# How to run the rodeo examples

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## 1 Installation of R and auxiliary tools

Extensive help on the installation of R and related utilities can be found on <a href="https://cran.r-project.org/doc/manuals/r-release/R-admin.html">https://cran.r-project.org/doc/manuals/r-release/R-admin.html</a>. Please consult this document if the following short instructions are insufficient.

#### 1.1 Install R

Make sure that you really need to install R. If this is the case (first install or upgrade from an old version), go to <a href="https://cloud.r-project.org/">https://cloud.r-project.org/</a> and follow the download links in the box at the top of the page. Linux users probably want to use a package manager instead.

## 1.2 Install auxiliary tools

Although the rodeo package itself does not need compilation, it requires the respective compile/build tools when it is used. This is because of rodeo's built-in Fortran code generator. Before installing any tools, check whether this is necessary. For example, you could enter the command

#### gfortran --version

at a terminal. If this succeeds, i.e. shows a version info, the required tools may already be there. Otherwise, see below:

On a Linux system, one typically needs to install the GNU compiler collection, including gfortran. See the section 'Essential and useful other programs under a Unix-alike' on https://cran.r-project.org/doc/manuals/r-release/R-admin.html.

Windows users need to install the so-called Rtools from https://cran.r-project.org/bin/windows/Rtools. Chose the version that is compatible with the installed R version. Please read the section 'The-Windows-toolset' (currently appendix D) on https://cran.r-project.org/doc/manuals/r-release/R-admin.html to circumvent typical pitfalls during and after installation. In particular, I recommend to

- install into a directory whose name does not contain blanks.
- let the automatic installer edit the PATH environment variable (if the option is there).

### 2 After the installation

On Windows, make sure that the directories where R and the Rtools were installed are **actually** included in your PATH environment variable. In addition, the order in which the directories are listed is **essential** as pointed out in section 'The-Windows-toolset' of <a href="https://cran.r-project.org/doc/manuals/r-release/R-admin.html">https://cran.r-project.org/doc/manuals/r-release/R-admin.html</a> (currently appendix D). For example, on a Windows 8 system, the first 3 entries of the PATH variable should be (in that order):

```
C:\myPrograms\Rtools\bin
C:\myPrograms\Rtools\gcc-4.6.3\bin
C:\myPrograms\R\R-3.2.5\bin
```

assuming that both R and Rtools were installed to a custom folder myPrograms. The shown version numbers are/were up-to-date on 2016-04-26.

There are several ways to check the contents of the PATH variable on Windows:

- type Sys.getenv("PATH") at the R prompt.
- type echo %PATH% into a CMD terminal (the DOS-like black box).
- navigate to the jungle of control settings until you hopefully find the menu item where you can view/edit environment variables. The place differs between versions of Windows.

In order to **permanently** edit the PATH variable, you probably need to find and use the respective menu. Note that changes to the PATH variable will not instantly be visible/active in other programs (e.g. R, CMD). Before you can see/use the altered PATH settings, you need to restart those programs.

If everything was set up properly, the two commands

```
R CMD SHLIB --help gfortran --help
```

should show some usage info when entered in a CMD terminal on Windows (or bash on Linux).

## 3 Installation of R-packages

The following packages are required to run the examples:

rodeo The code generator
deSolve Numerical solvers for differential equations
readxl Reads spreadsheet data (.xlsx files)
lhs Latin hypercube sampling methods

The packages are all available on CRAN (https://cran.r-project.org/) and installation is most conveniently done from within R, using

```
install.packages(c("rodeo", "deSolve", "readxl", "lhs"))
```

The installation may take some time because dependent packages are installed along with the above-mentioned ones.

The latest development version of rodeo can also be installed directly from the source code repository using the devtools package.

```
library("devtools")
install_github("dkneis/rodeo")
```