

# Introducing R

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Introduce R well enough to understand some basics and feel comfortable trying things on their own

## Overview

- **R**

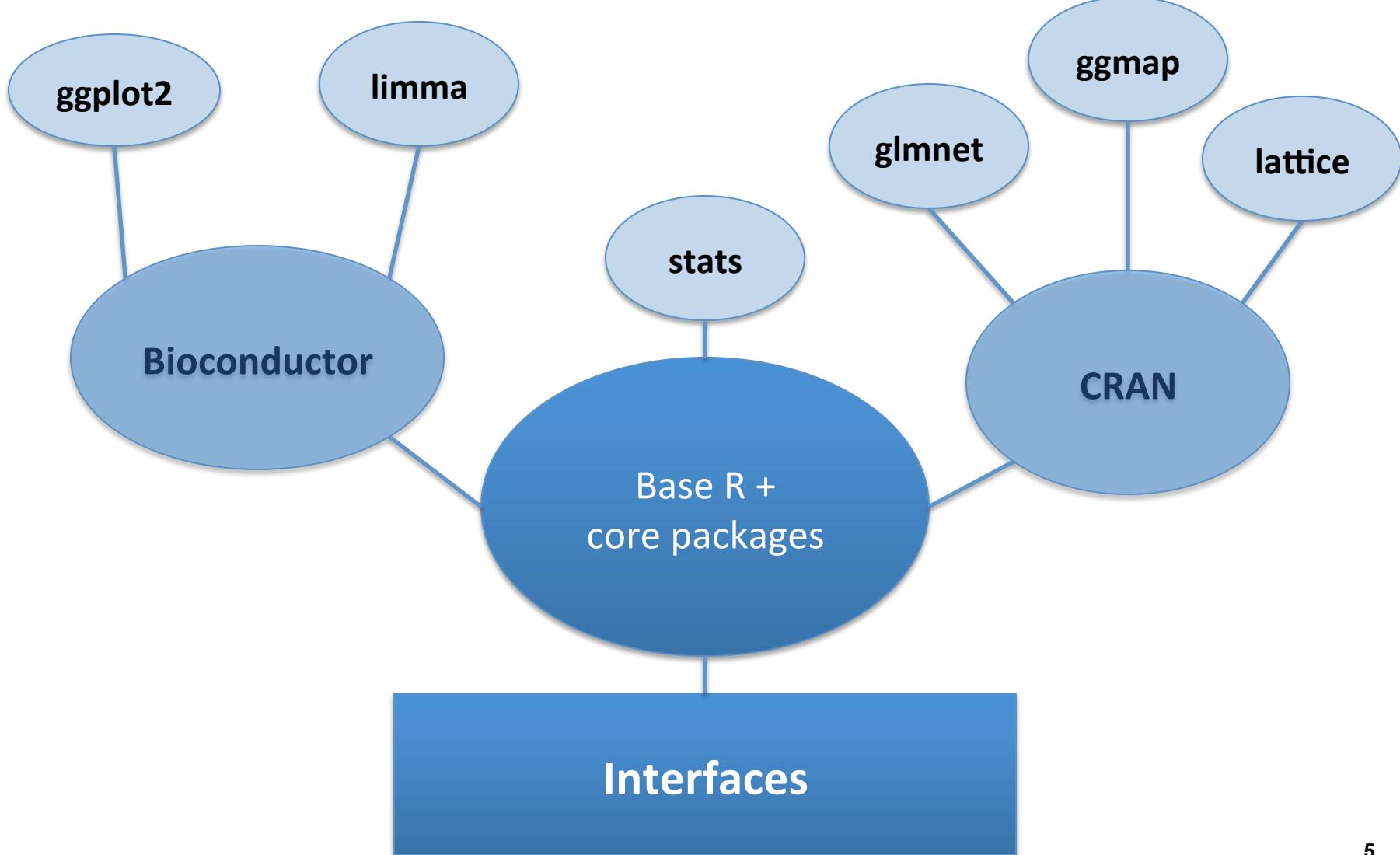
- A programming environment for statistical computing and graphics, and for rapid development of new tools
- <https://cran.r-project.org/>
- Open source, cross platform
- Mainly command-line driven
- software packages written in R for bioinformatics application
- Currently more than 6000 packages

## Overview

### ○ **Advantages**

- Cross platform (Linux, windows, Mac)
- Covers various phases of data analysis in a single environment (for microarray analysis, NGS analysis)
- Easy to incorporate new methods and functions
- Algorithms have undergone evaluation by statisticians and researchers
- Comprehensive manuals, notes and course materials

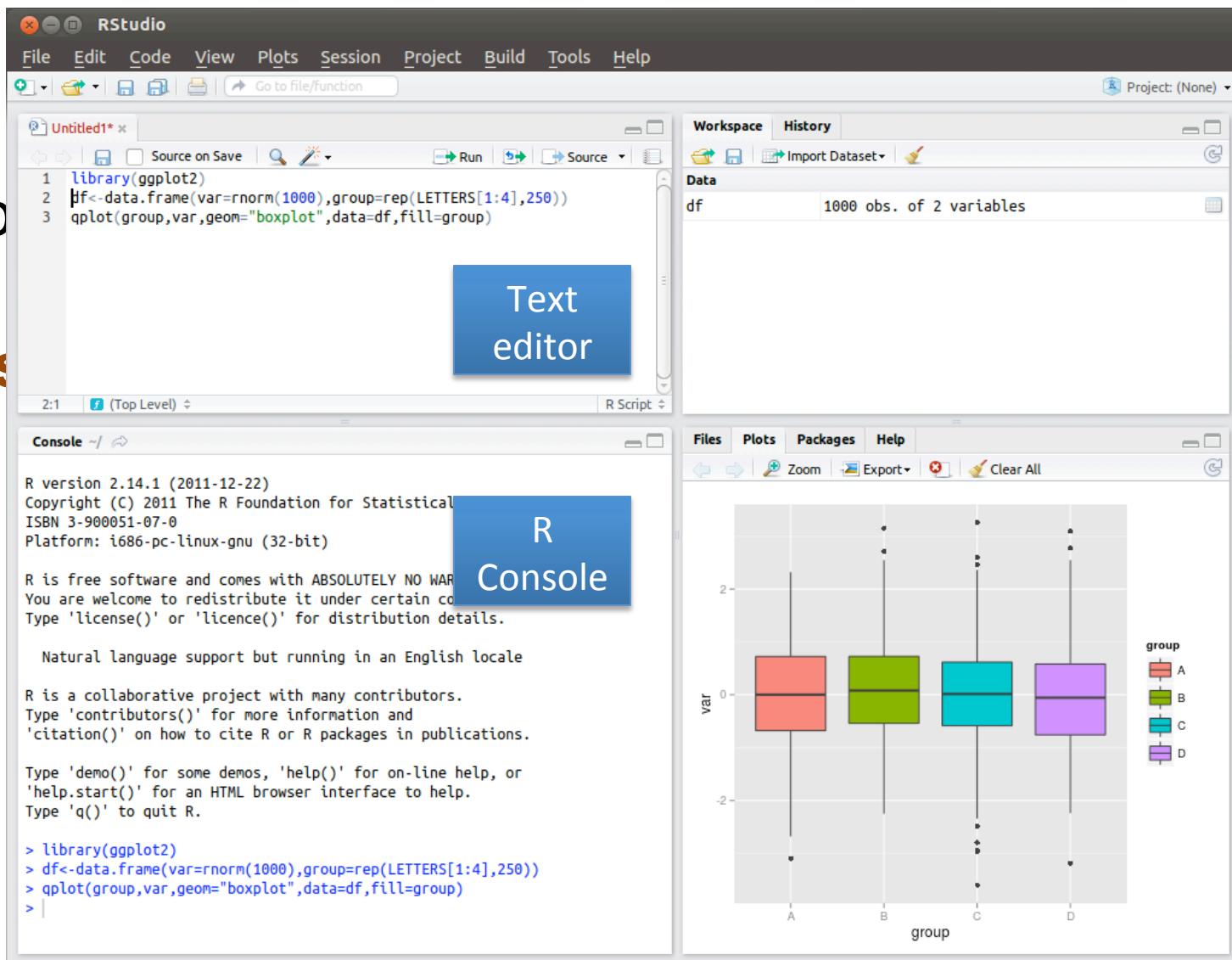
# Interacting with R



# Interacting with R - RStudio

You  
graph

- R

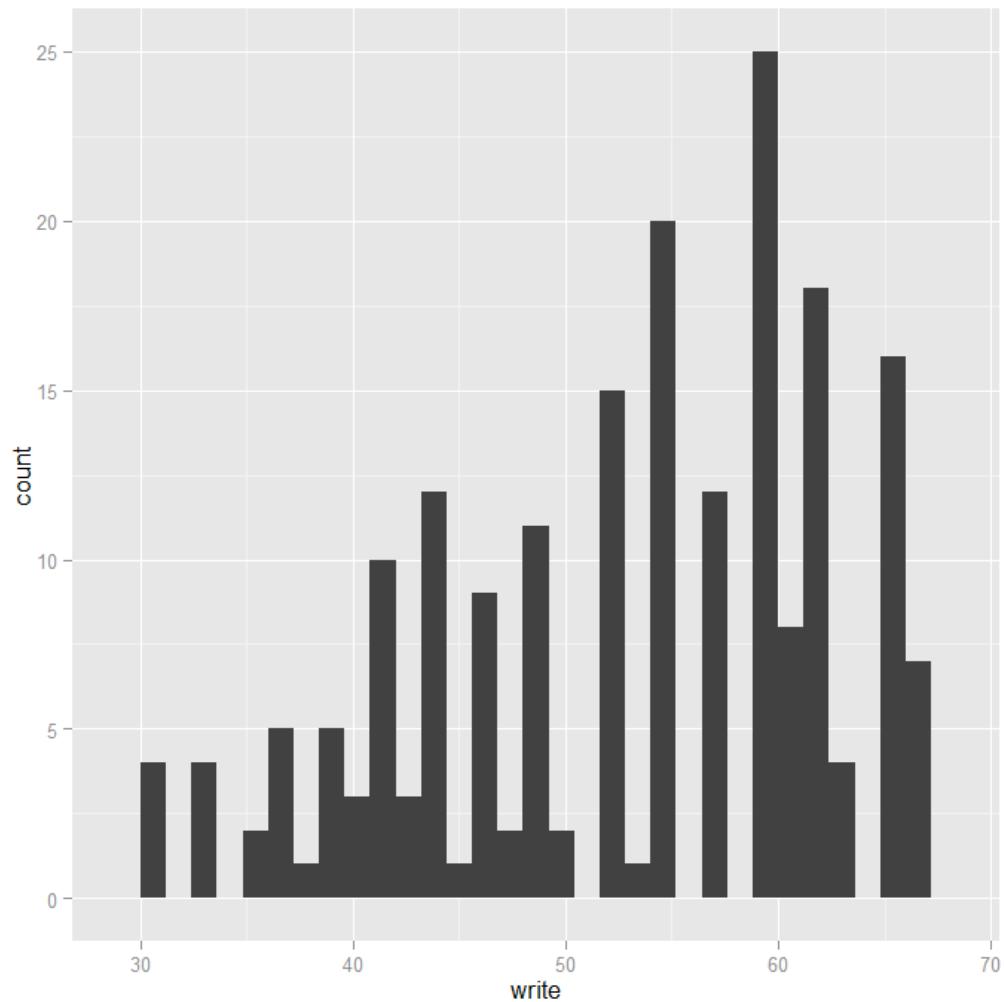


The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with the following components:

- Text editor:** The top-left pane displays R code for generating a boxplot. The code is:

```
library(ggplot2)
df<-data.frame(var=rnorm(1000),group=rep(LETTERS[1:4],250))
qplot(group,var,geom="boxplot",data=df,fill=group)
```
- R Console:** The bottom-left pane shows the R startup message and basic usage information. It includes the R version (2.14.1), copyright notice, and a welcome message about the license.
- Plots:** The bottom-right pane displays a boxplot titled "group" with four categories (A, B, C, D) on the x-axis and "var" on the y-axis. The plot shows four distinct groups of data, each represented by a colored box (red for A, green for B, blue for C, purple for D). The y-axis ranges from -2 to 2.

# R as a Graphical Tool



# Data representation in R

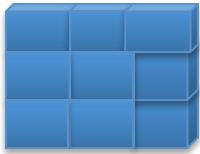
## Vector



Collection of data of the same basic type

- 2, 3, 5 - numeric
- TRUE, FALSE – logical
- "a", "b" - character

## Matrix



Collection of data of the same type in 2D rectangular layout

Samples1	Samples2	Samples2
3.3	4.7	1.4
4.4	5.6	2.0
-6.4	6.5	4.0

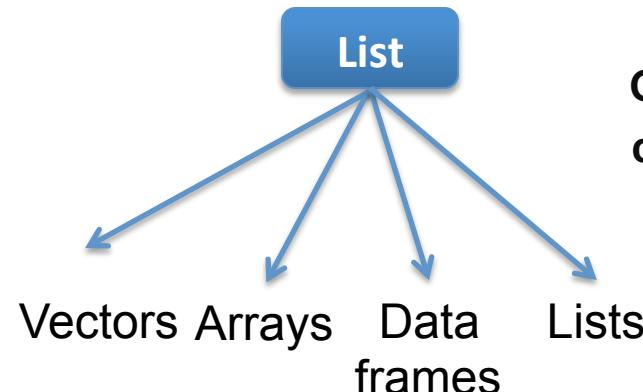
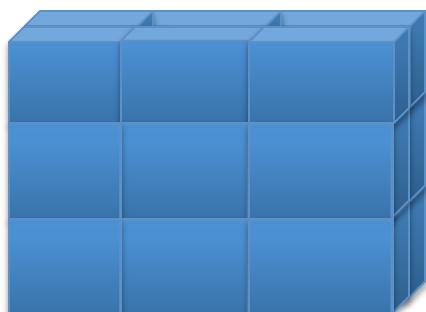
## Data frame



Used for keeping data tables  
Columns can be of different types

Chr	Start	End	Coverage
chr1	3016214	3016215	4
chr1	3016215	3016216	2
chr1	3016283	3016284	4

## Array



**Generic vector  
contains other  
objects**

# **Working with Data in R**

## Data Files (text)

Typically values in data files are separated or delimited

- **by tabs or spaces**

Chr	Start	End	MethyCoverage	TotalCoverage	Strand
chr1	3016214	3016215	4	5	F
chr1	3016215	3016216	2	2	R
chr1	3016283	3016284	4	4	F
chr1	3016284	3016285	2	3	R

- **by commas**

Chr, Start , End, MethyCoverage, TotalCoverage, Strand
chr1, 3016214, 3016215, 4, 5, F

- R provides a number of formats to read and save our data

# Viewing Data in R

- Typically datasets stored as **data frames** in **R**.
- Individual rows, columns and cells in a data frame can be accessed via **object[row,column]** notation

Chr	Start	End	MethyCoverage	TotalCoverage	Strand
chr1	3016214	3016215	4	5	F
chr1	3016215	3016216	2	2	R
chr1	3016283	3016284	4	4	F

**Single cell value : data[1,3]**

3016215

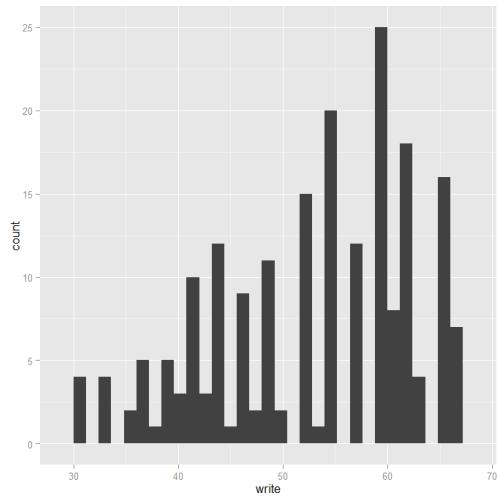
**All columns in row 3: dat[3,]**

Chr	Start	End	Methylatedcoverage	TotalCoverage	Strand
chr1	3016283	3016284	4	4	F

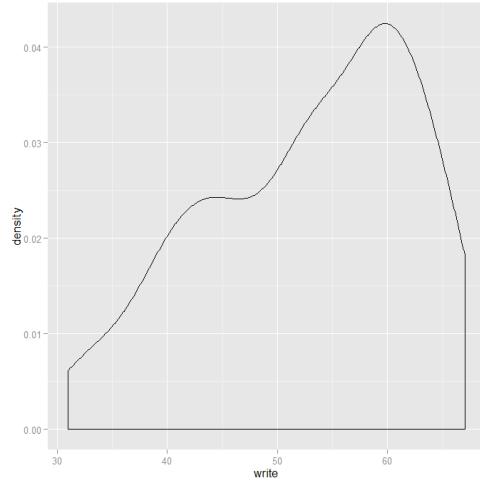
- R** offers numbers of ways for simple (or complex) calculations

# **Exploring Data**

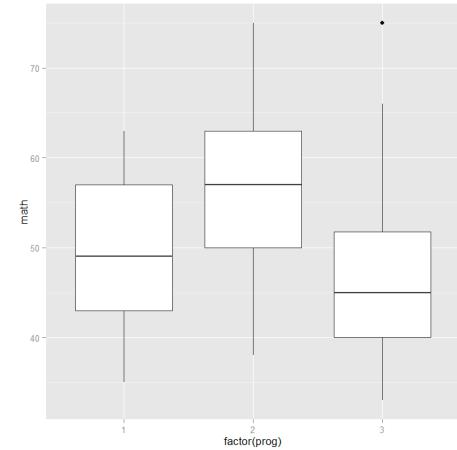
# R plots



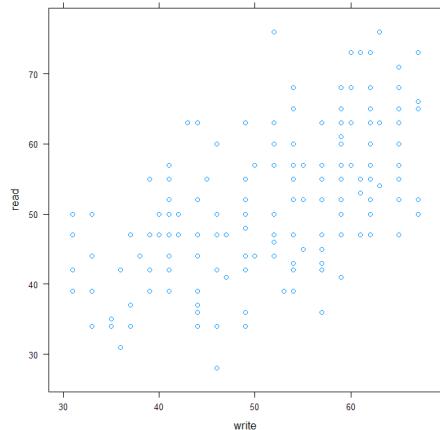
# Histogram



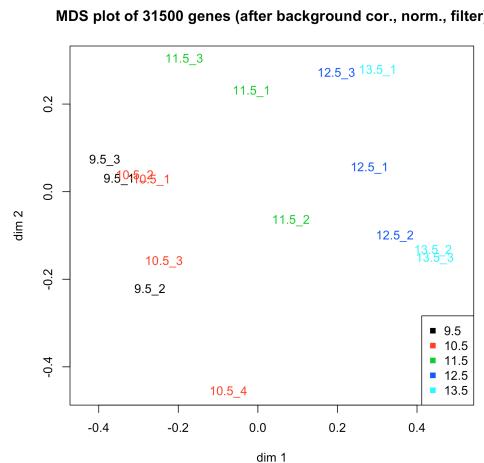
## Density plot



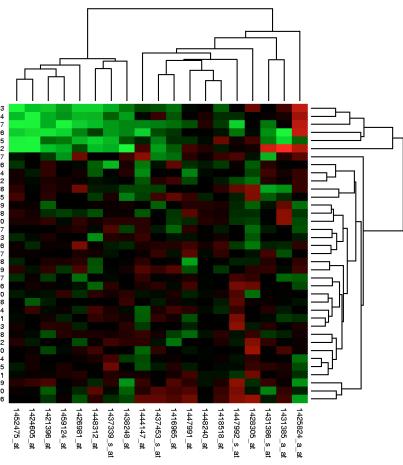
## Boxplot



## Scatter



## MDS/PCA plot



# Heatmap

# Correlation

**cor** function tests for a relationship between two numerical variables/vectors.

Gene ID	benign	Primary	Metastasis
1	3.1	-3.43	6.62
2	-4.5	1.93	3.61
3	2.7	3.61	-1.98
4	1.9	2.57	2.63



	benign	Primary	Metastasis
benign	1	0.59	0.66
Primary	0.59	1	0.61
Metastasis	0.66	0.61	1
Metastasis	0.63	0.57	0.63

Pairwise correlation among samples in columns 2 through 4

# **Modifying Data**

# Sorting

**arrange** function sorts rows by variable/column name

Gene ID	benign	Primary	Metastasis
2	3.1	-3.43	6.62
4	-4.5	1.93	3.61
3	2.7	3.61	-1.98
1	1.9	2.57	2.63



Gene ID	benign	Primary	Metastasis
1	1.9	2.57	2.63
2	3.1	-3.43	6.62
3	2.7	3.61	-1.98
4	-4.5	1.93	3.61

Sort the table by column  
(Gene ID)

## Subsetting data

subset function splits the data into 2 datasets

Chr	Start	End	Coverage	TotalCoverage	Strand
chr1	3016214	3016215	4	5	F
chr1	3016215	3016216	2	2	R
chr1	3016283	3016284	4	4	F



Chr	Start	End	Coverage	TotalCoverage	Strand
chr1	3016214	3016215	4	5	F
chr1	3016283	3016284	4	4	F

Chr	Start	End	Coverage	TotalCoverage	Strand
chr1	3016215	3016216	2	2	R

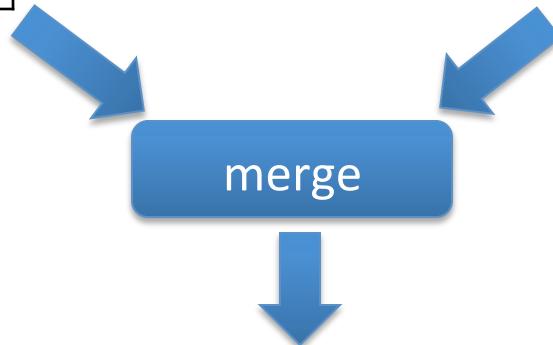
❑ **rbind** function appends the datasets row-wise

# Merging data

merge function combines data by common columns

Gene ID	benign
2	3.1
4	-4.5
3	2.7
1	1.9

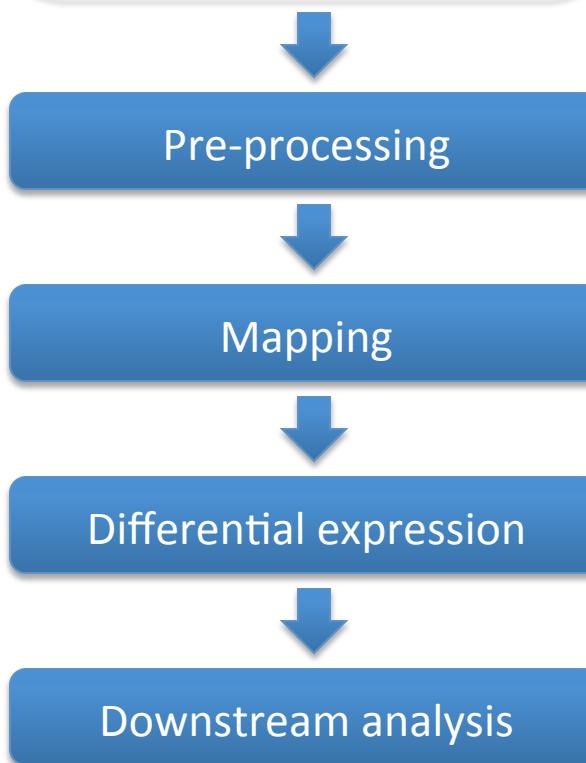
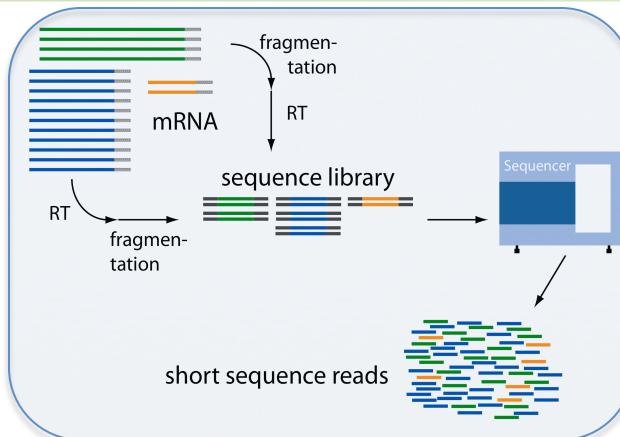
Gene ID	Primary	Metastasis
2	-3.43	6.62
4	1.93	3.61
3	3.61	-1.98
1	2.57	2.63



Gene ID	benign	Primary	Metastasis
2	3.1	-3.43	6.62
4	-4.5	1.93	3.61
3	2.7	3.61	-1.98
1	1.9	2.57	2.63

# **Analyzing Genomics Data**

# RNA-seq data analysis workflow



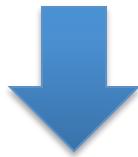
- A typical RNA-seq experiment
- Check short raw sequence reads
- Trim/filter raw sequence reads for minimum quality
- Many options for short read alignment tools (Bowtie, STAR)
- Many options for count-based statistics
- Interpretation of results
- Data visualization, GO and Pathway analysis

# RNA-seq data analysis in R

## Pre-processing



## Mapping



## Differential Expression



## Visualization Interpretation of data

Count-based  
statistics

### Differential gene expression

DESeq2  
edgeR  
EBSeq  
BaySeq  
featureCounts  
limma

### Graphs and networks

Rgraphviz  
Graph  
Graphics  
limma

qrqc  
htSeqTools  
ShortRead

Rbowtie  
Rsamtools  
Rsubread

### Clustering PCA analysis

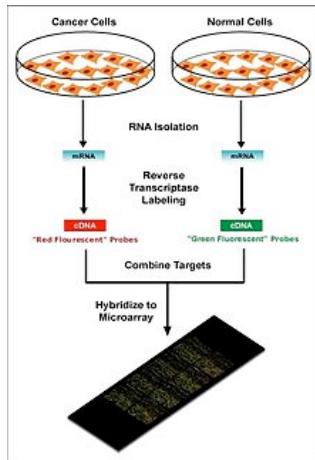
Clust  
goCluster  
limma

### End to end solutions

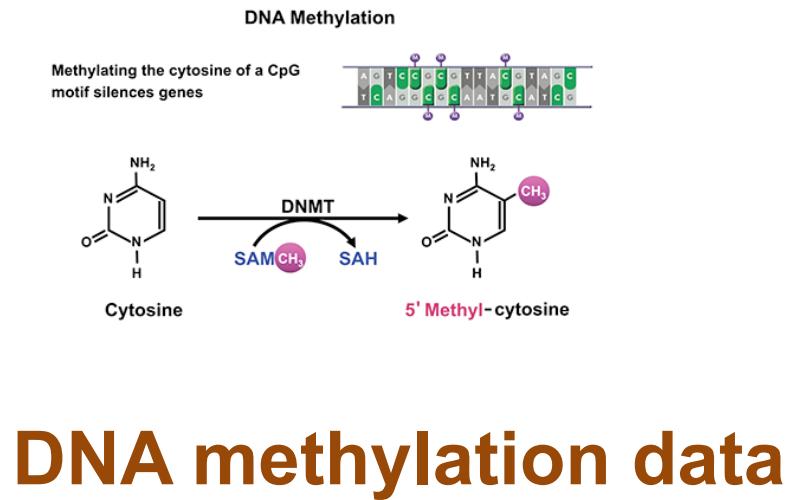
ArrayExpressHTS  
RobiNA  
systemPipeR

## Other technologies

R also provides statistical frameworks and tools for the analysis and comprehension of



### Microarray data



### DNA methylation data

## Web links

- Introducing R (UCLA Institute for Digital Research & Education) -  
<http://www.ats.ucla.edu/stat/r/seminars/intro.htm>
- Getting Started with the R Data Analysis Package - <http://heather.cs.ucdavis.edu/~matloff/r.html>
- R tutorial from the O' Reilly book series -  
<http://tryr.codeschool.com/levels/1/challenges/1>
- R Tutorial – An R Introduction to Statistics - <http://www.r-tutor.com/r-introduction/matrix>

**Thank you very much for your attention**