



R software for statistical computing

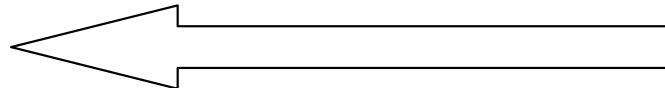
# Pros and Cons

- PRO
  - it's open source
  - offers all types of analyses available in other software, and more!
  - endless graphic options
  - always up to date
  - great community
  - you can write your own functions
  - can load large amounts of data
- CONTRA
  - you need to invest some time in the beginning

# Pros and Cons

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  - you can write your own functions
  - can load large amounts of data
- CONTRA
  - Patience

**Reward**



Use your own resources



# R-software



**Robert Gentleman**

Statistics Department University of Auckland, New Zealand



**Ross Ihaka**



**Martin Mächler**

ETH Zürich,  
Switzerland

# R-software

## Board and Auditors

**Presidents:** [Simon Urbanek](#) & [Martyn Plummer](#)

**Secretary General:** [Martin Mächler](#)

**Treasurer:** [Torsten Hothorn](#)

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**Members at Large:**

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- [Dirk Eddelbuettel](#)
- [Heather Turner](#)

In addition, [Peter Dalgaard](#) and [Roger Bivand](#) were elected as auditors.



**Martyn Plummer**

WHO, Infections and  
Cancer Epidemiology  
Group



**Simon Urbanek**  
AT&T Research Labs

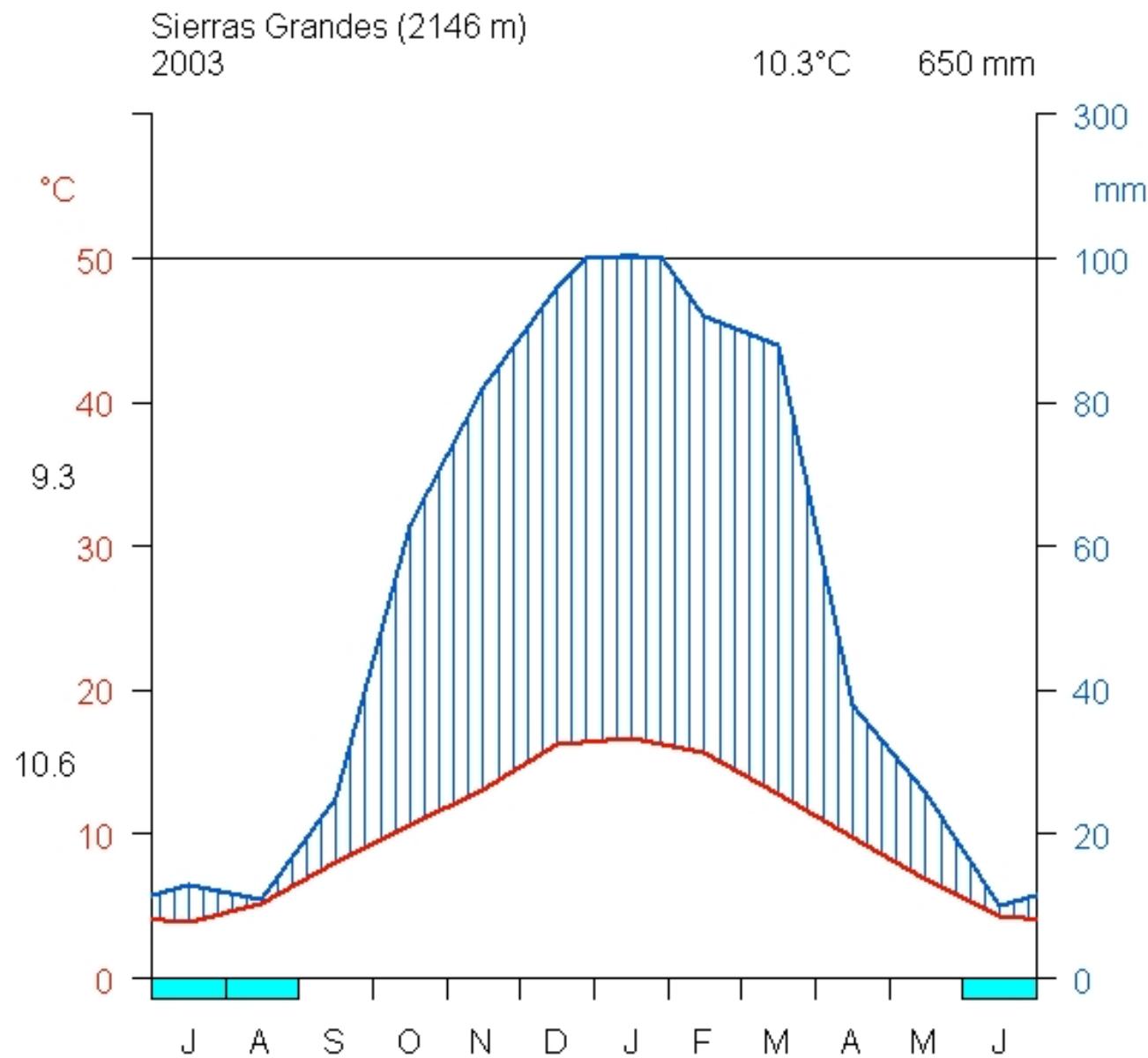
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- core-group (1997):
  - Douglas Bates, John Chambers, Peter Dalgaard, Seth Falcon, Robert Gentleman, Kurt Hornik, Stefano Iacus, Ross Ihaka, Friedrich Leisch, Thomas Lumley, Martin Maechler, Duncan Murdoch, Paul Murrell, Martyn Plummer, Brian Ripley, Deepayan Sarkar, Duncan Temple Lang, Luke Tierney, Simon Urbanek
- contributers:
  - Valerio Aimale, Thomas Baier, Roger Bivand, Ben Bolker, David Brahm, Göran Broström, Patrick Burns, Vince Carey, Saikat DebRoy, Brian D'Urso, Lyndon Drake, Dirk Eddelbuettel, John Fox, Paul Gilbert, Torsten Hothorn, Robert King, Kjetil Kjernsmo, Philippe Lambert, Jan de Leeuw, Uwe Ligges, Jim Lindsey, Patrick Lindsey, Catherine Loader, Gordon Maclean, John Maindonald, David Meyer, Jens Oehlschägel, Steve Oncley, Richard O'Keefe, Hubert Palme, José C. Pinheiro, Anthony Rossini, Jonathan Rougier, Günther Sawitzki, Bill Simpson, Gordon Smyth, Adrian Trapletti, Terry Therneau, Bill Venables, Gregory R. Warnes, Andreas Weingessel, Morten Welinder,

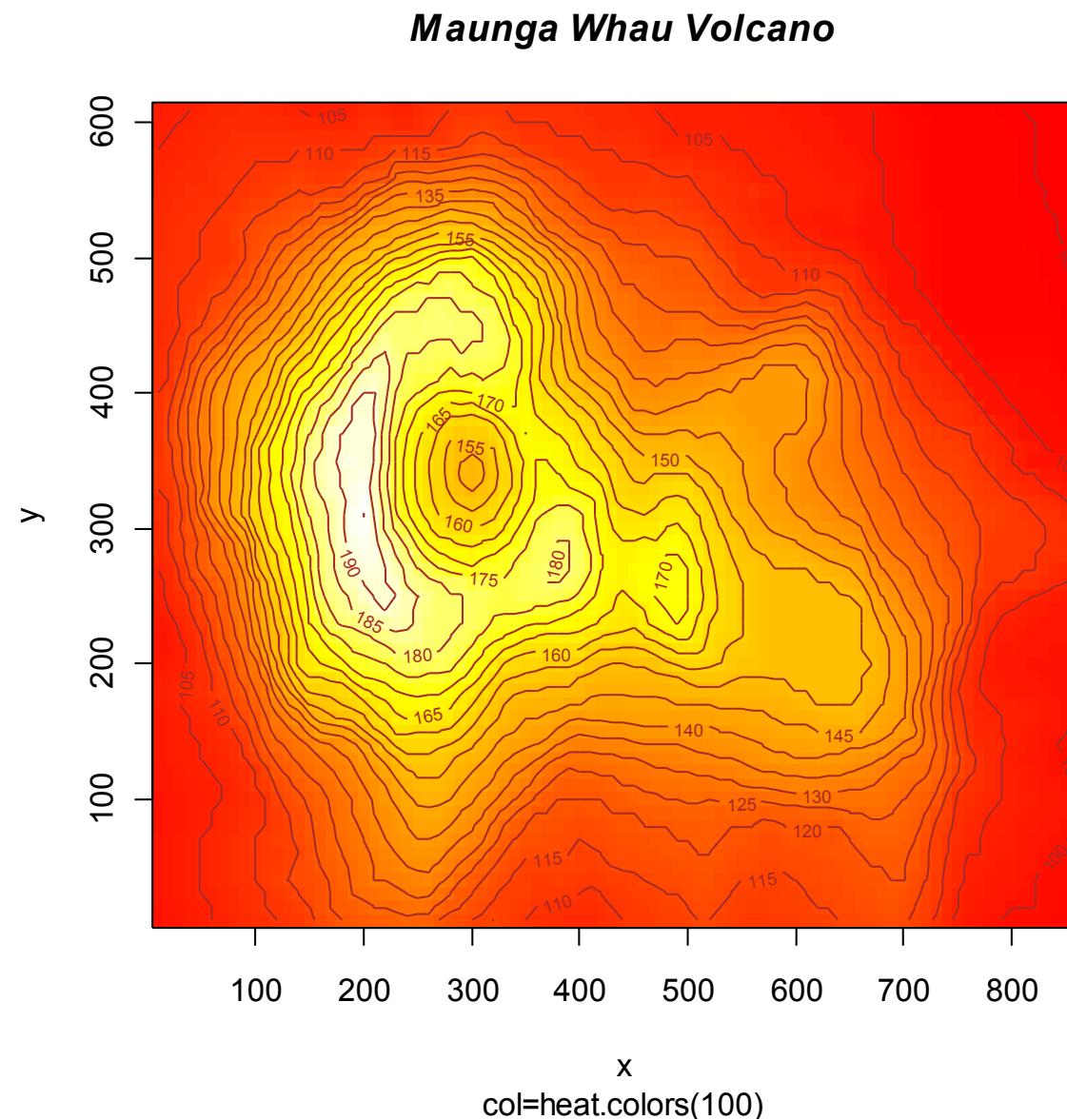
# R-software

- univariate statistics:
  - t-Test,  $\chi^2$ -Test, correlations (Pearson, Kendall  $\tau$ , Spearman  $\rho$ ), Kolmogorov-Smirnow-test, Mann-Whitney-U-test, Kruskal-Wallis-test, Wilcoxon-test, Fisher-test, Mantel-Haenszel-  $\chi^2$ -test, Binomial-test, Mixed Models, ANOVAs.....
- multivariate Statistik:
  - PCA, CCA, DCA, NMDS, multivariate regression splines, .....

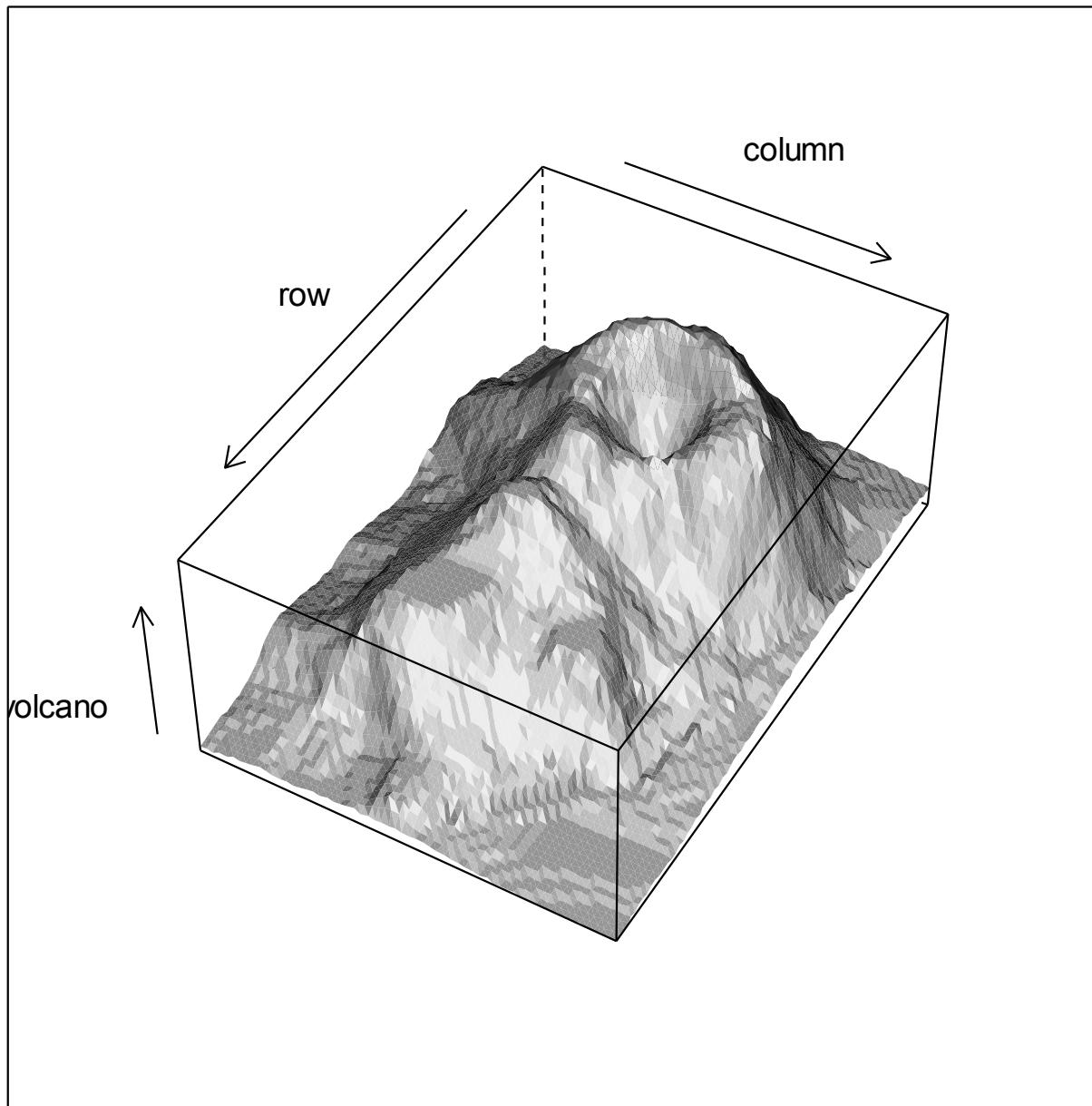
# R-software



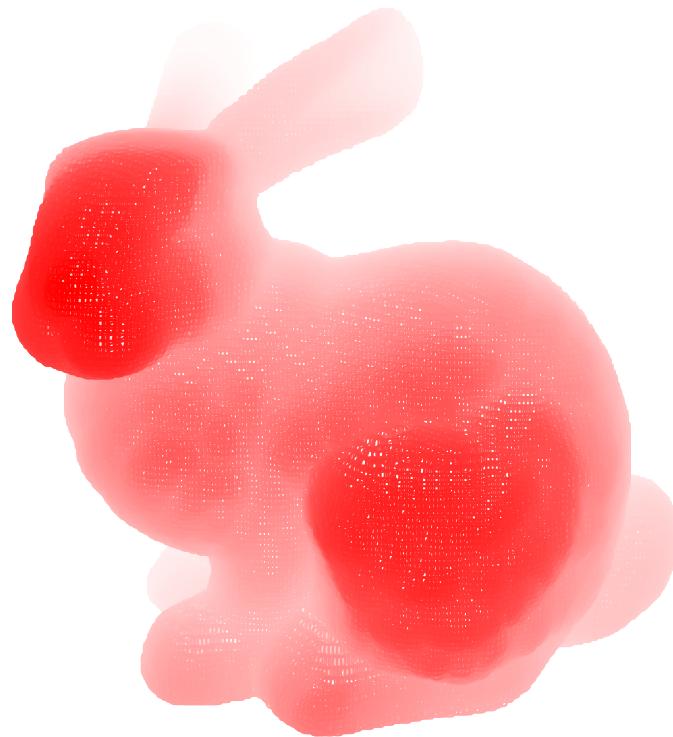
# R-software



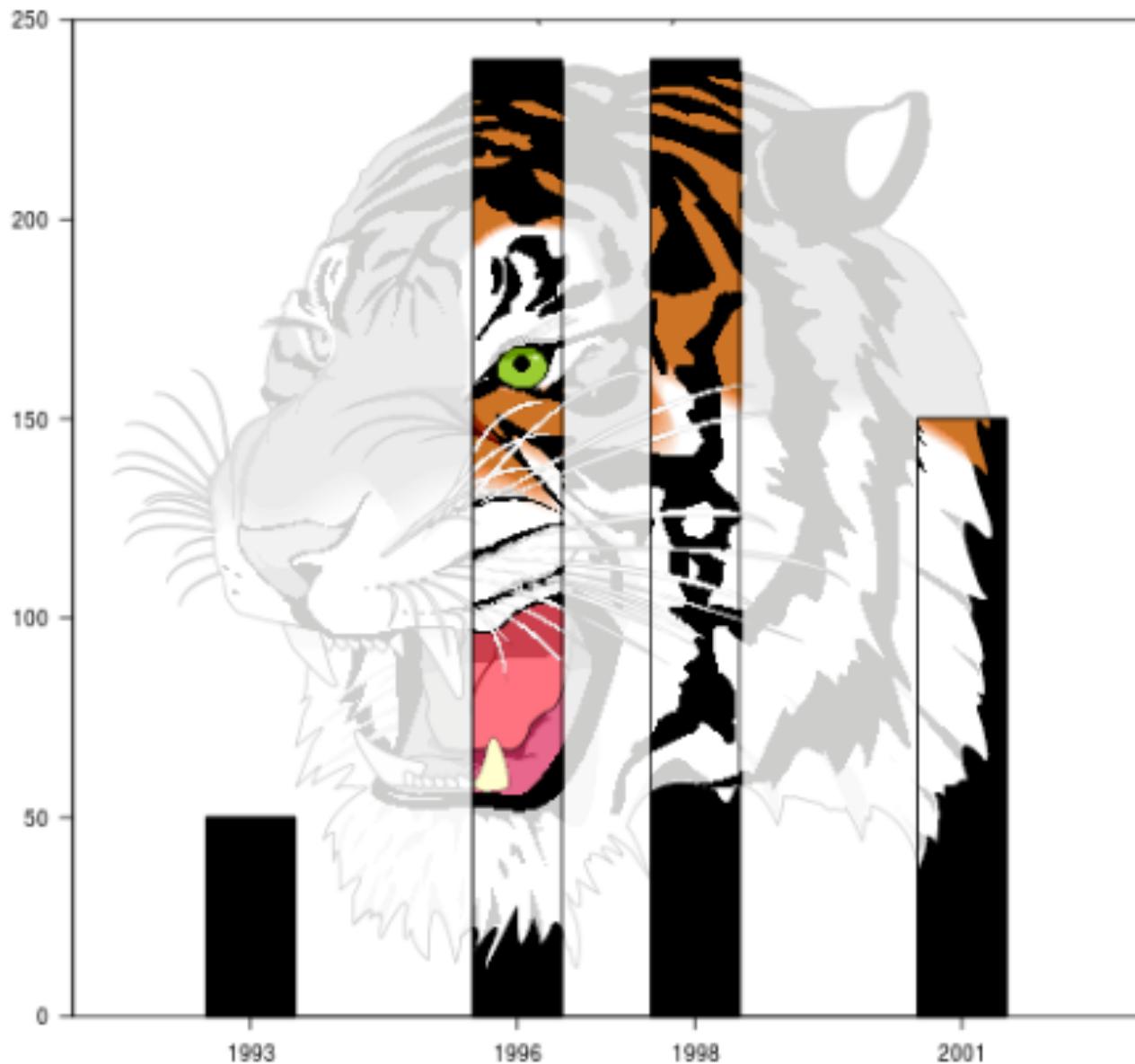
# R-software



# R-software



# R-software



# R-software



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# The R Project for Statistical Computing

## Getting Started

R is a free software environment for statistical computing and graphics. It compiles and runs on a wide variety of UNIX platforms, Windows and MacOS. To [download R](#), please choose your preferred [CRAN mirror](#).

If you have questions about R like how to download and install the software, or what the license terms are, please read our [answers to frequently asked questions](#) before you send an email.

## News

- [R version 3.2.2 \(Fire Safety\)](#) has been released on 2015-08-14.
- [The R Journal Volume 7/1](#) is available.
- [R version 3.1.3 \(Smooth Sidewalk\)](#) has been released on 2015-03-09.
- [useR! 2015](#), will take place at the University of Aalborg, Denmark, June 30 - July 3, 2015.
- [useR! 2014](#), took place at the University of California, Los Angeles, USA June 30 - July 3, 2014.

Documentation

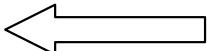
# R-software



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A screenshot of a web browser showing the R-project.org homepage. The address bar shows 'r-project.org'. The page title is 'R: The R Project for Statistical Computing'. The main heading is 'R Project for Statistical Computing'. Below it is a section titled 'Started' with a paragraph about R being a software environment for statistical computing and graphics. There is also a section about frequently asked questions and a mail link. The browser interface includes a search bar, a menu bar with items like 'setzer', 'drop', 'feedly', 'DFG', etc., and a toolbar with icons for sharing and saving.

# R Project for Statistical Computing

## Started

R is a language and environment for statistical computing and graphics. It compiles and runs on a wide variety of UNIX platforms, Windows and MacOS. To [download R](#), choose your preferred CRAN mirror.

For questions about R like how to download and install the software, or what releases are, please read our [answers to frequently asked questions](#) before mailing.

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The [5](#), will take place at the University of Aalborg, Denmark, June 30 - July

[4](#), took place at the University of California, Los Angeles, USA June 30 - July 4.

# R-software

- Download:
  - [www.r-project.org](http://www.r-project.org)
  - CRAN (*Comprehensive R Archive Network*)
  - CRAN mirror: Germany (e.g. Göttingen)

# R surface



```
R version 4.1.3 (2022-03-10) -- "One Push-Up"
Copyright (C) 2022 The R Foundation for Statistical Computing
Platform: x86_64-apple-darwin17.0 (64-bit)
```

```
R is free software and comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY.
You are welcome to redistribute it under certain conditions.
Type 'license()' or 'licence()' for distribution details.
```

```
Natural language support but running in an English locale
```

```
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 1.77 (8051) x86_64-apple-darwin17.0]
```

```
>
```

# R surface

- **R Console** = to type your commands and inspect results
  - **R documents** (script) = to type your commands and save them for later
  - graphic window
  - help window
- » **4 active windows**

R surface

R studio??

# R studio

The screenshot shows the RStudio IDE interface. The top navigation bar includes 'File', 'Edit', 'Source', 'Run', 'View', 'Tools', 'Help', and 'Project: (None)'. The main window has several panes:

- Script Editor:** A large pane on the left containing an R script named 'Untitled1' with one line of code: '1'. It features tabs for 'Source on Save' and icons for search, edit, and run.
- Console:** A pane below the script editor showing the R startup message and license information.
- Help Documentation:** A central pane displaying a message about the 'learnr' package required for tutorials, with a link to install it.
- Environment:** A pane on the right showing the RStudio environment tab.
- Plots:** A pane below the Environment tab showing the RStudio plots tab.

Key text from the R startup message:

```
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'help.start()' for an HTML browser interface to help.
Type 'q()' to quit R.
```

# R surface

- R is text based
- you type what you want to do
- English
- upper vs. lower case sensitive

# Prepare data for R

- English type setting (0.1)
- simple column names
  - ~~vegetation cover~~
  - vegc
- no “UMLAUTE”
- NO SPACES, NO EMPTY FIELDS!!!!
  - ~~veg c~~
  - vegc, veg-c, veg\_c
  - fill empty fields with NA (non available)
- ALL COLUMNS MUST HAVE SAME LENGTH!

- Manuals:
  - An Introduction to R (94 pages)
  - Einführung in R (170 pages)
  - R Reader (69 pages),
    - Translations into other languages than English are available from the [contributed documentation](#) section.

- SEARCH function and MAILING LISTS on  
r-project.org
- stackoverflow.com
- put [r] in brackets before your search request

# Literature

by Michael J. Crawley published at Wiley:

Statistics: An Introduction using R (2015), 2nd edition 38.50 €

PDF: <http://www.bio.ic.ac.uk/research/crawley/statistics/>  
The R Book,(2013) 2nd edition 77.90 €

homepage: [http://eu.wiley.com/WileyCDA/WileyTitle/  
productCd-0470973927.html](http://eu.wiley.com/WileyCDA/WileyTitle/productCd-0470973927.html)

*\*\* first edition available as PDF online! \*\**

# help functions in R

- help for a specific command

`?plot`

- searching for a specific test

`help.search("Chi Square")`

# help functions in R

R Help

< > Print Q Help Search

plot {graphics}

R Documentation

Generic X-Y Plotting

Description

Generic function for plotting of R objects. For more details about the graphical parameter arguments, see [par](#).

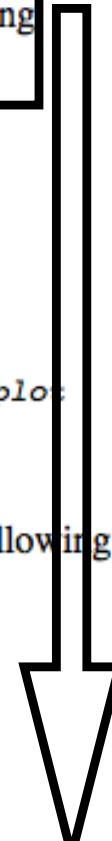
For simple scatter plots, [plot.default](#) will be used. However, there are `plot` methods for many R objects, including [functions](#), [data.frames](#), [density](#) objects, etc. Use `methods(plot)` and the documentation for these.

Usage

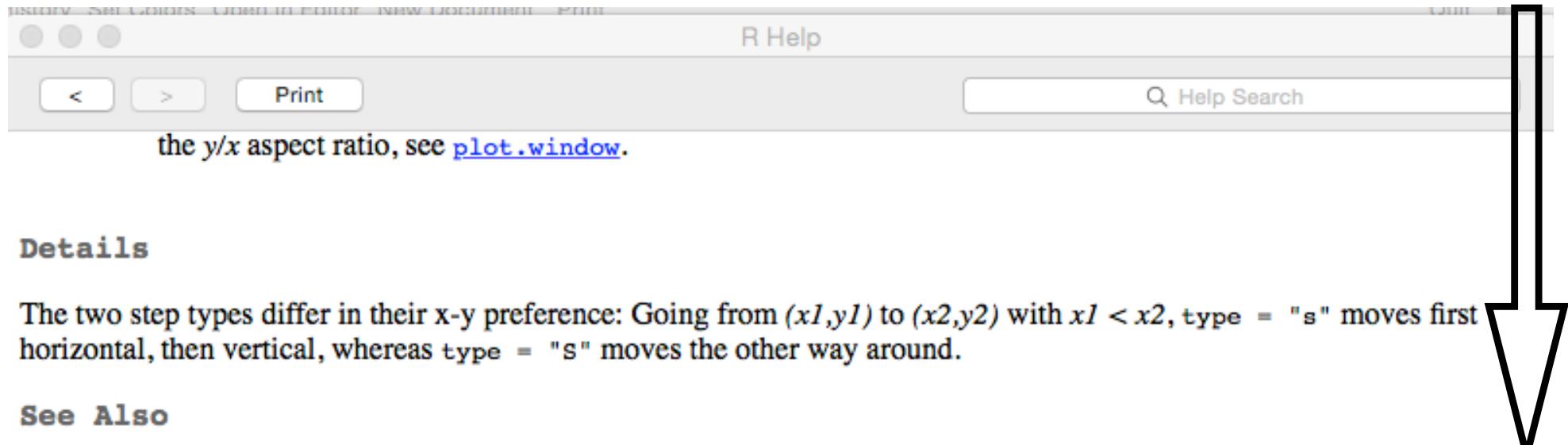
`plot(x, y, ...)`

Arguments

- x the coordinates of points in the plot. Alternatively, a single plotting structure, function or *any R object with a plot method* can be provided.
- y the y coordinates of points in the plot, *optional* if x is an appropriate structure.
- ... Arguments to be passed to methods, such as [graphical parameters](#) (see [par](#)). Many methods will accept the following arguments:
  - type what type of plot should be drawn. Possible types are
    - "p" for points,



# help function in R



The screenshot shows the R Help interface with the title "R Help". In the search bar, there is a placeholder "Help Search". Below the search bar, a message says "the y/x aspect ratio, see [plot.window](#)". A large black arrow points downwards from the top right towards the "Details" section.

**Details**

The two step types differ in their x-y preference: Going from  $(x1,y1)$  to  $(x2,y2)$  with  $x1 < x2$ , `type = "s"` moves first horizontal, then vertical, whereas `type = "s"` moves the other way around.

**See Also**

[plot.default](#), [plot.formula](#) and other methods; [points](#), [lines](#), [par](#).

For X-Y-Z plotting see [contour](#), [persp](#) and [image](#).

**Examples**

```
require(stats)
plot(cars)
lines(lowess(cars))

plot(sin, -pi, 2*pi) # see ?plot.function

## Discrete Distribution Plot:
plot(table(rpois(100, 5)), type = "h", col = "red", lwd = 10,
      main = "rpois(100, lambda = 5)")

## Simple quantiles/ECDF, see ecdf() {library(stats)} for a better one:
plot(x <- sort(rnorm(47)), type = "s", main = "plot(x, type = \"s\")")
points(x, cex = .5, col = "dark red")
```

# R surface

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# R language

- you can type directly into R Console  
OR
- FILE → New File: type in document and save document
- hot key to send command line:
- MAC **cmd ENTER**
- Windows **crtl (strg) r**

# packages

- some functions require extra packages
- packages are stored in the library
- Packages & Data for managing and  
downloading

# R Language

```
nums = 1:10
```

```
nums
```

```
nums<-1:10
```

```
nums + 1
```

```
[1] 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
```

# R Language

- if you send line and you see nothing but > in the next line **EVERYTHING IS OK!**
- if you send line and you see this: + in the next line **YOU NEED TO CLOSE BRACKETS, PARENTHESIS OR QUOTATION MARKS!!!!**

# R Language

```
nums = 1:10
```

```
nums + c(1,2)
```

```
[1] 2 4 4 6 6 8 8 10 10 12
```

# R Language

1:10

seq(1,10)

seq(10,100,5)

seq(10,by=5,length=10)

numbers from 4 to 760 in steps of 4?

# R Language

```
nums <- c(12,9,8,14,7,16,3,2,9)
```

```
nums > 10
```

```
nums > 10 & nums < 16
```

# R Language

```
which (nums>10)
```

```
nums [nums > 10] = 0
```

```
nums
```

# R language

?plot

**copy & paste last example into R  
Console**

```
## Simple quantiles/ECDF, see ecdf() {library(stats)} for a better one:  
plot(x <- sort(rnorm(47)), type = "s", main = "plot(x, type = \"s\")")  
points(x, cex = .5, col = "dark red")
```

# R Language

?where is my data?

set working directory

setwd

Mac setwd("/Users/folder")

Windows setwd("C:\\folder")

or Rstudio ("C:/folder")

?how to load data into R?

Read data table

namen<-

read.table("name.txt", header=T)

# Never save the workspace!!!! only save the script!

