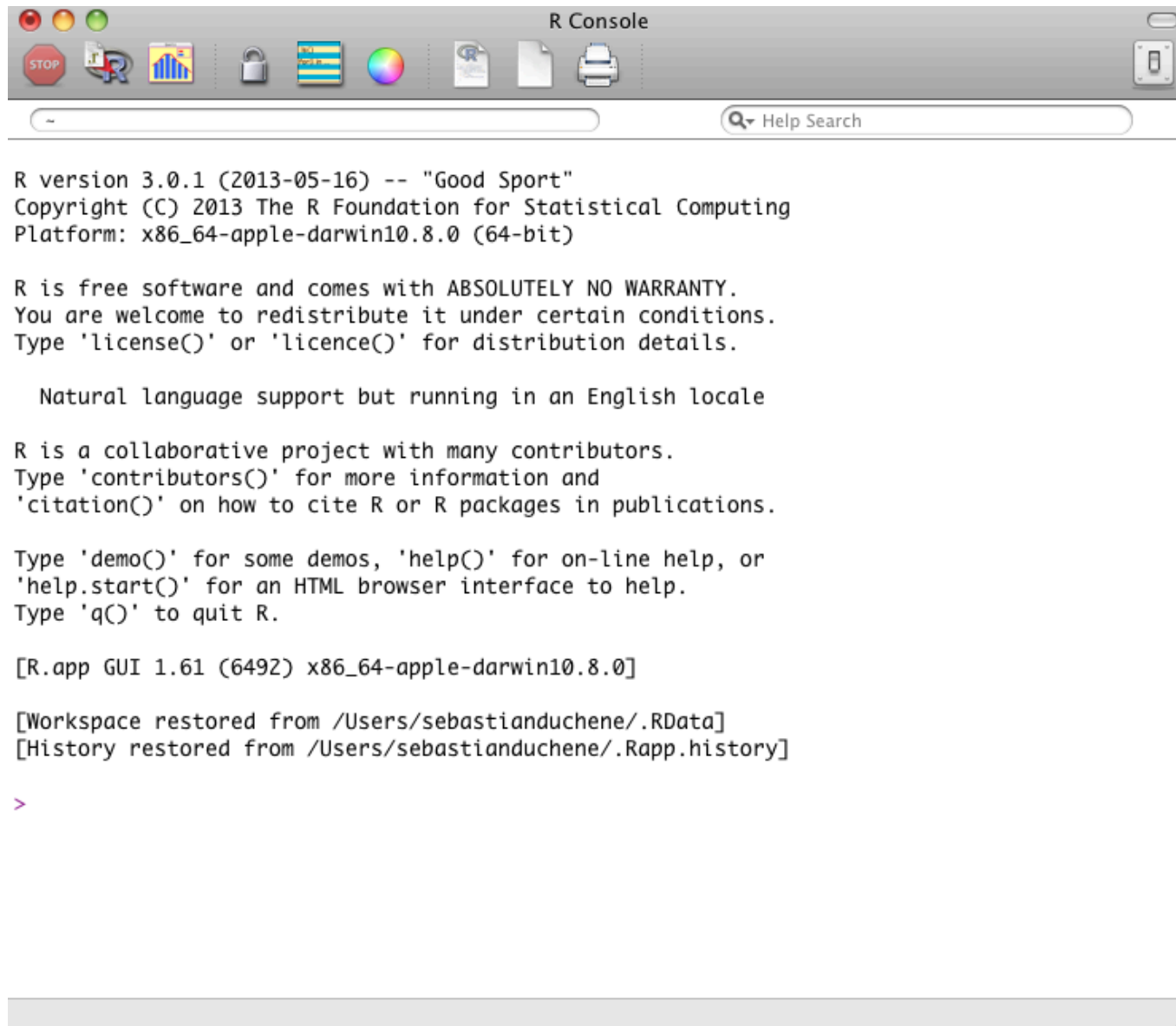


Syntax and Objects

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The R console



The R console

The screenshot displays the RStudio environment with the following components:

- Source Editor:** Contains a single line of text: `1 write scripts here`.
- Console:** Shows the R startup message and a series of commands and their outputs:

```
> a <- rnorm(100)
> b <- rnorm(100, 29)
> hist(a)
> hist(a, xlim = c(-2, 30))
> hist(b, add = T, col = "red")
> b <- rnorm(100, 10)
> hist(a, xlim = c(-2, 15))
> hist(a, xlim = c(-2, 30))
> hist(b, add = T, col = "red")
>
```
- Workspace:** Displays the variables `a` and `b` as numeric vectors of length 100.
- Plots:** A histogram titled "Histogram of a" is shown. The x-axis is labeled `a` and ranges from -5 to 30. The y-axis is labeled "Frequency" and ranges from 0 to 20. The histogram consists of two overlapping distributions: a white one centered around 0 and a red one centered around 10.
- Help Pane:** Displays the documentation for the `install.packages` function, including its description, usage, and arguments.

The R console

R is a collaborative project with many contributors.
Type 'contributors()' for more information and
'citation()' on how to cite R or R packages in publications.

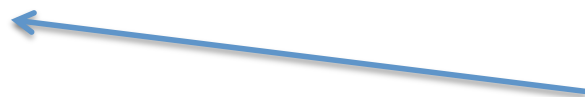
Type 'demo()' for some demos, 'help()' for on-line help, or
'help.start()' for an HTML browser interface to help.
Type 'q()' to quit R.

[R.app GUI 1.61 (6492) x86_64-apple-darwin10.8.0]

[Workspace restored from /Users/sebastianduchene/.RData]

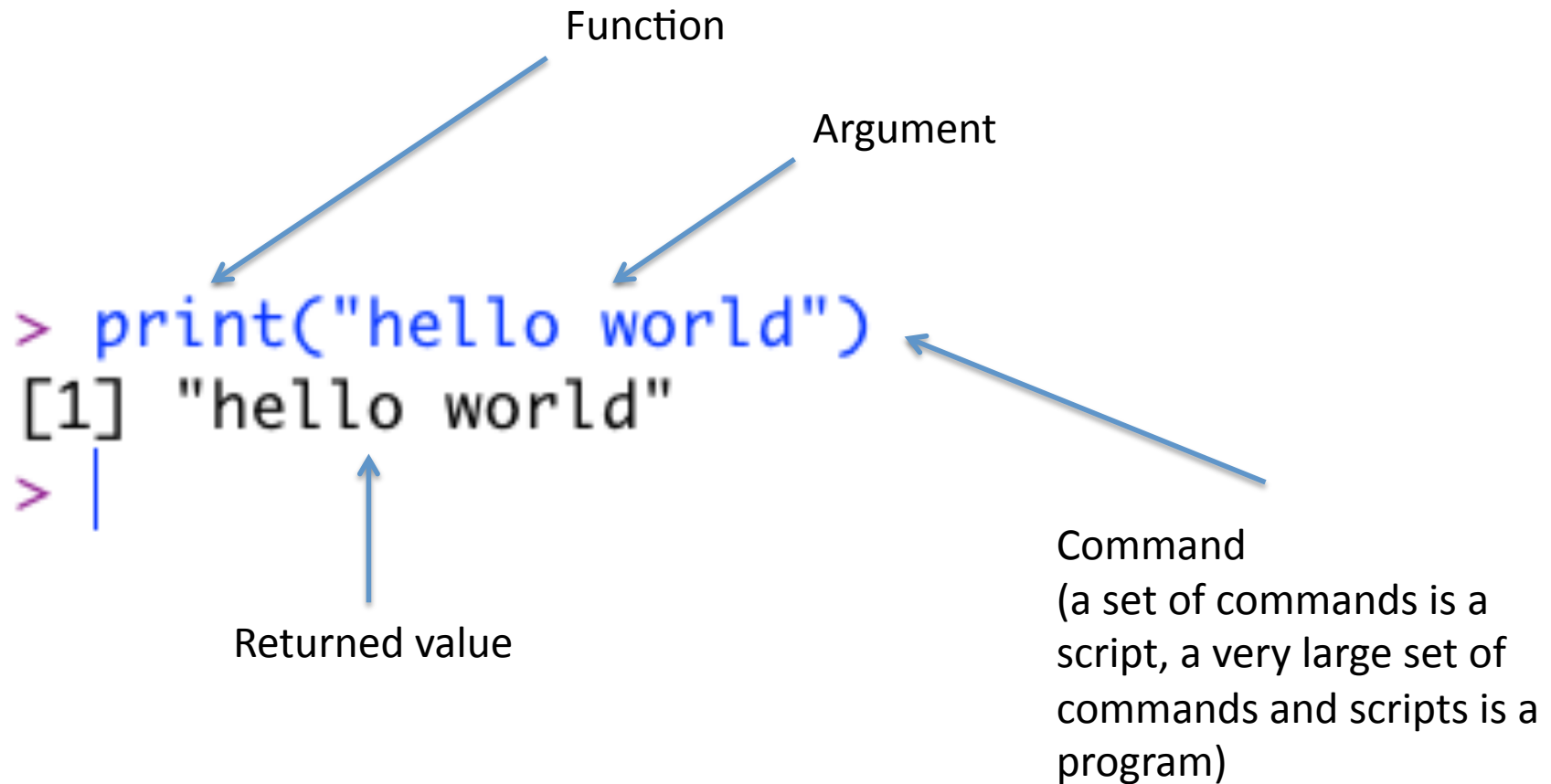
[History restored from /Users/sebastianduchene/.Rapp.history]

> |



The prompt (commands)

Basic syntax



Variable names

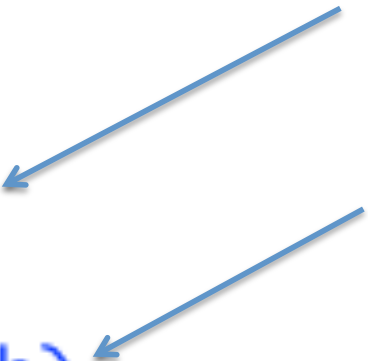
- No spaces, use underscore (_), dot (.) ,or
SomethingLikeThis
- No + or – signs

Basic syntax

```
> a <- 5  
> b <- 10  
> sum(a, b)  
[1] 15  
> mean(a, b)  
[1] 5  
> |
```

A variable

Function



Packages

```
> rtree(a)  
Error: could not find function "rtree"  
> library(ape)  
> rtree(a)
```

Phylogenetic tree with 5 tips and 4 internal nodes.

Tip labels:

```
[1] "t3" "t5" "t2" "t4" "t1"
```

Rooted; includes branch lengths.

```
> |
```

Available from the Comprehensive R Archive Network (CRAN) website

A note on syntax, programming and
the command line...

```
Sebastians-MacBook-Air:~ sebastianducheneAir$ command1
-bash: command1: command not found
Sebastians-MacBook-Air:~ sebastianducheneAir$
```

Syntax and semantics can be capricious

Errors are **no** reason to panic

```
Error: object 'y' not found
> print(gregerwg)
Error in print(gregerwg) : object 'gregerwg' not found
> var.test(c("A", "B", "C"))
Error in var.test.default(c("A", "B", "C")) : not enough 'x' observations
> polt
Error: object 'polt' not found
> variable 1
Error: unexpected numeric constant in "variable 1"
> anova(c("A", "B", "C"))
Error in UseMethod("anova") :
  no applicable method for 'anova' applied to an object of class "character"
"
```

Tutorial 1: Types in R

- Numeric
- NA, NaN
- Strings

We learned...

- We can store objects in R:
 - numbers, text, or missing data
- We use `<-` for assignment in R
- Use quotes to tell R that our data is text
- We can add comments to our code by using `#`

Tutorial 2: Vectors, matrices, data frames, and indexing

- Vectors
- Matrices and arrays
- Data frames
- Sorting

We learned...

- We can use more complex structures to store data:
 - vector()
 - matrix()
 - **data.frame()**
 - array()
- Objects have classes which can be modified (not always)

- We can access portions of the data by indexing
- We can sort the data with the sort functions

- Operations

- $B + A$

- B / A

- Functions

- > `My_function(arg1 = A, arg2 = B)` # Can return values

Class examples in etherpad

Tutorial 3: Operations in R

- Operations on single variables
- Operations on several variables
- Concatenating vectors and matrices

We learned...

- We can perform many mathematical operations in R
- There are many functions to summarize data in R
- Functions return elements of different classes (not always).

Tutorial 4: Getting help in R

- `help("item")`
- `?help`
- `??`"function for help"
- `args("function")`
- `apropos("function")`
- The `example()` function
- Online help

We learned...

- There are many ways to find help in R
 - If there is good documentation, we can get help from the prompt
 - Online resources are a good starting point if documentation is insufficient