

What to do next?

Example

1. Load R to your session.

```
module load R
```

This loads the system default version of R, which is probably the most recent. For best chances of success, load the same R you work with on your computer. Check which ones are available like this:

```
----- /panfs/roc/soft/modulefiles.hpc -----  
R/3.0.1 R/3.0.2 R/3.1.0 R/3.1.1 R/3.1.1_intel_mkl  
  
----- /panfs/roc/soft/modulefiles.common -----  
R/3.1.3 R/3.2.2 R/3.3.0 R/3.3.2 R/3.4.3 R/3.4.4-tiff R/3.5.2_mkl R/3.6.3  
R/3.2.1 R/3.2.5 R/3.3.1 R/3.3.3(default) R/3.4.4 R/3.5.0 R/3.6.0 R/4.0.0
```

```
module load R/3.5.0
```

What to do next?

Example

2. To run R, just type R

R

It's not quite as nice as RStudio, but works just as well.

```
R version 3.3.3 (2017-03-06) -- "Another Canoe"
Copyright (C) 2017 The R Foundation for Statistical Computing
Platform: x86_64-pc-linux-gnu (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.
```

You can install packages just like normal, using `install.packages()`. Everything will be installed to your directory only.