

# 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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## 1 Questions and answers

## 2 Processing data

- Entering data into R
- Saving data from R

## Previous final question: the answer

What is a difference between

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

and

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

## Previous final question: the answer

What is a difference between

`c(1, 2, 3)`

and

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

- 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)

## Final question (3 points)

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:](http://ashipunov.info/shipunov/school/biol_299)

[//ashipunov.info/shipunov/school/biol\\_299](http://ashipunov.info/shipunov/school/biol_299)



P. Dalgaard

*Introductory Statistics with R*. 2nd edition.

Springer, 2008.

*Section 1.1.*