

Introduction to R environment – 3

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There are several ways to work with/in R:

- from a command line,
- in batch mode,
- from a native GUI,
- using external editor, e.g. RStudio

During this course, we will be focusing on working with RStudio and also in batch mode.

- 1 Open Terminal.
 - 2 Type *R*.
 - 3 Type R commands. . .
- Arrows let you browse commands history.
 - TAB attempts to autocomplete the command you have just started typing.

The batch mode

If you are working on a computational cluster, such as the Uppmax, it is very likely you would like to run large jobs that one has to enqueue. This makes interactive work from the console virtually impossible. The solution is to run R code from a file, using the so-called **batch mode**:

- 1 Create a file with your code and give it extension **.R**.
- 2 In the console (or in the queue script) write:
`R -vanilla < mycode.R [two minus signs in front of vanilla].`

Should you like to log the output add either:

- `R -vanilla < mycode.R > output.log` or
- `R -vanilla < mycode.R tee output.log`

```
help(t.test) # function level
?t.test # same as above
??t.test # extensive search
vignette("GenABEL") # package level demo(graphics)
example(barplot) # run help examples for barplot
demo() # see all currently available demos
demo('graphics') # run demo for 'graphics'
```

Packages are organised in repositories. The three main repositories are:

- CRAN
- R-Forge
- Bioconductor

Working with packages – CRAN example.

GenABEL: genome-wide SNP association analysis

a package for genome-wide association analysis between quantitative or binary traits and single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs).

Version: 1.8-0
Depends: R (≥ 2.15.0), methods, [MASS](#), utils, [GenABEL.data](#)
Suggests: [qvalue](#), [genetics](#), [haplo.stats](#), [DatABEL](#) (≥ 0.9-0), [hglm](#), [MetABEL](#), [PredictABEL](#), [VariABEL](#), [bigRR](#)
Published: 2013-12-27
Author: GenABEL project developers
Maintainer: Yurii Aulchenko <yurii at bionet.nsc.ru>
Contact: GenABEL project developers <genabel.project at gmail.com>
BugReports: http://r-forge.r-project.org/tracker/?group_id=505
License: [GPL-2](#) | [GPL-3](#) [expanded from: GPL (≥ 2)]
URL: <http://www.genabel.org>, <http://forum.genabel.org>, <http://genabel.r-forge.r-project.org/>
NeedsCompilation: yes
Materials: [ChangeLog](#)
In views: [Genetics](#)
CRAN checks: [GenABEL results](#)

Downloads:

Reference manual: [GenABEL.pdf](#)
Package source: [GenABEL_1.8-0.tar.gz](#)
Windows binaries: r-devel: [GenABEL_1.8-0.zip](#), r-release: [GenABEL_1.8-0.zip](#), r-oldrel: [GenABEL_1.8-0.zip](#)
OS X Mavericks binaries: r-release: [GenABEL_1.8-0.tgz](#), r-oldrel: [GenABEL_1.8-0.tgz](#)
Old sources: [GenABEL archive](#)

Reverse dependencies:

Reverse depends: [Haplin](#), [ldlasso](#), [RepeatABEL](#)
Reverse suggests: [DatABEL](#), [FREGAT](#), [MetABEL](#), [NAM](#), [PredictABEL](#), [ranger](#), [RVPedigree](#), [VariABEL](#)

Figure 1:

Only a few packages are pre-installed:

```
library("XLConnect")
```

```
## Error in library("XLConnect"): there is no package called
```

In order to install a package from command line, use:

```
install.packages('GenABEL', dependencies=T)
```


It may happen that you want to also specify the repository, e.g. because it is geographically closer to you or because your default mirror is down:

```
install.packages('GenABEL', dependencies=T,  
                 repos="http://cran.se.r-project.org")
```

But, sometimes, this does not work either because the package is not available for your platform. In such case, you need to compile it from source.

Working with packages – details cted.

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Published: 2013-12-27
Author: GenABEL project developers
Maintainer: Yurii Aulchenko <yurii at bionet.nsc.ru>
Contact: GenABEL project developers <genabel.project at gmail.com>
BugReports: http://r-forge.r-project.org/tracker/?group_id=505
License: [GPL-2](#) | [GPL-3](#) [expanded from: GPL (≥ 2)]
URL: <http://www.genabel.org>, <http://forum.genabel.org>, <http://genabel.r-forge.r-project.org/>
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Figure 2:

Working with packages – installing from source.

- 0 Make sure you have appropriate tools installed, e.g. XCode or build-essentials.
- 1 Download the source file, in our example `GenABEL_1.8-0.tar.gz`.
- 2 Install it:

```
install.packages("path/to/GenABEL_1.8-0.tar.gz",  
                 repos=NULL,  
                 type='source',  
                 dependencies=T)
```

- 3 Load it:

```
library('GenABEL') # always forces reloading  
require('GenABEL') # load only if not already loaded
```

- 4 Enjoy!

Nowadays, more and more developers contribute their packages via GitHub. The easiest way to install packages from the GitHub is via the *devtools* package:

- 1 Install the *devtools* package.
- 2 Load it.
- 3 Install.
- 4 Enjoy!

```
install.packages('devtools', dependencies=T)
library('devtools')
install_github('talgalili/installr')
```



Figure 3:

First install Bioconductor:

```
source("https://bioconductor.org/biocLite.R")  
# If the above does not work, use http instead of https  
biocLite()
```

Now, you can install particular packages from Bioconductor:

```
biocLite(c("GenomicFeatures", "AnnotationDbi"))
```

For more info, visit [Bioconductor website](#)

RStudio – a live demonstration

The screenshot displays the RStudio environment with the following components:

- Source Editor:** Contains R code for installing packages and Bioconductor. The code includes comments in Polish and instructions for installing Bioconductor and specific packages like `biocLite` and `GenomicFeatures`.
- Environment:** Shows the current R environment with variables like `i`, `my.gene`, `print`, `ptm`, `v`, and `vec`.
- Files:** Shows the current project files, including `REnvironment.Rmd`.
- Console:** Displays the output of the R script, including the file path for the generated `REnvironment.knit.md` and `REnvironment.pdf`.
- Help:** Shows the help page for the `dependencies` argument, explaining its logical function and usage in `install.packages()`.

```
116 install.packages('devtools', dependencies=T)
117 library('devtools')
118 install_github('talgalili/installr')
119 ...
120
121 ## Packages -- Bioconductor
122 
123
124 First install Bioconductor:
125 ```{r inst.biocond, eval=F}
126 source("https://bioconductor.org/bioclite.R")
127 # If the above does not work, use http instead of https
128 biocLite()
129 ...
130
131 ## Packages -- Bioconductor ctd.
132 Now, you can install particular packages from Bioconductor:
133 ```{r biocond.inst.pkg, eval=F}
134 biocLite(c("GenomicFeatures", "AnnotationDbi"))
135 ...
136 For more info, visit [Bioconductor website](http://www.bioconductor.org/install/)
```

Output created: REnvironment.pdf

dependencies logical indicating whether to also install uninstalled packages which these packages depend on/link to/import/suggest (and so on recursively). Not used if `repos = NULL`. Can also be a character vector, a subset of `c("Depends", "Imports", "LinkingTo", "Suggests", "Enhances")`. Only supported if `lib` is of length one (or missing), so it is unambiguous where to install the dependent packages. If this is not the case it is ignored, with a warning. The default, `NA`, means `c("Depends", "Imports", "LinkingTo")`. `TRUE` means to use `c("Depends", "Imports", "LinkingTo", "Suggests")` for pkgs and `c("Depends", "Imports", "LinkingTo")` for added dependencies: this installs all the packages needed to run pkgs, their examples, tests and vignettes (if the package author specified them correctly). In all of these, "LinkingTo" is omitted for binary packages. character, indicating the type of package to download and install. Will be "source" except on Windows and some OS X builds: see the section on "Binary packages" for those. `configure.args` (Used only for source installs.) A character vector or a named list. If a character

Figure 4: RStudio screenshot