



# 10. Interfacing R

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# Interfacing R

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With Bioconductor, R can do a **huge** proportion of the analyses you'll want – but not everything

- Intensive (or anachronistic) C++, FORTRAN work, e.g. for pedigrees
- 'Speciality' analyses; some need different computing architecture
- Fancy interactive graphics

R can be used to 'manage' other software. Today we'll illustrate some favorite examples

# Starting other software

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NB these commands are for Windows only; see help files for e.g. Unix versions

- `shell()` does the equivalent of a DOS-style command
- `shell("notepad")` starts the Notepad editor
- **If** the command takes arguments, put them in the same string;  
`shell("notepad myfile.txt")`

The `system()` and `shell.exec()` commands do much the same thing.

# Starting other software

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Some more options for `shell()`;

- `wait`; R 'hangs' until completion
- `translate`; makes forward and backslashes work properly
- `intern`; return the output as an R object

For other options see the `system()` help page, for example `minimized=TRUE`.

Paths for files can be a little messy; `shell()` starts in your working directory (find it using `getwd()`). For files outside of this, give the full pathway.

`paste()` is useful, if you need to do a lot of this sort of thing.

# Examples

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Code for a really mundane job;

```
for(i in 1:100){  
  infile <- paste("gene",i,"data.txt", sep="")  
  outfile <- paste("gene",i,"phase.out", sep="")  
  shell(paste("PHASE",infile,outfile))  
}
```

... this will churn away for hours, although with no error-control.

Why did we use `wait=TRUE` here? (the default)

# Examples

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- WinBUGS implements Bayesian analyse; it's not super-fast but is very flexible
- It needs special (& clever) architecture to achieve this
- WinBUGS' input, output, graphics are all rather clunky
- R is better; so R2WinBUGS calls WinBUGS for the difficult bits, and does all the 'translation' itself
- This is done with (repeated) use of `system()`

# Outline

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Many programs already exist to do useful analyses. It is more convenient to call them from R than to rewrite them in R.

Sometimes this involves calling the C code directly, sometimes just involves using R to write input files for another program

Examples:

- Graphviz: drawing networks
- PMF: input files for ancient Fortran software
- Google Earth: displaying outliers in context.

# Drawing networks

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GraphViz (<http://www.graphviz.org>) is a free program for drawing networks, written by AT&T researchers.

Its input format looks like

```
"15" [shape= box,regular=1 ,height= 0.5 ,width= 0.75 ,style=filled,color= grey ] ;
"16" [shape= circle ,height= 0.5 ,width= 0.75 ,style=filled,color= grey ] ;
"2x3" [shape=diamond,style=filled,label="",height=.1,width=.1] ;
"2"  ->  "2x3"  [dir=none,weight=1]  ;
"3"  ->  "2x3"  [dir=none,weight=1]  ;
"2x3" ->  "1"   [dir=none,weight=2]  ;
"2x3" ->  "4"   [dir=none,weight=2]  ;
"2x3" ->  "5"   [dir=none,weight=2]  ;
"2x3" ->  "6"   [dir=none,weight=2]  ;
```

The `sem` package uses GraphViz to display path diagrams for structural equation models and the `gap` package uses it to draw pedigrees.



# Drawing networks

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In gap the `pedtodot()` function writes a GraphViz input file from a pedigree in GAS or LINKAGE format.

	pid	id	fid	mid	sex	aff	GABRB1	D4S1645
1	10081	1	2	3	2	2	7/7	7/10
2	10081	2	0	0	1	1	-/-	-/-
3	10081	3	0	0	2	2	7/9	3/10
4	10081	4	2	3	2	2	7/9	3/7
5	10081	5	2	3	2	1	7/7	7/10
6	10081	6	2	3	1	1	7/7	7/10
7	10081	7	2	3	2	1	7/7	7/10
8	10081	8	0	0	1	1	-/-	-/-
9	10081	9	8	4	1	1	7/9	3/10
10	10081	10	0	0	2	1	-/-	-/-
11	10081	11	2	10	2	1	7/7	7/7
12	10081	12	2	10	2	2	6/7	7/7
13	10081	13	0	0	1	1	-/-	-/-
14	10081	14	13	11	1	1	7/8	7/8
15	10081	15	0	0	1	1	-/-	-/-
16	10081	16	15	12	2	1	6/6	7/7

# Drawing networks

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First the code prints nodes for each individual, with sex and affectedness information

```
for (s in 1:n) cat(paste("\", id.j[s], "\" [shape=",  
  sep = ""), shape.j[s], ",height=", height, ",width=",  
  width, ",style=filled,color=", shade.j[s], "]" ;\n")
```

giving output like

```
"16" [shape= circle ,height= 0.5 ,width= 0.75 ,style=filled,color= grey ] ;
```

It then works out all the matings and creates small nodes for each mating and lines connecting the parents to these nodes

```
mating <- paste("\", s1, "x", s2, "\"", sep = "")  
cat(mating, "[shape=diamond,style=filled,label=\"\",height=.1,width=.1] ;\n")  
cat(paste("\", s1, "\"", sep = ""), " -> ", mating,  
  paste(" [dir=", dir, ",weight=1]", sep = ""),  
  " ;\n")  
cat(paste("\", s2, "\"", sep = ""), " -> ", mating,  
  paste(" [dir=", dir, ",weight=1]", sep = ""),  
  " ;\n")
```

# Drawing networks

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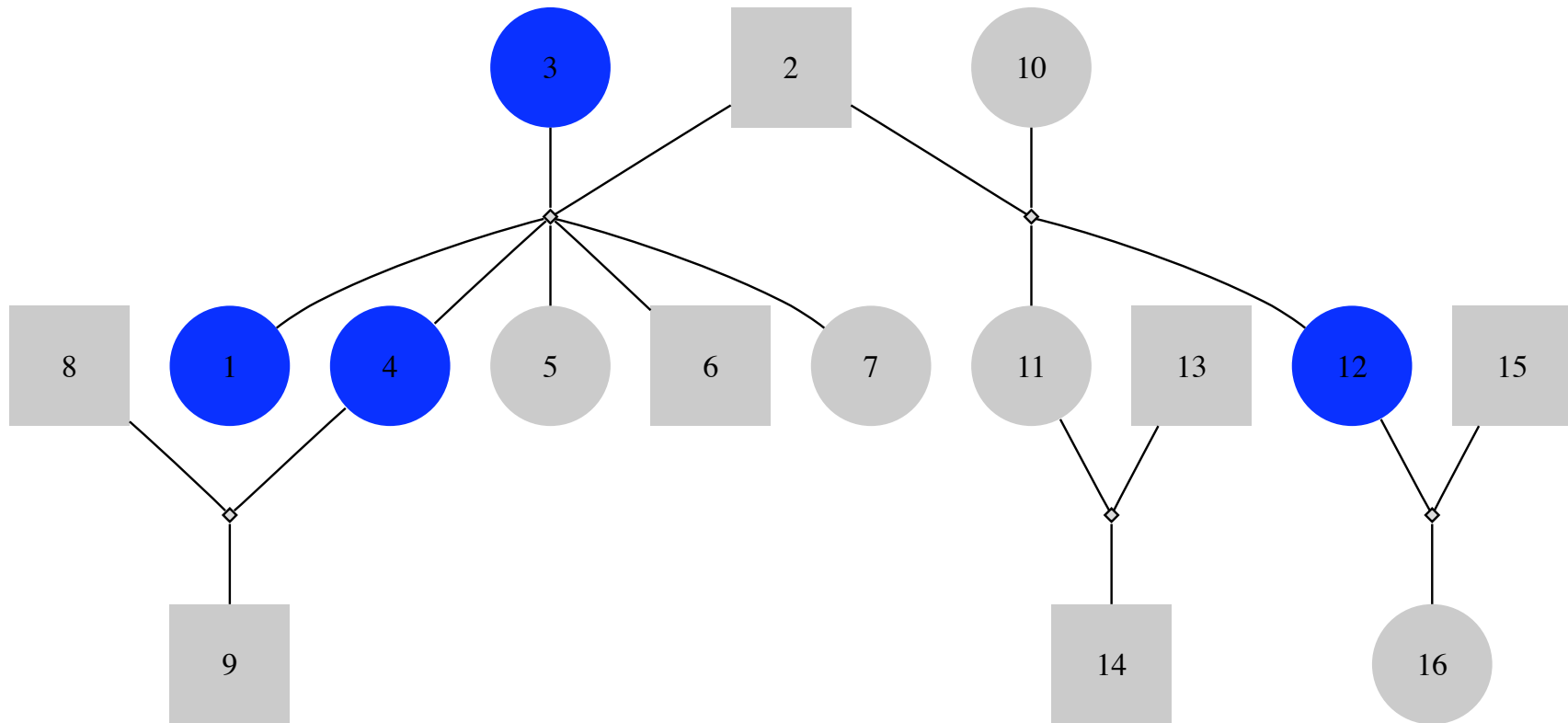
giving output like

```
"2x3" [shape=diamond,style=filled,label="",height=.1,width=.1] ;  
"2"  -> "2x3"  [dir=none,weight=1]  ;  
"3"  -> "2x3"  [dir=none,weight=1]  ;
```

and then connects children to parents.

# Drawing networks

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pedigree 10081

[Bioconductor also has GraphViz more integrated with R in the RGraphViz package]

# PMF: factor analysis

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PMF is a program for constrained factor analysis in analytic chemistry. It is controlled by an ugly text input file:

```
pmfini<-c(" ##PMF2 .ini file for: Simulations from R",
" ## Monitor code M: if M>1, PMF2 writes output every Mth step",
" ## For finding errors, use M<1 to output debug information",
" ##           M           PMF2 version number",
"           1           4.2",
" ## Dimensions: Rows, Columns, Factors. Number of \"Repeats\"",
"           @nt@           @ns@           @sources@           1",
" ## \"FPEAK\" (>0.0 for large values and zeroes on F side)",
"           @FPEAK@",
" ## Mode(T:robust, F:non-robust)  Outlier-distance           (T=True F=False)",
"           @isrobust@           @outlier@",
" ## Codes C1 C2 C3 for X_std-dev, Errormodel EM=[-10 ... -14]",
"           0.0100           0.0000           0.0100           -12",
" ## G Background fit:  Components  Pullup_strength",
"           0           0.0000",
" ## Pseudorandom numbers:  Seed           Initially skipped",
"           @seed@           0",
" ## Iteration control table for 3 levels of limit repulsion \"lims\"",
```

The @value@ are places where we want to substitute in a value.

# PMF: factor analysis

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R code for the substitutions looks like

```
temp<-gsub("@FPEAK@",formatC(fpeak,digits=4,format="f"),pmfini)
temp<-gsub("@isrobust@",isrobust,temp)
seed<-as.character(as.integer(seed))
temp<-gsub("@seed@", seed, temp)
```

# PMF: factor analysis

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We can write data files needed by PMF, and then write the control file, then call PMF with the `system()` function. After PMF finishes we read in the results.

```
write.table(cX,file=xfile, quote=FALSE, col.names=FALSE, row.names=FALSE)
write.table(cU,file=efile, quote=FALSE, col.names=FALSE, row.names=FALSE)
if (!debug)
  on.exit(unlink(c(xfile,efile,inifile)))
writeLines(temp,inifile)

sysval<-system(paste(pmf,inifile), intern=TRUE,invisible=!debug)

ffactor<-read.table(outfiles$f,row.names=sourcenames,col.names=species)
gfactor<-read.table(outfiles$g,row.names=times,col.names=sourcenames)
```

From the user's viewpoint it looks as though everything was done in R.

# SVG+tooltips

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SVG (Scalable Vector Graphics) is a non-bitmap graphics format for the web.

The RSvgDevice and RSVGTipsDevice packages allow R output to SVG format.

We can use this to create graphs with links and tooltips. For example, a funnelplot showing associations between a large number of SNPs and VTE.

Point at a dot to see the SNP it represents, and click to go to information about the gene.



# SVG+tooltips

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```
for(i in 1:length(or)) {
  setSVGShapeToolTip(title=gene[i],
    desc1=snp[i],
    desc2=if(abs(lor[i]/se[i])>qnorm(0.5/n,lower.tail=FALSE))
              qvals[i] else NULL
  )

  setSVGShapeURL(paste("http://pga.gs.washington.edu/data",
                        tolower(gene[i]),
                        sep="/")
  )
  points(prec[i],lor[i], cex=1, pch=19, col='grey')
}
```

# Google Earth

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Google Earth is controlled by KML files specifying locations. KML is another plain text format.

We can write a KML file

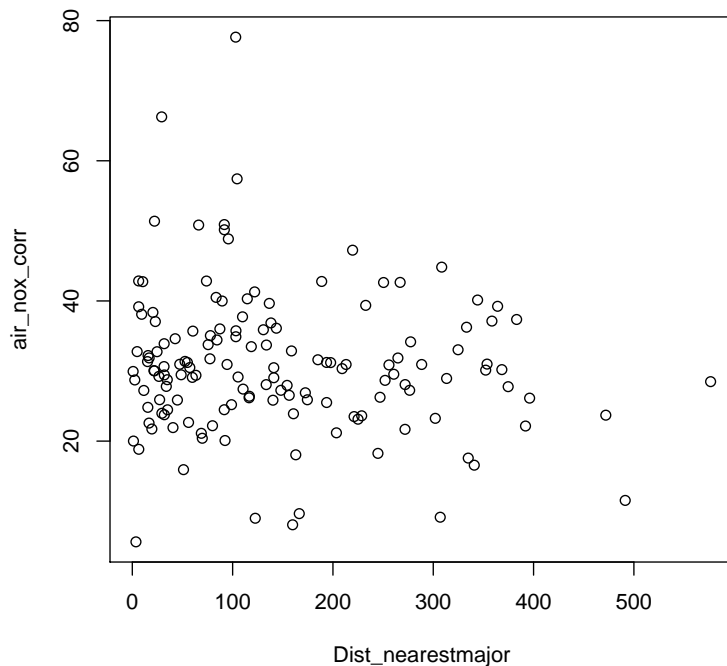
```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
  <kml xmlns="http://earth.google.com/kml/2.1">
    <Placemark>
      <name> 1 </name>
      <Point> <coordinates>-118.0256,34.11619,400</coordinates>
    </Point>
  </Placemark>
</kml>
```

and then send it to Google Earth with the `shell.exec(filename)` function, which opens a file using whatever is the appropriate program.

# Google Earth

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The `identify()` function lets the user select a point on a scatterplot.



In this example the points are locations where air pollution was measured, and we can call Google Earth to look at the location.