

Biometry. Lecture 6

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Outline

- 1 Questions and answers
- 2 Processing data
 - Entering data into R
 - Saving data from R

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Previous final question: the answer

What is a difference between

```
c(1, 2, 3)
```

and

```
a <- c(1, 2, 3)
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?

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a <- c(1, 2, 3)
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?

- The first outputs the vector and forgets it
- The second writes the vector into object “a”

Processing data

Entering data into R

Put the data file into the folder

```
> download.file("http://ashipunov.info/data/mydata.txt",  
+ "data/mydata.txt")  
> dir("data")
```

`dir()` should show your file name (`mydata.txt`)

Reading data from a text file

```
> file.show("data/mydata.txt") # this is a table!  
> read.table("data/mydata.txt", sep=";", head=TRUE)  
> f <- read.table("data/mydata.txt", sep=";", head=T)  
> f
```

head=TRUE, head=T **and** h=T are the same

Reading data from text file with row names

```
> download.file("http://ashipunov.info/data/mydata2.txt",  
+ "data/mydata2.txt")  
> file.show("data/mydata2.txt")  
> read.table("data/mydata2.txt", sep=";", head=TRUE)
```

If the first row contains one less element, the first column will be treated as row names.

R data cycle

- Enter data to spreadsheet (e.g., MS Excel)
- Save it as a text file with separators (preferably semicolons or tabs)
- Load it into R
- Work with it
- If you need to change data, go to spreadsheet and repeat first steps

R and Excel connection

There are two options: through text file or through clipboard. In Excel, make two columns with headings, copy them to clipboard, then:

```
> read.table("clipboard", h=T)
```

R binary format

It is useful if you need to save and load big data objects faster

```
> x <- "apple"  
> x  
> save(x, file="data/x.rd")  
> rm(x) # delete  
> ls() # list all objects  
> exists("x") # check if object exists  
> load("data/x.rd")  
> x
```

We saved R object, deleted it and loaded again from binary file.
If you want to remove all objects, run `rm(list=ls())` (be careful!).

Processing data

Saving data from R

Writing tables

```
> trees  
> write.table(trees, file="trees.txt")  
> file.show("trees.txt")
```

Writing protocol

```
> sink("1.txt", split=TRUE)
> 2 + 2
> sink()
```

Saving history

```
> history()  
> savehistory("20120127.r")
```

You should always save your R session. You may then convert it to the script to make your work automated.

Making a script

```
> file.edit("1.r")  
> source("1.r")
```

When editor opens, enter `print("Hello, world!")`, close the editor and save the file.

Final question (3 points)

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File `eq.txt` has tabs instead of semicolons as delimiters.
How to use `read.table()` command in this case?

Hints: you may consult the help `?read.table`, or do you own experiments with the file.

Summary: most important commands

- `read.table()` to read text file into R
- `savehistory()` to save your R session

For Further Reading



A. Shipunov.

Biometry [Electronic resource].

2012—onwards.

Mode of access: `http:`

`//ashipunov.info/shipunov/school/biol_299`



P. Dalgaard

Introductory Statistics with R. 2nd edition.

Springer, 2008.

Section 1.1.