Data Analysis with R on Stampede

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Outline

- Introduction R
- Data mining with R
- Using R on Stampede with big computation

Introduction to R

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* Based on R tutorial by Lorenza Bordoli

What R does

R is a programming environment for statistical and data analysis computations.

- Core Package
  - Statistical functions
  - plotting and graphics
  - Data handling and storage
    - predefined data reader
    - textual, regular expressions
    - hashing
  - Data analysis functions
  - Programming support:
    - loops, branching, subroutines
    - Object Oriented
- More additional developed packages.

R-project background

- Origin and History
  - initially written by Ross Ihaka and Robert Gentleman at Dep. of Statistics of U of Auckland, New Zealand during 1990s.
  - International project since 1997
- Open source with GPL license
  - Free to anyone
  - In actively development
  - http://www.r-project.org/

Getting Started

- Download and install locally from
  - http://www.r-project.org/
- TACC
  - ssh stampede.tacc.utexas.edu
  - % module load R
  - % R

Getting Started

```
login1$ R

R version 2.15.1 (2012-06-22) -- "Roasted Marshmallows"
Copyright (C) 2012 The R Foundation for Statistical Computing
ISBN 3-900051-07-0
Platform: x86_64-unknown-linux-gnu (64-bit)

R is free software and comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY.
You are welcome to redistribute it under certain conditions.
Type 'license()' or 'licence()' for distribution details.

  Natural language support but running in an English locale

R is a collaborative project with many contributors.
Type 'contributors()' for more information and
'citation()' on how to cite R or R packages in publications.

Type 'demo()' for some demos, 'help()' for on-line help, or
'help.start()' for an HTML browser interface to help.
Type 'q()' to quit R.

>
```

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R as a calculator

- Calculator
  - +, -, /, *, ^, log, exp, …

```
> (17*0.35)^(1/3)
[1] 1.812059
> log2(128)
[1] 7
> exp(1)
[1] 2.718282
> 3^-1
[1] 0.3333333
```

Variables

- Numeric

```
> a=49
> a
[1] 49
```

- Character String

```
> b="this is a string"
> b
[1] "this is a string"
```

- Logical

```
> c=(1+1==3)
> c
[1] FALSE
```

Assigning Values to Variables

- "<-" or "="

```
> a=4
> a
[1] 4
> a<-40
> a
[1] 40
```

- Assign multiple values
  - Concatenate, c()
  - From stdin, scan()
  - Series
    - :
    - Seq()

```
> a=c(1, 2, 4, 7, 9)
> a
[1] 1 2 4 7 9
```

```
> a=scan()
1: 9
2: 7
3: 4
4: 2
5: 1
6:
Read 5 items
> a
[1] 9 7 4 2 1
```

```
> a=(1:6)
> a
[1] 1 2 3 4 5 6
```

```
> a=seq(1,6,0.5)
> a
 [1] 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 3.0 3.5 4.0 4.5 5.0 5.5 6.0
```

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NA: Missing Value

- **Variables of each data type (numeric, character, logical) can also take the value NA: not available.**
  - **NA is not the same as 0**
  - **NA is not the same as “”**
  - **NA is not the same as FALSE**

- **Any operations (calculations, comparisons) that involve NA may or may not produce NA:**

```
> NA
[1] NA
> 1+NA
[1] NA
> log(NA)
[1] NA
```

```
> NA | TRUE
[1] TRUE
> NA | FALSE
[1] NA
> NA & TRUE
[1] NA
> NA & FALSE
[1] FALSE
```

```
> max(c(1,2,3, NA))
[1] NA
> max(c(1,2,3,NA), na.rm=T)
[1] 3
```

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Basic Data Structure

- Vector
  - an ordered collection of data of the same type
  - a single number is the special case of a vector with 1 element.
  - Usually accessed by index
- Matrix
  - A rectangular table of data of the same type

```
> a = c(1,2,3)
> a
[1] 1 2 3
> a[1]
[1] 1
> a[2]
[1] 2
> a*2
[1] 2 4 6
```

Basic Data Structure

- List
  - an ordered collection of data of arbitrary types.
  - name-value pair
  - Accessible by name

```
> doe = list(name="john", age=28, married=F)
> doe$name
[1] "john"
> doe$age
[1] 28
> doe$married
[1] FALSE
> doe[1]
$name
[1] "john"
```

Basic Data Structure

- Hash Table
  - In R, a hash table is the same as a workspace for variables, which is the same as an environment.

```
> tab = new.env(hash=T)
> assign("A", list(id=682, description="six eight two"), env=tab)
> assign("B", list(id=77, description="seven seven"), env=tab)
> assign("C", list(id=77, mykey="the key is C"), env=tab)
> get("A", env=tab)
$id
[1] 682

$description
[1] "six eight two"

> get("C", env=tab)
$id
[1] 77

$mykey
[1] "the key is C"
```

Dataframes

- R handles data in objects known as dataframes;
  - rows: data items;
  - columns: values of the different attributes
    - Values in each column should be from the same type.

	Area	Slope	Vegetation	Soil.pH	Damp	Worm.density
Silwood.Bottom	5.1	2	Arable	5.2	FALSE	7
Gunness.Thicket	3.8	0	Scrub	4.2	FALSE	6
Oak.Mead	3.1	2	Grassland	3.9	FALSE	2
North.Gravel	3.3	1	Grassland	4.1	FALSE	1
South.Gravel	3.7	2	Grassland	4.0	FALSE	2
Pond.Field	4.1	0	Meadow	5.0	TRUE	6
Water.Meadow	3.9	0	Meadow	4.9	TRUE	8
Pound.Hill	4.4	2	Arable	4.5	FALSE	5

Read Dataframes From File

- read.table()

the first column contains data label

```
> worms<-read.table("worms.txt",header=T,row.names=1)
```

path: in double quotes

the first row contains the variables names

  - Read tab-delimited file directly.
  - Variable name in header row cannot have space.

- To see the content of the dataframes (object) just type is name:

```
> worms
```

Selecting Data from Dataframes

- Subscripts within square brackets
  - `[,` means “all the rows” and
  - `,]` means “all the columns”

- To select the first three column of the dataframe

```
> worms[,1:3]
                  Area Slope Vegetation
Silwood.Bottom     5.1     2     Arable
Gunness.Thicket    3.8     0      Scrub
Oak.Mead           3.1     2  Grassland
North.Gravel       3.3     1  Grassland
South.Gravel       3.7     2  Grassland
Pond.Field         4.1     0     Meadow
Water.Meadow       3.9     0     Meadow
Pound.Hill         4.4     2     Arable
```

Selecting Data from Dataframes

- names()
  - Get a list of variables attached to the input name

```
> names(worms)
[1] "Area"          "Slope"          "Vegetation"
[4] "Soil.pH"       "Damp"           "Worm.density"
```

- attach()
  - Make the variables accessible by name:

```
> attach(worms)
```

Selecting Data from Dataframes

- Using logic expression while selecting:

	Area	Slope	Vegetation	Soil.pH	Damp	Worm.density
Silwood.Bottom	5.1	2	Arable	5.2	FALSE	7
Gunness.Thicket	3.8	0	Scrub	4.2	FALSE	6
Oak.Mead	3.1	2	Grassland	3.9	FALSE	2
North.Gravel	3.3	1	Grassland	4.1	FALSE	1
South.Gravel	3.7	2	Grassland	4.0	FALSE	2
Pond.Field	4.1	0	Meadow	5.0	TRUE	6
Water.Meadow	3.9	0	Meadow	4.9	TRUE	8
Pound.Hill	4.4	2	Arable	4.5	FALSE	5

```
> worms[Area>4&Slope<1,]
           Area Slope Vegetation Soil.pH Damp Worm.density
Pond.Field  4.1     0     Meadow       5 TRUE            6
```

Selecting Data From a Dataframe

More examples:

```
> worms[Damp,]
             Area Slope Vegetation Soil.pH Damp Worm.density
Pond.Field    4.1     0     Meadow     5.0 TRUE            6
Water.Meadow  3.9     0     Meadow     4.9 TRUE            8
> worms$Vegetation
[1] Arable    Scrub     Grassland Grassland Grassland Meadow    Meadow
[8] Arable
Levels: Arable Grassland Meadow Scrub
> worms$Vegetation=="Grassland"
[1] FALSE FALSE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE FALSE FALSE FALSE
> worms[ worms$Vegetation=="Grassland",]
             Area Slope Vegetation Soil.pH  Damp Worm.density
Oak.Mead      3.1     2  Grassland     3.9 FALSE            2
North.Gravel  3.3     1  Grassland     4.1 FALSE            1
South.Gravel  3.7     2  Grassland     4.0 FALSE            2
```

subset rows by a logical vector

subset a column

comparison resulting in logical vector

subset the selected rows

Sorting Data in Dataframes

- order()

State the Area for sorting order

State columns to be sorted

```
> worms[order(worms[,1]),1:6]
                Area Slope Vegetation Soil.pH  Damp Worm.density
Oak.Mead         3.1     2  Grassland     3.9 FALSE             2
North.Gravel     3.3     1  Grassland     4.1 FALSE             1
South.Gravel     3.7     2  Grassland     4.0 FALSE             2
Gunness.Thicket  3.8     0      Scrub     4.2 FALSE             6
Water.Meadow     3.9     0     Meadow     4.9  TRUE             8
Pond.Field       4.1     0     Meadow     5.0  TRUE             6
Pound.Hill       4.4     2     Arable     4.5 FALSE             5
Silwood.Bottom   5.1     2     Arable     5.2 FALSE             7
```

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Sorting Data in Dataframes

- More on sorting selected

sorted in descending order

```
> worms[rev(order(worms[,4])),c(4,6)]
                  Soil.pH Worm.density
Silwood.Bottom        5.2            7
Pond.Field            5.0            6
Water.Meadow          4.9            8
Pound.Hill            4.5            5
Gunness.Thicket       4.2            6
North.Gravel          4.1            1
South.Gravel          4.0            2
Oak.Mead              3.9            2
```

Flow Control

- If … else

```
if (logical expression) {
  statements
} else {
  alternative statements
}
```

*** else branch is optional**

- loops

```
for(i in 1:10) {
   print(i*i)
}
```

```
i=1
while(i<=10) {
   print(i*i)
   i=i+sqrt(i)
}
```

Flow Control

- apply `(arr, margin, fct )`
  - Applies the function `fct` along some dimensions of the array `arr`, according to `margin`, and returns a vector or array of the appropriate size.

```
> m
                Soil.pH Worm.density
Silwood.Bottom      5.2             7
Pond.Field          5.0             6
Water.Meadow        4.9             8
Pound.Hill          4.5             5
Gunness.Thicket     4.2             6
North.Gravel        4.1             1
South.Gravel        4.0             2
Oak.Mead            3.9             2
> apply(m, 1, sum)
 Silwood.Bottom      Pond.Field    Water.Meadow      Pound.Hill Gunness.Thicket
           12.2            11.0            12.9             9.5            10.2
   North.Gravel    South.Gravel        Oak.Mead
            5.1             6.0             5.9
> apply(m, 2, sum)
     Soil.pH Worm.density
        35.8         37.0
```

Flow Control

- lapply (list, fct) and sapply (list, fct)
  - To each element of the list `li`, the function `fct` is applied. The result is a list whose elements are the individual `fct` results.
  - Sapply, converting results into a vector or array of appropriate size

```
> fct = function(x) { return(c(x, x*x, x*x*x)) }
> sapply(1:5, fct)
     [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4] [,5]
[1,]    1    2    3    4    5
[2,]    1    4    9   16   25
[3,]    1    8   27   64  125
```

```
> lapply(1:5, fct)
[[1]]
[1] 1 1 1

[[2]]
[1] 2 4 8

[[3]]
[1]  3  9 27

[[4]]
[1]  4 16 64

[[5]]
[1]   5  25 125
```

Create Statistical Summary

- Descriptive summary for numerical variables:
  - arithmetic mean;
  - maximum, minimum, median, 25 and 75 percentiles (first and third quartile);
- Levels of categorical variables are counted

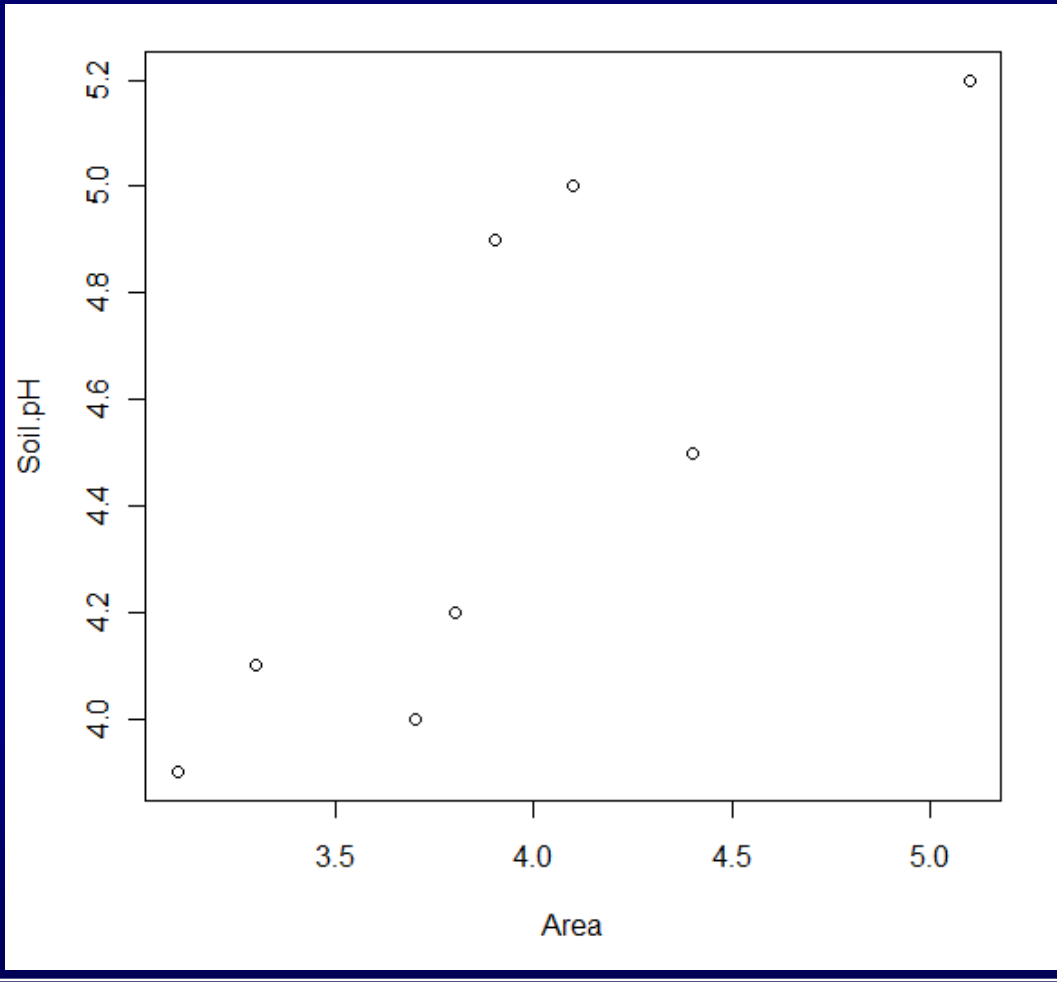
```
> summary(worms)
      Area             Slope          Vegetation    Soil.pH        Damp          Worm.density
 Min.   :3.100   Min.   :0.000   Arable   :2   Min.   :3.900   Mode :logical   Min.   :1.000
 1st Qu.:3.600   1st Qu.:0.000   Grassland:3   1st Qu.:4.075   FALSE:6         1st Qu.:2.000
 Median :3.850   Median :1.500   Meadow   :2   Median :4.350   TRUE :2         Median :5.500
 Mean   :3.925   Mean   :1.125   Scrub    :1   Mean   :4.475   NA's :0         Mean   :4.625
 3rd Qu.:4.175   3rd Qu.:2.000                 3rd Qu.:4.925                   3rd Qu.:6.250
 Max.   :5.100   Max.   :2.000                 Max.   :5.200                   Max.   :8.000
```

Create Plots

- plot(…)
  - Create scatter plot.

> plot(Area, Soil.pH)

Automatically create a postscript file with default name



Other Common Plots

- Univariate:
  - histograms,
  - density curves,
  - Boxplots, quantile-quantile plots
- Bivariate:
  - scatter plots with trend lines,
  - side-by-side boxplots
- Several variables:
  - scatter plot matrices, lattice
  - 3-dimensional plots,
  - heatmap

Saving your work

- **`history(Inf)`**
  - To review the command lines entered during the sessions
- **`savehistory("history.txt")`**
  - Save the history of command lines to a text file
- **`loadhistory("history.txt")`**
  - read it back into R
- **`save(list=ls(),file="all.Rdata")`**
  - The session as a whole can be saved as a binary file.
- **`load("c:\\temp\\ all.Rdata")`**
  - Read back saved sessions.

Importing and exporting data

There are many ways to get data into R and out of R.

Most programs (e.g. Excel), as well as humans, know how to deal with rectangular tables in the form of tab-delimited text files.

> x = read.delim("filename.txt")
also: read.table, read.csv

> write.table(x, file="x.txt", sep="\t")

Getting help

- **"?" Or "help"**
  Details about a specific command whose name you know (input arguments, options, algorithm, results):
  e.g.
  >? t.test

  or

  >help(t.test)

```
t.test                  package:ctest                  R Documentation

Student's t-Test

Description:

     Performs one and two sample t-tests on vectors of data.

Usage:

     t.test(x, y = NULL, alternative = c("two.sided", "less", "greater"),
            mu = 0, paired = FALSE, var.equal = FALSE,
            conf.level = 0.95, ...)
     t.test(formula, data, subset, na.action, ...)

Arguments:

       x: a numeric vector of data values.

       y: an optional numeric vector data values.

alternative: a character string specifying the alternative hypothesis,
          must be one of `"two.sided"' (default), `"greater"' or
          `"less"'.  You can specify just the initial letter.

      mu: a number indicating the true value of the mean (or difference
          in means if you are performing a two sample test).

  paired: a logical indicating whether you want a paired t-test.

var.equal: a logical variable indicating whether to treat the two
```

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Data Mining with R

Data mining with R

- Many data mining methods are also supported in R core package or in R modules
  - Kmeans clustering:
    - Kmeans()
  - Decision tree:
    - rpart() in rpart library
  - Nearest Neighbour
    - Knn() in class library
  - …

Additional Libraries and Packages

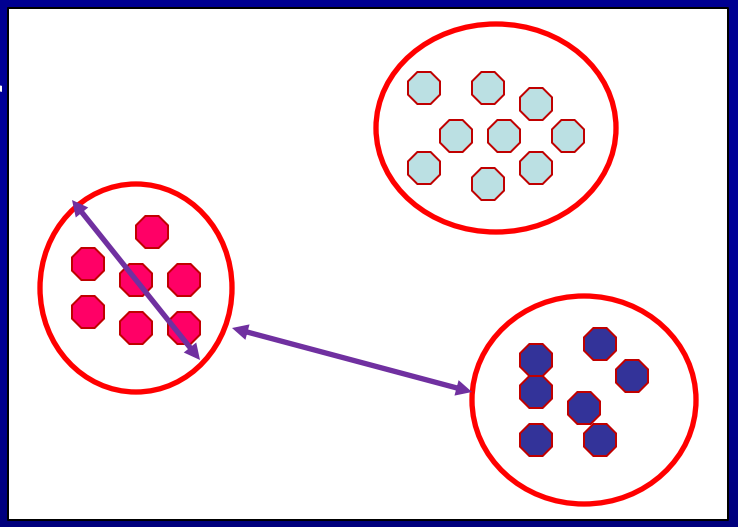
- Libraries
  - Comes with Package installation (Core or others)
  - library() shows a list of current installed
  - library must be loaded before use e.g.
    - library(rpart)
- Packages
  - Developed code/libraries outside the core packages
  - Can be downloaded and installed separately
    - Install.package("name")
  - There are currently 2561 packages at http://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/
    - E.g. Rweka, interface to Weka.

Common Data Mining Methods

- Clustering Analysis
  - Grouping data object into different bucket.
- Classification
  - Assigning labels to each data object.
  - Requires training data.
- Association Analysis
  - Identifying the connections among different data objects.

Cluster Analysis

- Finding groups of objects such that the objects in a group will be similar (or related) to one another and different from (or unrelated to) the objects in other groups
  - Inter-cluster distance: maximized
  - Intra-cluster distance: minimized



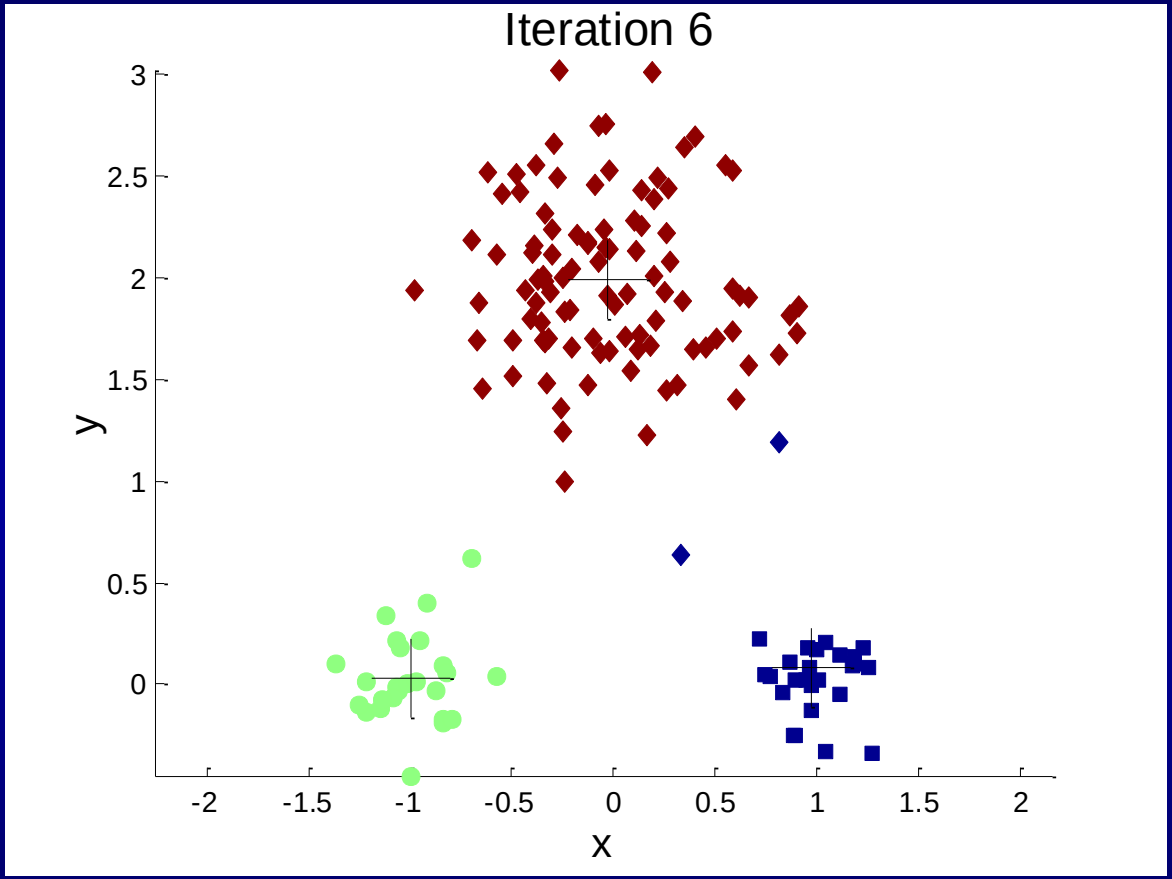
K-means Clustering

- Partitional clustering approach
- Each cluster is associated with a centroid (center point)
- Each point is assigned to the cluster with the closest centroid
- Number of clusters, K, must be specified
- The basic algorithm is very simple

1: Select K points as the initial centroids.
2: **repeat**
3: Form K clusters by assigning all points to the closest centroid.
4: Recompute the centroid of each cluster.
5: **until** The centroids don't change

An Example of k-means Clustering

K=3



Examples are from Tan, Steinbach, Kumar *Introduction to Data Mining*

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Kmeans clustering Example

```
login1% more kmeans.R
x<-read.csv("../data/cluster.csv",header=F)
fit<-kmeans(x, 2)
plot(x,pch=19,xlab=expression(x[1]),
                ylab=expression(x[2]))
points(fit$centers,pch=19,col="blue",cex=2)
points(x,col=fit$cluster,pch=19)
```

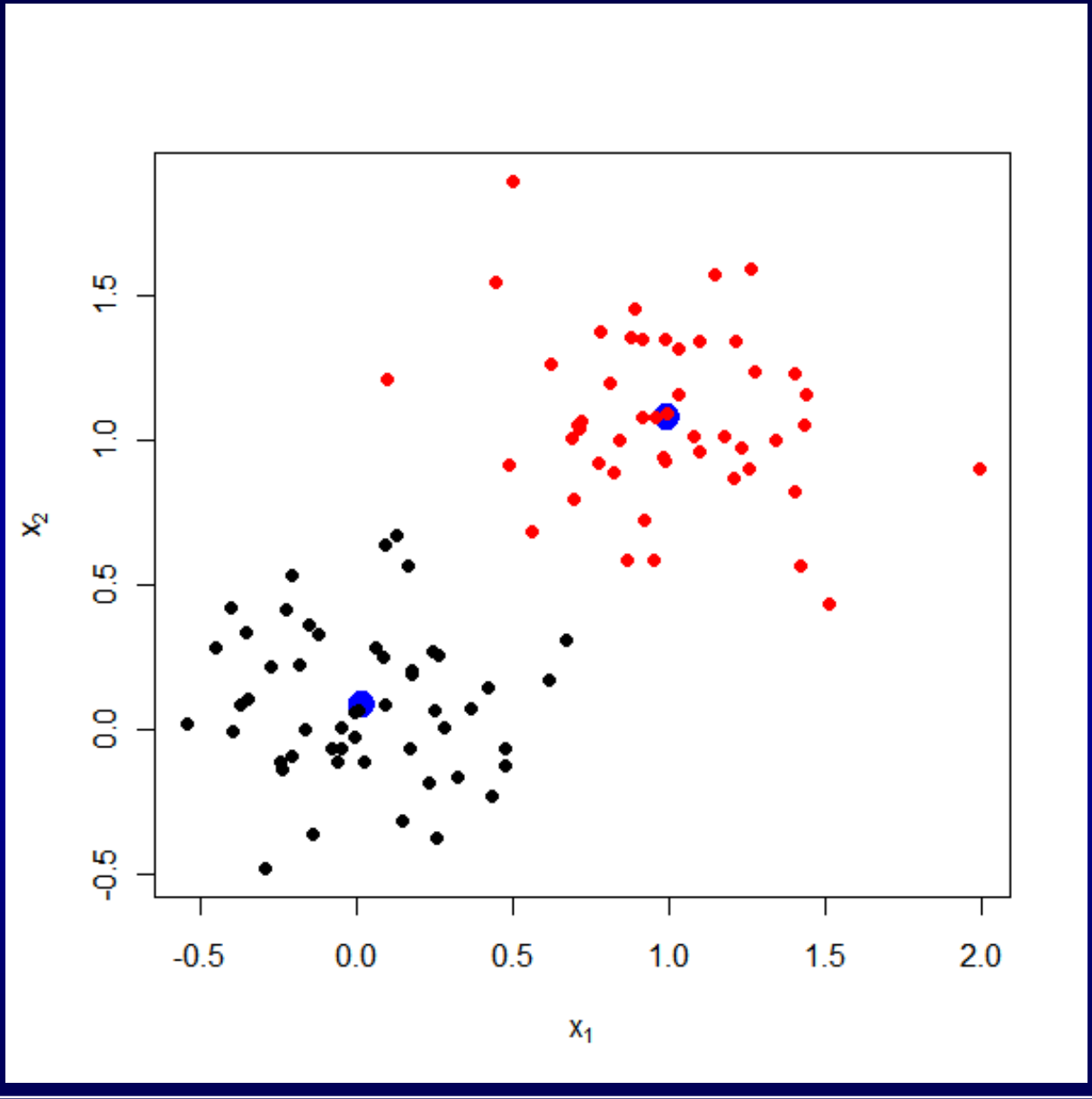
```
> fit
K-means clustering with 2 clusters of sizes 49, 51

Cluster means:
         V1       V2
1 0.99128291 1.078988
2 0.02169424 0.088660

Clustering vector:
  [1] 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
 [38] 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
 [75] 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Within cluster sum of squares by cluster:
[1] 9.397754 7.489019

Available components:
[1] "cluster"  "centers"  "withinss" "size"
>
```



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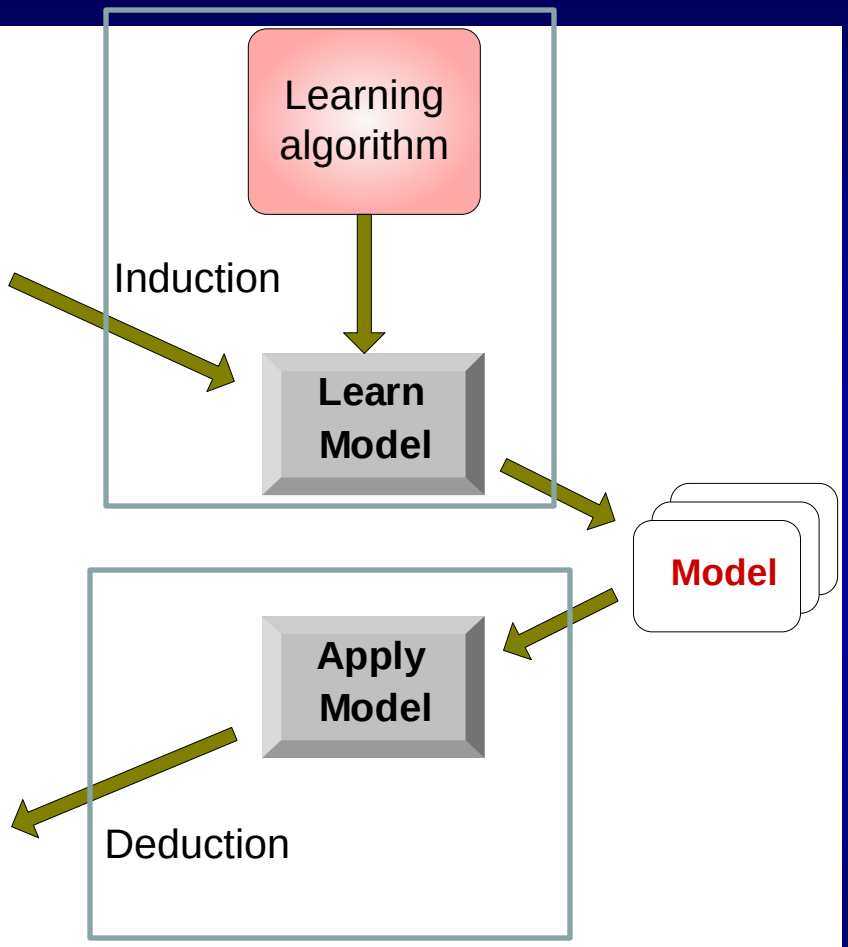
Classification Tasks

Tid	Attrib1	Attrib2	Attrib3	Class
1	Yes	Large	125K	No
2	No	Medium	100K	No
3	No	Small	70K	No
4	Yes	Medium	120K	No
5	No	Large	95K	Yes
6	No	Medium	60K	No
7	Yes	Large	220K	No
8	No	Small	85K	Yes
9	No	Medium	75K	No
10	No	Small	90K	Yes

Training Set

Tid	Attrib1	Attrib2	Attrib3	Class
11	No	Small	55K	?
12	Yes	Medium	80K	?
13	Yes	Large	110K	?
14	No	Small	95K	?
15	No	Large	67K	?

Test Set

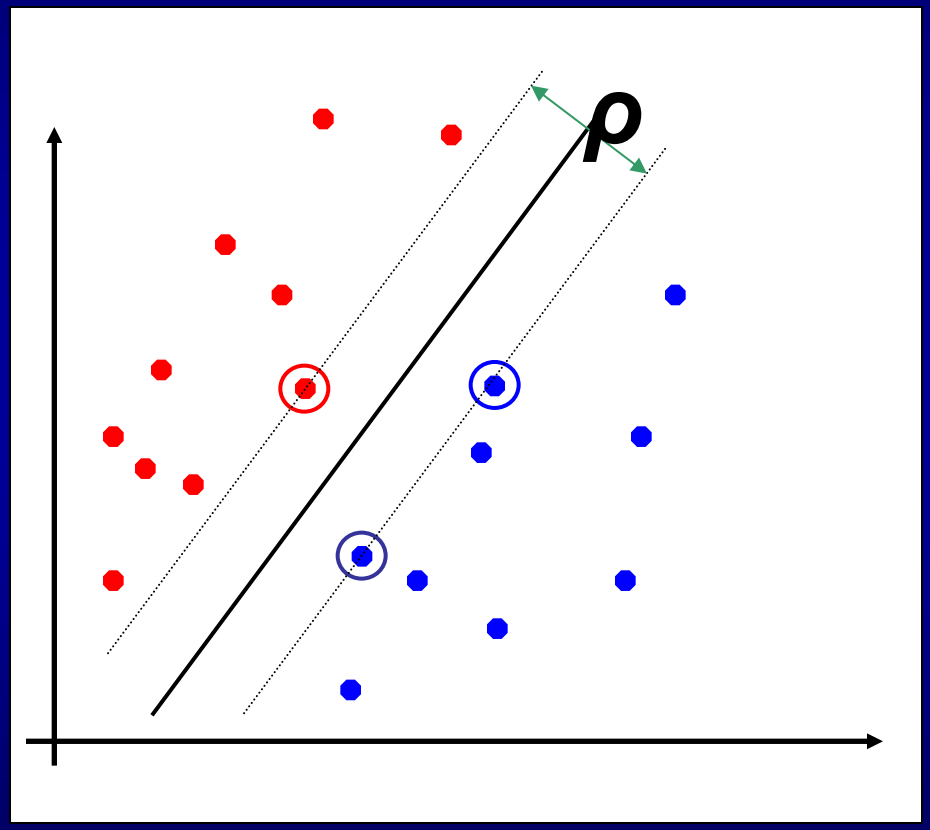


Support Vector Machine Classification

- A distance based classification method.
- The core idea is to find the best hyperplane to separate data from two classes.
- The class of a new object can be determined based on its distance from the hyperplane.

Binary Classification with Linear Separator

- Red and blue dots are representations of objects from two classes in the training data
- The line is a linear separator for the two classes
- The closets objects to the hyperplane is the support vectors.



SVM Classification Example

```
install.packages("e1071")
library(e1071)
train<-
read.csv("sonar_train.csv",header=FALSE)
y<-as.factor(train[,61])
x<-train[,1:60]
fit<-svm(x,y)
1-sum(y==predict(fit,x))/length(y))
```

SVM Classification Example

```
test<-
read.csv("sonar_test.csv",header=FALSE)
y_test<-as.factor(test[,61])
x_test<-test[,1:60]
1-
sum(y_test==predict(fit,x_test))/length
(y_test)
```

Naïve Bayes Classifier

Bayes Theorem: Let's use H (Hypothesis) and D (Data) instead of A, B

Prior probability of *H* given *I*

Likelihood of *D* given *HI*

$$P(H|DI) = \frac{P(D|HI)\,P(H|I)}{P(D|I)}$$

Posterior probability of *H* given *DI*

Evidence for *D* given *I*

Bayes Theorem: update hypothesis based on the Data

Bayesian Classifiers

- Approach:
  - compute the posterior probability $P(C \mid A_1, A_2, \ldots, A_n)$ for all values of C using the Bayes theorem

$$P(C \mid A_1 A_2 \ldots A_n) = \frac{P(A_1 A_2 \ldots A_n \mid C) P(C)}{P(A_1 A_2 \ldots A_n)}$$

  - Choose value of C that maximizes
    $P(C \mid A_1, A_2, \ldots, A_n)$
  - Equivalent to choosing value of C that maximizes
    $P(A_1, A_2, \ldots, A_n \mid C)\ P(C)$

- How to estimate $P(A_1, A_2, \ldots, A_n \mid C)$?

Naïve Bayes Classifier

- Assume independence among attributes A_i when class is given:
  - $P(A_1, A_2, \ldots, A_n \mid C) = P(A_1 \mid C_j)\, P(A_2 \mid C_j) \ldots P(A_n \mid C_j)$
  - Can estimate $P(A_i \mid C_j)$ for all A_i and C_j.
  - New point is classified to C_j if $P(C_j) \prod P(A_i \mid C_j)$ is maximal.

More on this and practice on Friday.

Running R jobs

Running R Session on Stampede

- Interactive mode:
  - Using VNC session
- Batch/script mode:
  - Running R in BATCH mode using job submission script
  - Running R script with parameters.

Running R Interactively with VNC Session

- Preparing VNC job scripts:
  - Exemplar VNC job scripts:

    /share/doc/sge/job.vnc
  - modify the above script, e.g. project, request time etc.
- Submit vnc job request:
  - login1% sbatch job.vnc
- Checking job status
  - login1% qstat
- Get vnc server port:
  - login1% tail -f ~/vncserver.out

Running non-interactive R Session

- Interactive R session
  - Good for initial code development and debugging
- Non-interactive R session
  - Including R command and script in the job submission script
  - No need to install/start VNC sessions or java
  - Submitted job and wait for computations to finish

Running R Session in Batch Mode

- `module` command:
  - “>module load R”
  - Set up the environment variable for running R
  - make the R executable available in path

- Batch mode
  - “>R CMD BATCH /path/to/R_SCRIPT”
  - Running R script stored in file “R_SCRIPT”
  - By default the result is stored in R_SCRIPTOut

Running R Session in Batch Mode

- R scripts
  - Put the codes you would input when running interactively into a text file. e.g.

```
login1% more mtcars.R
data(mtcars)          # load built-in mtcars data table
attach(mtcars)        # Attaching mtcars names
names(mtcars)         # show column names
summary(mtcars)   # show statistical summary of all columns.
detach()
q()
```

Running R Session in Batch Mode

```
login1% R CMD BATCH mtcars.R
login1% more mtcars.Rout

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Type 'license()' or 'licence()' for distribution details.

  Natural language support but running in an English locale

R is a collaborative project with many contributors.
Type 'contributors()' for more information and
'citation()' on how to cite R or R packages in publications.

Type 'demo()' for some demos, 'help()' for on-line help, or
'help.start()' for an HTML browser interface to help.
Type 'q()' to quit R.

[Previously saved workspace restored]

> data(mtcars) # load built-in mtcars data table
> attach(mtcars) # Attaching mtcars names
> names(mtcars) # show column names
 [1] "mpg"  "cyl"  "disp" "hp"   "drat" "wt"   "qsec" "vs"   "am"   "gear"
[11] "carb"
```

Running R Session in Batch Mode

```
> names(mtcars) # show column names
 [1] "mpg"  "cyl"  "disp" "hp"   "drat" "wt"   "qsec" "vs"   "am"   "gear"
[11] "carb"
> summary(mtcars) # show statistical summary of all columns.
      mpg              cyl             disp             hp
 Min.   :10.40   Min.   :4.000   Min.   : 71.1   Min.   : 52.0
 1st Qu.:15.43   1st Qu.:4.000   1st Qu.:120.8   1st Qu.: 96.5
 Median :19.20   Median :6.000   Median :196.3   Median :123.0
 Mean   :20.09   Mean   :6.188   Mean   :230.7   Mean   :146.7
 3rd Qu.:22.80   3rd Qu.:8.000   3rd Qu.:326.0   3rd Qu.:180.0
 Max.   :33.90   Max.   :8.000   Max.   :472.0   Max.   :335.0
      drat             wt             qsec             vs
 Min.   :2.760   Min.   :1.513   Min.   :14.50   Min.   :0.0000
 1st Qu.:3.080   1st Qu.:2.581   1st Qu.:16.89   1st Qu.:0.0000
 Median :3.695   Median :3.325   Median :17.71   Median :0.0000
 Mean   :3.597   Mean   :3.217   Mean   :17.85   Mean   :0.4375
 3rd Qu.:3.920   3rd Qu.:3.610   3rd Qu.:18.90   3rd Qu.:1.0000
 Max.   :4.930   Max.   :5.424   Max.   :22.90   Max.   :1.0000
       am              gear            carb
 Min.   :0.0000   Min.   :3.000   Min.   :1.000
 1st Qu.:0.0000   1st Qu.:3.000   1st Qu.:2.000
 Median :0.0000   Median :4.000   Median :2.000
 Mean   :0.4062   Mean   :3.688   Mean   :2.812
 3rd Qu.:1.0000   3rd Qu.:4.000   3rd Qu.:4.000
 Max.   :1.0000   Max.   :5.000   Max.   :8.000
> detach()
> q()
> proc.time()
   user  system elapsed
  0.192   0.014   0.212
```

TACC

Running R scripts

1. Develop script/program to be run.
   - E.g. an R script,
2. Create a “job script”
   - Define computational tasks and parameters. E.g. queues, running time, project account.
3. Submit job script
   - E.g. qsub job.R

Running R Script with Parameters

- Start R in the slave mode
- The R script is provided via stdin
- The parameters is provided as R commnad arguments.
- A simple example:

```
cat sample.R | R --slave --args $1 $2 …
```

Like interactive mode

```
login1% cat sample.R
arg1 <-as.numeric(commandArgs()[4])
arg2 <- as.numeric(commandArgs()[5])
paste("Input arguments are ", arg1, arg2, sep=" ")
paste("The sum is ", arg1+arg2, sep="")
q()
n

login1% cat sample.R | R --slave --args 1 2
[1] "Input arguments are  1 2"
[1] "The sum is 3"

login1% cat sample.R | R --slave --args 1231234 54532332
[1] "Input arguments are  1231234 54532332"
[1] "The sum is 55763566"
```

Parse arguments

Do something

Running R Script with Parameters

- Enable more flexibility on computations of same R script.

```
login1% more mtcars.R
data(mtcars)          # load built-in mtcars data table
attach(mtcars)        # Attaching mtcars names
names(mtcars)         # show column names
summary(eval(as.name(commandArgs()[4])))
                      # show statistical summary of object with specified name
detach()
q()
```

Running R Script with Parameters

```
login1% cat mtcars2.R | R --slave --args mtcars
 [1] "mpg"  "cyl"  "disp" "hp"   "drat" "wt"   "qsec" "vs"   "am"   "gear"
[11] "carb"
      mpg             cyl             disp             hp
 Min.   :10.40   Min.   :4.000   Min.   : 71.1   Min.   : 52.0
 1st Qu.:15.43   1st Qu.:4.000   1st Qu.:120.8   1st Qu.: 96.5
 Median :19.20   Median :6.000   Median :196.3   Median :123.0
 Mean   :20.09   Mean   :6.188   Mean   :230.7   Mean   :146.7
 3rd Qu.:22.80   3rd Qu.:8.000   3rd Qu.:326.0   3rd Qu.:180.0
 Max.   :33.90   Max.   :8.000   Max.   :472.0   Max.   :335.0
      drat             wt             qsec             vs
 Min.   :2.760   Min.   :1.513   Min.   :14.50   Min.   :0.0000
 1st Qu.:3.080   1st Qu.:2.581   1st Qu.:16.89   1st Qu.:0.0000
 Median :3.695   Median :3.325   Median :17.71   Median :0.0000
 Mean   :3.597   Mean   :3.217   Mean   :17.85   Mean   :0.4375
 3rd Qu.:3.920   3rd Qu.:3.610   3rd Qu.:18.90   3rd Qu.:1.0000
 Max.   :4.930   Max.   :5.424   Max.   :22.90   Max.   :1.0000
       am              gear            carb
 Min.   :0.0000   Min.   :3.000   Min.   :1.000
 1st Qu.:0.0000   1st Qu.:3.000   1st Qu.:2.000
 Median :0.0000   Median :4.000   Median :2.000
 Mean   :0.4062   Mean   :3.688   Mean   :2.812
 3rd Qu.:1.0000   3rd Qu.:4.000   3rd Qu.:4.000
 Max.   :1.0000   Max.   :5.000   Max.   :8.000
login1% cat mtcars2.R | R --slave --args mpg
 [1] "mpg"  "cyl"  "disp" "hp"   "drat" "wt"   "qsec" "vs"   "am"   "gear"
[11] "carb"
   Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
  10.40   15.42   19.20   20.09   22.80   33.90
login1% cat mtcars2.R | R --slave --args cyl
 [1] "mpg"  "cyl"  "disp" "hp"   "drat" "wt"   "qsec" "vs"   "am"   "gear"
[11] "carb"
   Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
  4.000   4.000   6.000   6.188   8.000   8.000
```

TACC

Running Multiple R Jobs

- Use as “desktops”
  - Start multiple R sessions manually within single VNC session
  - Submit multiple R job scripts with different parameter settings.
- Limitations:
  - Not an efficient way of using computational resources
  - Only suitable for “data parallel” tasks

Break Big Computations

- Running R with Command Line parameters
  - Similar to run R batch mode
  - Parameters is specified on the command line
  - Good for repeated runs of same computations or running script partially
- Running R with Parallel Module
  - Multicore
  - Snow/Rmpi

Multicore

- Utilizes multiple processing core within the same node.
- Replace several common functions with parallel implementations
- No need of significant changes on the existing coding process control.
- Scalability is limited by the number of core and memory available within single node

Multicore -- mcapply

- lapply → mcapply
  - lapply(1:30, rnorm)
  - mclapply(1:30, rnorm)
- mc.cores
  - The maximum number of cores to use
- mc.preschedule
  - TURE, computation is first divided by the number of cores.
  - FALSE, one job is spawned for each value sequentially

Multicore –parallel and collect

- parallel(expr, name, mc.set.seed = FALSE, silent = FALSE)
  - Starts a parallel process for evaluating expr,
- collect(jobs, wait = TRUE, timeout = 0, intermediate = FALSE)
  - Collects the result from the parallel process.

```
p <- parallel(1:10)
q <- parallel(1:20)
collect(list(p, q)) # wait for jobs to finish and collect all results
```

Snow

- Developed Based on Rmpi package,
- Simplify the process to initialize parallel process over cluster.

```
cl <- makeCluster(4, type='SOCK')

birthday <- function(n) {
      ntests <- 1000
      pop  <- 1:365
      anydup <- function(i)
       any(duplicated(
                sample(pop, n,replace=TRUE)))
      sum(sapply(seq(ntests), anydup)) / ntests}

x <- foreach(j=1:100) %dopar% birthday (j)

stopCluster(cl)
```

Ref: http://www.rinfinance.com/RinFinance2009/presentations/UIC-Lewis%204-25-09.pdf

Snow

- Provide similar MPI functions on snow cluster:
  - clusterSplit, clusterCall, ClusterEvalQ, clusterApply,

```
clusterApply(cl, 1:2, get("+"), 3)
clusterEvalQ(cl, library(boot))
x<-1
clusterExport(cl, "x")
clusterCall(cl, function(y) x + y, 2)
```

Snow

- Provide parallel version of common functions:
  - parLapply, parApply, parSapply
  - Similar to mcapply from mutlicore
  - Need to setup the snow cluster first

```
cl <- makeCluster(4, type='SOCK'
parSapply(cl, 1:20, get("+"), 3)
```

Further references

- R
  - M. Crawley, Statistics An Introduction using R, Wiley
  - J. Verzani, SimpleR Using R for Introductory Statistics
    http://cran.r-project.org/doc/contrib/Verzani-SimpleR.pdf
  - Programming manual:
    - http://cran.r-project.org/manuals.html

- Using R for data mining
  - Data Mining with R: Learning with case studies, Luis Togo