

22S:166 Computing in Statistics

Introduction to R

Lecture 5
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What R is

- “an integrated suite of software facilities for data manipulation, calculation, and graphics display” (*An Introduction to R*, Venables, Ripley, and the R Core team)
 - data handling and storage capabilities
 - operators for calculations on arrays and matrices
 - data analysis tools
 - graphical capabilities
 - programming language
 - planned and coherent system

- an implementation of S language
 - S language was developed at AT&T-Bell Labs
 - * first version 1976
 - S-Plus is a commercial version of S (begin in 1987)
 - * sold and supported by Insightful Corp.
 - * GUI
 - * many formats supported for graphics export and data input/output
 - * runs on Windows, UNIX, Linux (not Macintosh)

- advantages of S
 - extendible
 - * users write new functions in S language
 - just as developers do
 - * excellent documentation for adding functions to system
 - * users can create their own data types
 - * huge international community of users constantly contribute new capabilities
 - * contrast with SAS
 - very hard to write new SAS procedures
 - users write in different language (SAS macro or IML) than developers
 - high-level language
 - * only a few commands required to do complex things

- language is connected to data while executing
example (from *Statistical Computing and Graphics* course notes by Frank Harrell)

```
if(is.factor(x) | is.character(x) |
   (is.numeric(x) & length(unique(x)) < 20))
  table(x) else quantile(x)
```

computes quantiles of \mathbf{x} if \mathbf{x} is numeric and has at least 20 distinct values, requeryency table otherwise

- object-oriented
 - * fewer commands to learn because the same command can be applied to different types of objects
- Harrell: “best scientific graphics available”
 - * Harrell: “SAS graphics are ugly, inflexible, have poor defaults, difficult to program”

Starting and running R interactively on Linux

- recommendation: use a separate subdirectory for each major project you do with R
- in a terminal window, get into the desired subdirectory and start R by entering

R

- R commands may be issued interactively
- to quit

q()

- follow prompts as to whether you want to save *workspace*
- if you don’t save it, any new objects (data, functions, results) created during the current R session will be lost

R

- international team of statisticians started developing R in early 1990’s
 - to provide open source alternative to S-Plus
 - to provide S implementation on Linux (not supported by S-Plus then)
- easy to download and install from web sites
- excellent documentation
- user-contributed libraries called packages expand capabilities
- runs on Windows, UNIX, Linux, Macintosh
- no GUI on most platforms
- fewer data import/export capabilities than S-Plus
 - although add-on packages provide more
 - no export specifically to Powerpoint

- Part B of this lecture is from Maindonald, J.H. “Using R for Data Analysis and Graphics: Introduction, Code and Commentary,” available as contributed documentation on

www.cran.r-project.org