

# Introduction to R for Plant Breeding Applications

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# Downloading R and Rstudio

- **R** is the statistical software

<https://cran.r-project.org/mirrors.html>

- **Rstudio** is an environment that will make it easier for you to develop R code

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

# Suggested reference books

- O'Reilly *Learning R*
  - Best for an overview of the different components of R, when learning for the first time
- O'Reilly *R Cookbook*
  - Have a specific problem? Look here!

I'll reference specific  
chapters here on  
each slide if you  
want to learn more

# Why do we use R?

## **...instead of Microsoft Excel or JMP?**

- Ability to perform repeated statistical tests without lots of clicking around!
- Much prettier graphs
- It's free!

## **...instead of another programming language (Python, Perl, Java, etc?)**

- R is specifically designed for data manipulation and statistics

# RStudio Layout

The screenshot displays the RStudio interface with four main panes. The Source pane on the left contains an R script with comments and code. The Environment pane on the top right shows the current environment with variables 'v' and 'x'. The Console pane at the bottom left shows the execution of the script. The Plots pane on the bottom right displays a histogram of the vector 'v'.

**Scripts (code you write)**

```
1 #This is an example script
2
3 #Add two numbers
4 x = 2 + 3
5 #Print the sum
6 x
7
8 #Print a greeting
9 "Hello, World!"
10
11 #Store a vector
12 v = c(1,2,2,3,3,3,3,4,4,4,4,5,6,6,7)
13
14 #Display a histogram for that vector
15 hist(v)
```

**Variables**

Variable	Value
v	num [1:14] 1 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 6 6 7
x	5

**Console (where you run code)**

```
> #Add two numbers
> x = 2 + 3
> #Print the sum
> x
[1] 5
> #Print a greeting
> "Hello, World!"
[1] "Hello, World!"
> #Store a vector
> v = c(1,2,2,3,3,3,3,4,4,4,4,5,6,6,7)
> #Display a histogram for that vector
> hist(v)
```

**Plots (or files, packages, etc.)**

Histogram of v

Frequency

v

Bin Range	Frequency
1 - 2	3
2 - 3	3
3 - 4	4
4 - 5	2
5 - 6	1
6 - 7	1

# Overview

- Part I: Basics
  - R data structures
  - R operations
  - Reading and writing to files
  - Plotting data
- Part II: Application
  - Analyzing potato variety trial data

# Comments are important!!

```
#This is a comment  
code
```

- Comments will help you and others understand what your code does
- Add them as you are writing! Don't wait until later

# Data Structures

Scalar	Vector	Matrix						
<code>x = 3</code>	<code>v = c(1,2,3)</code>	<code>m = matrix(c(1,2,3,4,5,6), nrow = 2)</code>						
<p>x</p> <div><div>3</div></div>	<p>v</p> <div><div>1</div><div>2</div><div>3</div></div>	<p>m</p> <div><table><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td></tr></table></div>	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2	3						
4	5	6						



# Data Structures

Scalar	Vector	Matrix						
<code>x = "hello"</code>	<code>v = c("hello", "greetings", "good morning")</code>	<code>m = matrix(c("a", "e", "i", "o", "u", "y"), nrow = 2)</code>						
<p>x</p> <div><div>“hello”</div></div>	<p>v</p> <div><div>“hello”</div><div>“greetings”</div><div>“good morning”</div></div>	<p>m</p> <div><table><tr><td>“a”</td><td>“e”</td><td>“i”</td></tr><tr><td>“o”</td><td>“u”</td><td>“y”</td></tr></table></div>	“a”	“e”	“i”	“o”	“u”	“y”
“a”	“e”	“i”						
“o”	“u”	“y”						

# Basic operations on scalars

$x + y$

$x - y$

$x * y$

$x / y$

$x \% y$  (modulo)

$\text{sqrt}(x)$

$x^y$

# Exercise 1

See “Exercises.R” code

Solutions can be found in  
“Exercises\_solutions.R”

# Basic operations on vectors

`mean(v)`

`median(v)`

`max(v)`

`min(v)`

`length(v)` # Gives number of elements in vector

`v + 2` # Adds 2 to every value in the vector

`c(v1, v2)` # Concatenates vectors

# Basic operations on matrices

`m + 1`      #Add 1 to every element of matrix m

`mean(m)`    #Calculate mean of all elements in m

`cbind(m1, m2)`      #Concatenate by columns

`rbind(m1, m2)`      #Concatenate by rows

`dim(m)`              #Gives dimensions of m

# Element operations on matrices

Find a certain row or column:

`m[3,]` # get the third row

`m[,5]` # get the fifth column

Change one element:

`m[4,7] <- 8` # change the element in  
# row 4, col 7 to the value 8

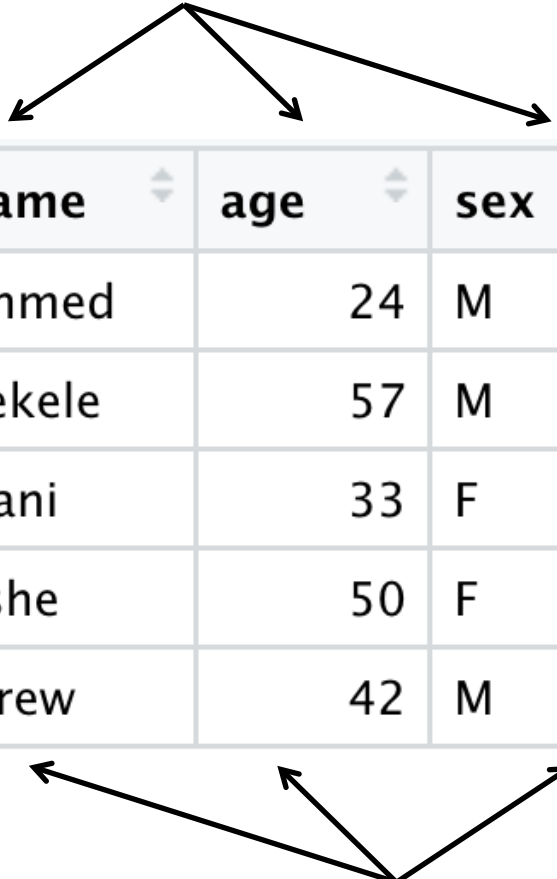
# Exercise 2

See “Exercises.R” code

Solutions can be found in  
“Exercises\_solutions.R”


# R's special data structure: data frames

Named columns



	name	age	sex
1	Ahmed	24	M
2	Bekele	57	M
3	Dani	33	F
4	Eshe	50	F
5	Firew	42	M

Different data types





# Data frames: \$ notation

- Data frames allow you to name each column (e.g. variety, yield, color)
- You can then access that column with the column name as shown:

```
> df$variety  
[1] "Lehigh"    "Eva"       "YukonGold"  
"Burbank"   "Belete"
```

# Exercise 3

See “Exercises.R” code

Solutions can be found in  
“Exercises\_solutions.R”

# Working directory

- R always needs to know where to read files from and print new files
- To get your current working directory:  
`getwd()`
- To set a new working directory:  
`setwd(pathname)`  
e.g. `setwd("C:/users/Hannah/Rfolder")`

# Reading and writing to files

- Many times, we don't want to type out all the data we have into the R code
- Instead, we can import data from a pre-existing file
- Most common formats are “tab-delimited text” (tdt or txt) and “comma-separated values” (csv)
- We also want to store our analyzed data in new files

# Formatting a file for import to R

- Make sure your data is “rectangular”- all rows and columns are the same length
- Fill in missing values with “NA”
- No funny symbols (\$, %, #, etc.) in data- periods and underscores OK
- Better if no spaces
- Save Excel file as csv or tdt

# Code to read in a file

```
data <- read.table(  
    filename,  
    header = T,  
    sep = "\t"  
)
```

# Code to write to a file

```
write.table(  
    data,  
    filename = "datafile.txt",  
    sep = ",",  
)
```

# Exercise 4

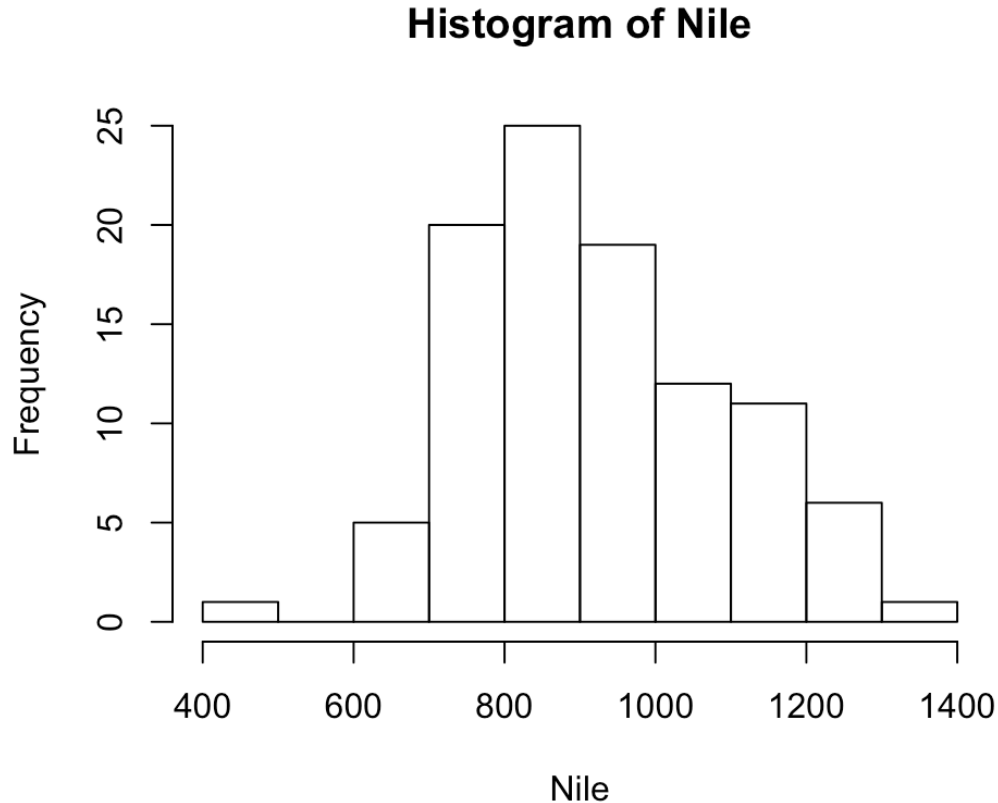
See “Exercises.R” code

Solutions can be found in  
“Exercises\_solutions.R”



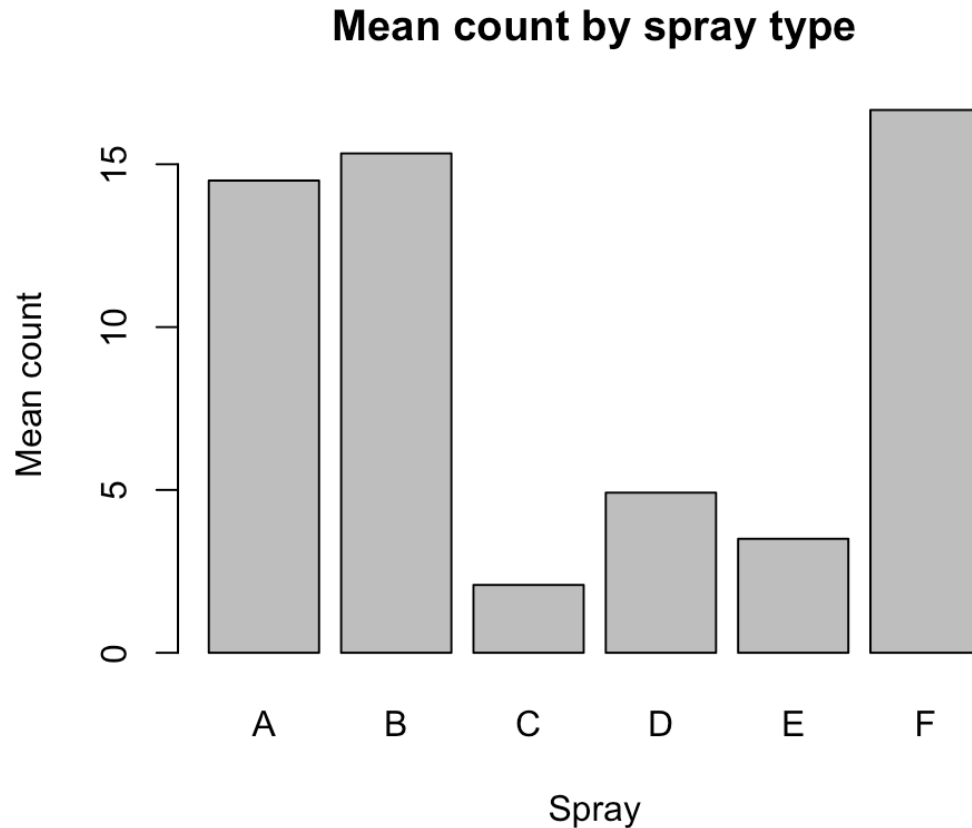
# Plotting: histograms

`histogram(data, [other parameters])`



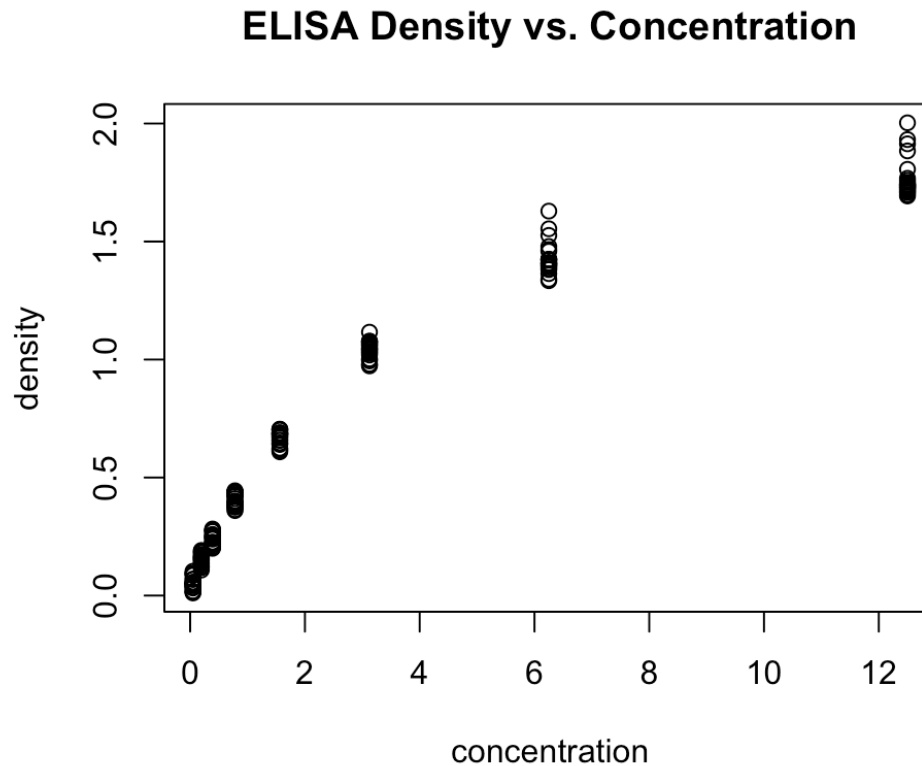
# Plotting: barplots

`barplot(data, [other parameters])`



# Plotting: scatterplots

`plot(x, y, [other parameters])`



# Exercise 5

See “Exercises.R” code

Solutions can be found in  
“Exercises\_solutions.R”

# Analyzing Potato Variety Trial Data

See “PotatoVarietyTrialAnalysis.R” code

This code provides some example analysis for potato variety trial data. It can be modified for your own data sets.