

# R和Python简介

陈明杰

202410

# 为什么要学习编程语言？

- 生物信息学（Bioinformatics）是应用计算机科学和信息技术来管理、分析和解释生物数据的学科。随着生物技术的发展，生物数据的规模和复杂性都在不断增长，因此，掌握编程语言对于处理和分析这些数据变得至关重要。
- 学习R和Python可以帮助你更有效地处理和分析生物信息学数据，提高研究的效率和质量。此外，这些技能在学术界和工业界都是非常有价值的，可以为你的职业发展提供支持。

# R安装

The Comprehensive R Archive Network

## Download and Install R

Precompiled binary distributions of the base system and contributed packages, **Windows and Mac** users most likely want one of these versions of R:

- [Download R for Linux \(Debian, Fedora/Redhat, Ubuntu\)](#)
- [Download R for macOS](#)
- [Download R for Windows](#)

R is part of many Linux distributions, you should check with your Linux package management system in addition to the link above.

R for Windows

<https://mirrors.e-ducation.cn/CRAN/>

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Subdirectories:

[base](#)

Binaries for base distribution. This is what you want to **install R for the first time**.

[contrib](#)

Binaries of contributed CRAN packages (for R >= 4.0.x).

[old contrib](#)

Binaries of contributed CRAN packages for outdated versions of R (for R < 4.0.x).

[Rtools](#)

Tools to build R and R packages. This is what you want to build your own packages on Windows, or to build R itself.

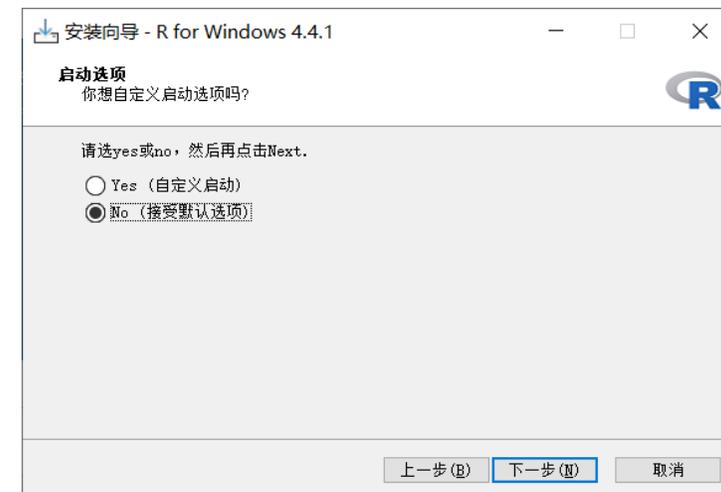
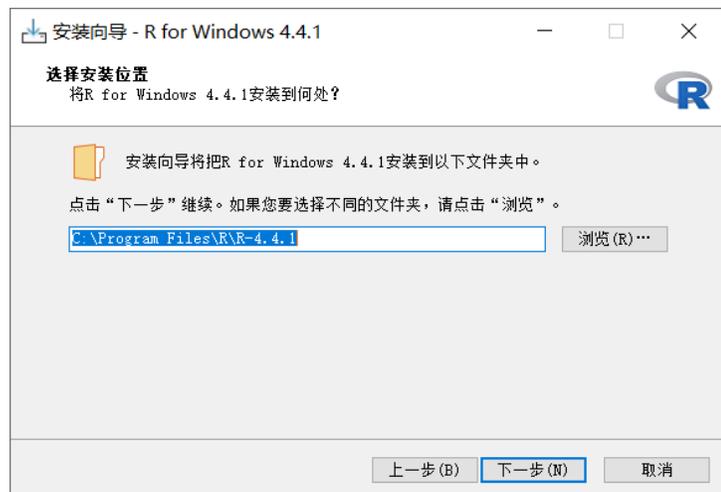
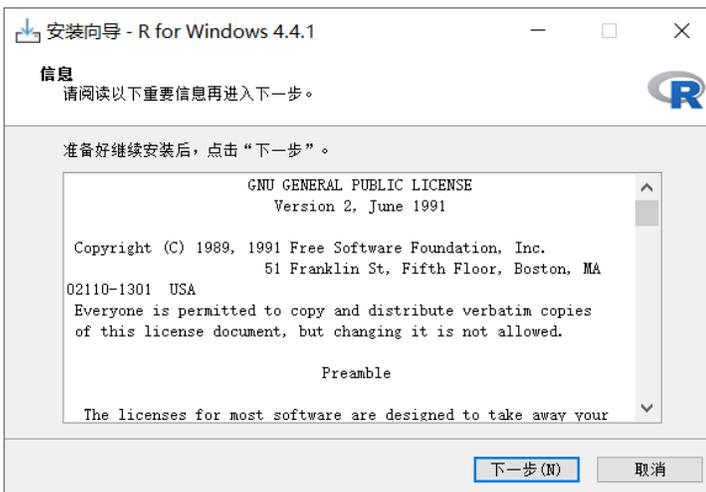
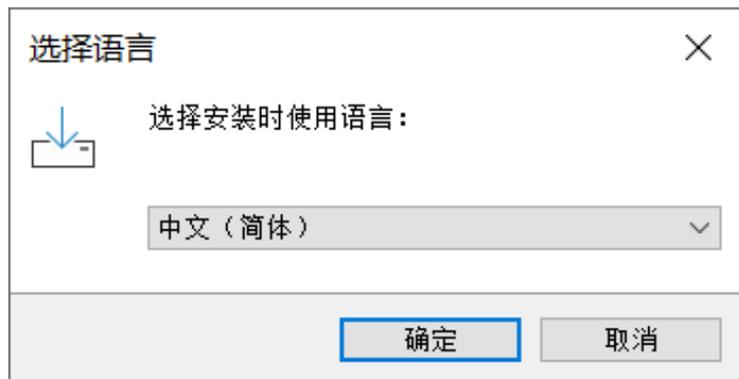
R-4.4.1 for Windows

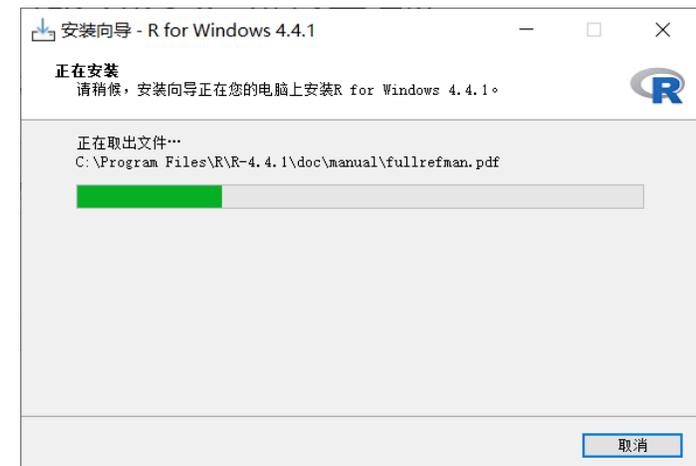
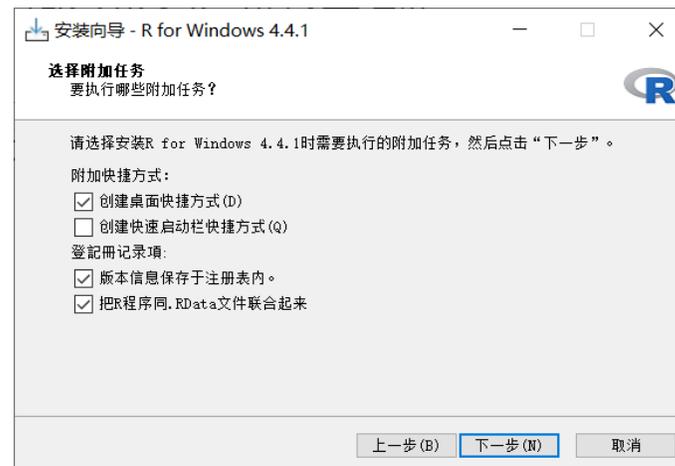
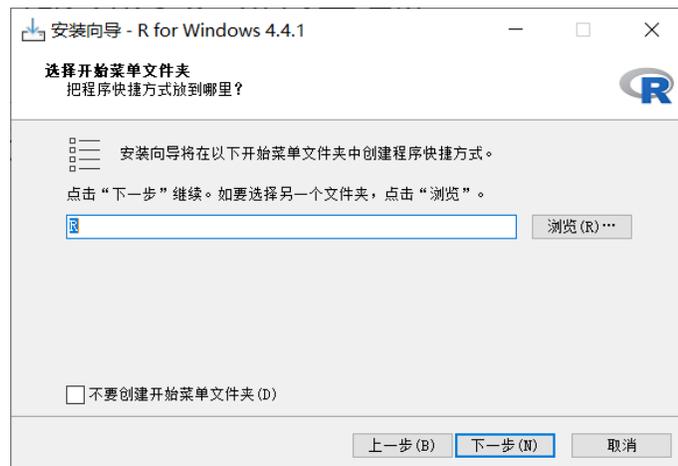
[Download R-4.4.1 for Windows](#) (82 megabytes, 64 bit)

[README on the Windows binary distribution](#)

[New features in this version](#)

This build requires UCRT, which is part of Windows since Windows 10 and Windows Server 2016. [here](#).





# Rstudio安装

posit [PRODUCTS](#) [SOLUTIONS](#) [LEARN & SUPPORT](#) [EXPLORE MORE](#) [PRICING](#)

## 1: Install R

RStudio requires R 3.6.0+. Choose a version of R that matches your computer's operating system.

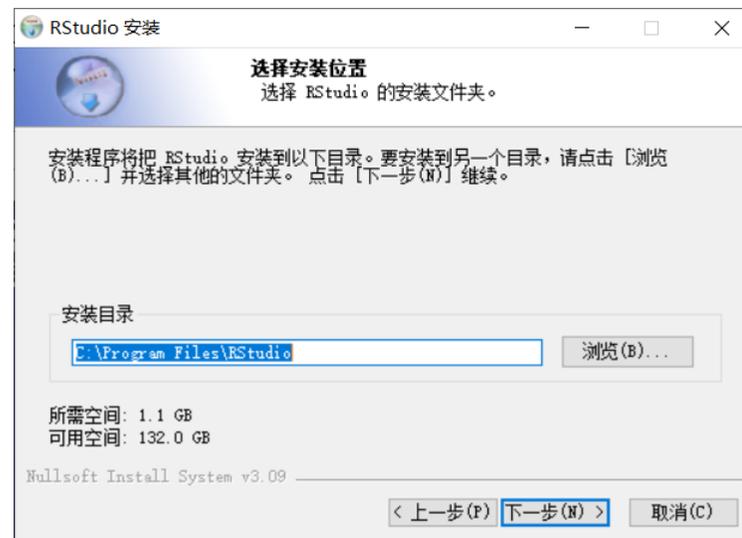
*R is not a Posit product. By clicking on the link below to download and install R, you are leaving the Posit website. Posit disclaims any obligations and all liability with respect to R and the R website.*

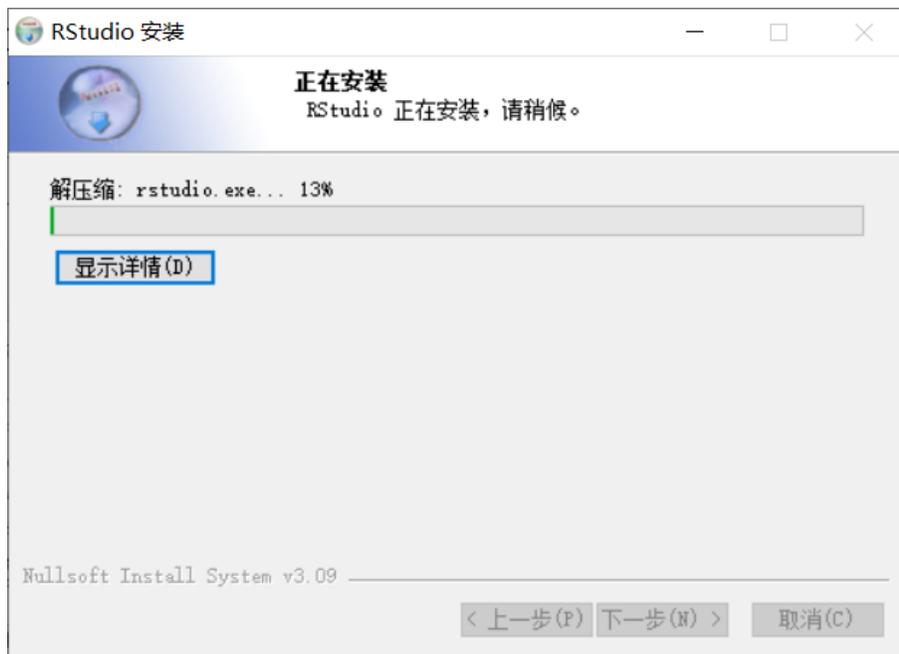
DOWNLOAD AND INSTALL R

## 2: Install RStudio

DOWNLOAD RSTUDIO DESKTOP FOR WINDOWS

Size: 262.79 MB | [SHA-256: 09E1E38A](#) | Version: 2024.04.2+764 | Released: 2024-06-10





```
11.R x  
1 |
```

写代码

Environment History Connections Tutorial  
Import Dataset 110 MiB  
R Global Environment  
Environment is empty  
查看变量

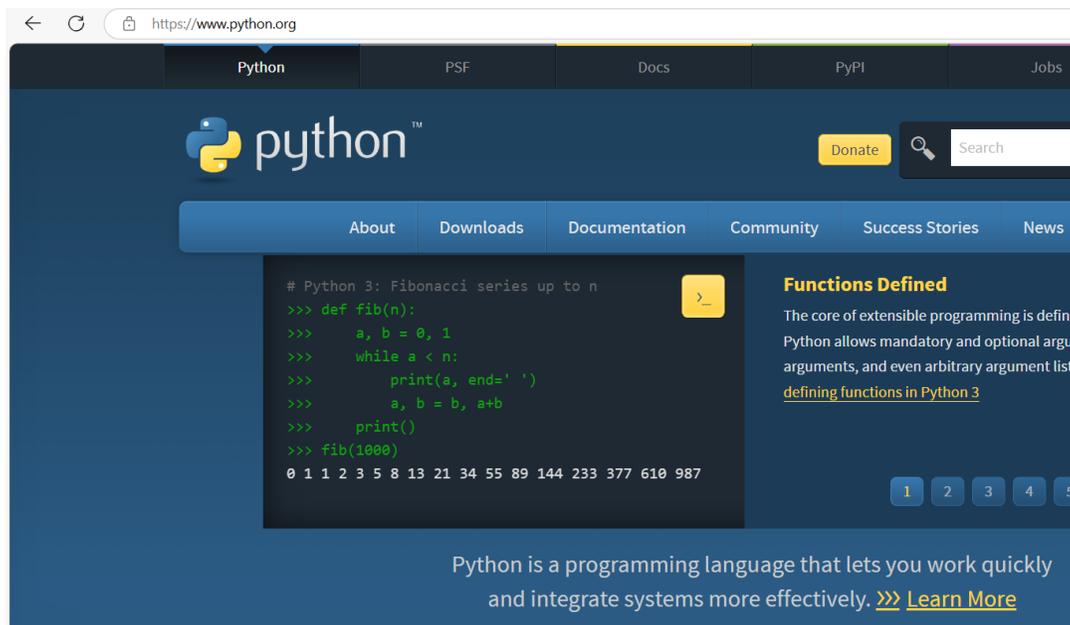
Console Terminal Background Jobs  
R 4.1.0 · ~/  
Copyright (C) 2021 The R Foundation for Statistical Computing  
Platform: x86\_64-w64-mingw32/x64 (64-bit)  
R是自由软件，不带任何担保。  
在某些条件下你可以将其自由散布。  
用'license()'或'licence()'来看散布的详细条件。  
R是个合作计划，有许多人人为之做出了贡献。  
用'contributors()'来看合作者的详细情况  
用'citation()'会告诉你如何在出版物中正确地引用R或R程序包。  
用'demo()'来看一些示范程序，用'help()'来阅读在线帮助文件，或  
用'help.start()'通过HTML浏览器来看帮助文件。  
用'q()'退出R。  
> |

运行代码

Files Plots Packages Help Viewer Presentation  
New Folder New Blank File Delete Rename More  
Home  
Name Size Modified  
我的资源  
自定义 Office 模板  
apps  
Axure  
chinapubmed  
desktop.ini 402 B Jul 8, 2024, 9:24 PM  
Downloads  
HiSuite  
My eBooks  
My Music  
My Pictures  
My Videos  
NetFrameWork  
NetSarang Computer  
R  
rtc  
Sunlogin Files  
查看文件

# Python安装

<https://www.python.org/>



The screenshot shows the Python.org homepage. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Python, PSF, Docs, PyPI, and Jobs. Below this is a dark blue header with the Python logo and a search bar. A secondary navigation bar contains links for About, Downloads, Documentation, Community, Success Stories, and News. The main content area features a code editor with a Python script for calculating the Fibonacci series up to n. The script is as follows:

```
# Python 3: Fibonacci series up to n
>>> def fib(n):
>>>     a, b = 0, 1
>>>     while a < n:
>>>         print(a, end=' ')
>>>         a, b = b, a+b
>>>     print()
>>> fib(1000)
```

The output of the script is: 0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34 55 89 144 233 377 610 987. To the right of the code editor, there is a section titled "Functions Defined" which explains that the core of extensible programming is defining functions and that Python allows mandatory and optional arguments, and even arbitrary argument lists. Below the code editor, there is a footer that reads: "Python is a programming language that lets you work quickly and integrate systems more effectively. >>> [Learn More](#)".

## Python Releases for Windows

- [Latest Python 3 Release - Python 3.12.7](#)

### Stable Releases

- [Python 3.12.7 - Oct. 1, 2024](#)

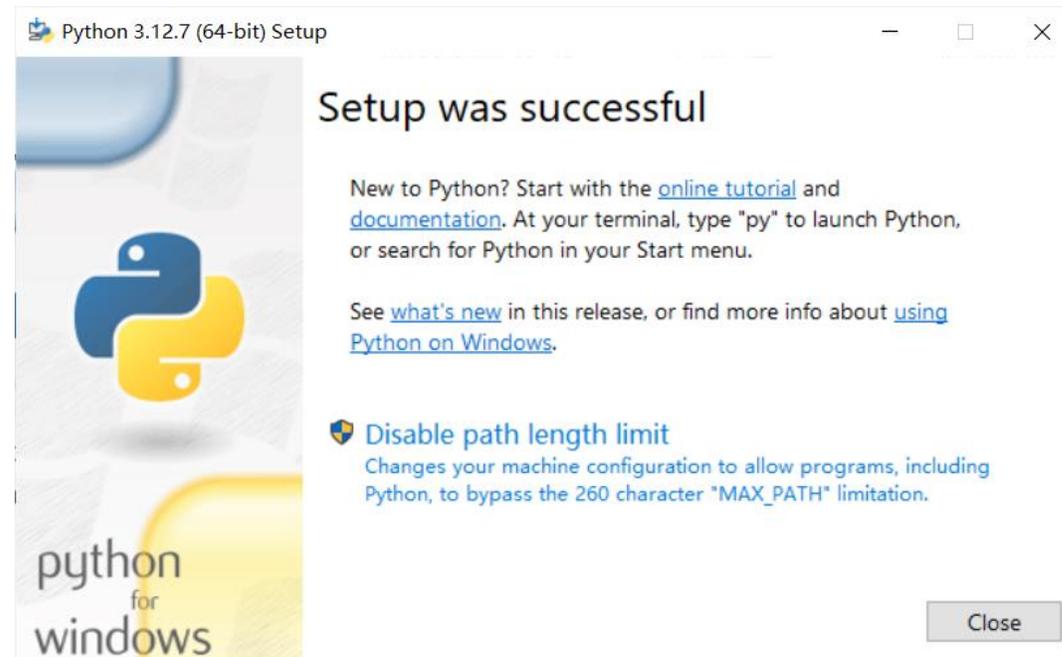
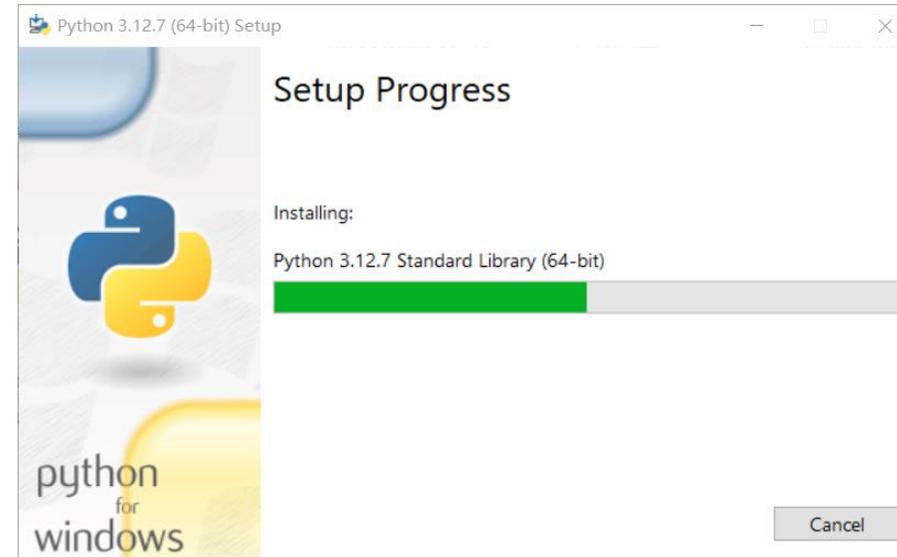
**Note that Python 3.12.7 cannot be used on Windows 7 or earlier.**

- [Download Windows installer \(64-bit\)](#)
  - [Download Windows installer \(32-bit\)](#)
  - [Download Windows installer \(ARM64\)](#)
  - [Download Windows embeddable package \(64-bit\)](#)
  - [Download Windows embeddable package \(32-bit\)](#)
  - [Download Windows embeddable package \(ARM64\)](#)
- Python 3.11.10 - Sept. 7, 2024

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### Pre-releases

- [Python 3.13.0rc3 - Oct. 1, 2024](#)
  - [Download Windows installer \(64-bit\)](#)
  - [Download Windows installer \(32-bit\)](#)
  - [Download Windows installer \(ARM64\)](#)
  - [Download Windows embeddable package \(64-bit\)](#)
  - [Download Windows embeddable package \(32-bit\)](#)
  - [Download Windows embeddable package \(ARM64\)](#)
- [Python 3.13.0rc2 - Sept. 6, 2024](#)
  - [Download Windows installer \(64-bit\)](#)



# 安装R/Python包

```
options(repos=structure(c(CRAN="https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/CRAN/")))
```

```
r  
install.packages("ggplot2")
```

```
r  
install.packages("devtools")  
devtools::install_github("hadley/ggplot2")
```

```
r  
  
if (!requireNamespace("BiocManager", quietly = TRUE))  
  install.packages("BiocManager")  
BiocManager::install("BiocGenerics")
```

```
options(Bioc_mirror="https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/bioconductor")
```

```
bash  
conda install r-ggplot2
```

```
r 本地安装  
install.packages("ggplot2_4.0.0.tar.gz", repos=NULL, type="source")
```

`library('DESeq2')` 无报错, 安装成功\*

```
bash  
pip install matplotlib  
-i https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/pypi/web/simple
```

```
bash  
conda install matplotlib
```

```
bash 本地安装  
pip install /path/to/matplotlib-3.1.1-cp37-cp37m-manylinux1_x86_64.whl
```

`import matplotlib` 无报错, 安装成功\*

# 常用数据类型

R 数据类型	描述	R 示例	Python 数据类型	描述	Python 示例
Integer	整数	5	int	整数	5
Double	双精度浮点数	5.3	float	浮点数	5.3
Character	字符	"R"	str	字符串	"Python"
Logical	逻辑值	TRUE, FALSE, T, F	bool	布尔值	True, False
Vector	向量	c(1, 2, 3)	list	列表	[1, 2, 3]
Matrix	矩阵	matrix(1:6, nrow=2)	list of list	二维列表	[[1, 2], [3, 4]]
Array	数组	array(1:12, dim=c(3,4))	numpy.array	数组	numpy.array([[1,2],[3,4],[5,6]])
Factor	分类变量	factor(c("low", "medium", "high"))	pandas.Categorical	分类变量	pandas.Categorical(["low", "medium", "high"])
Data Frame	数据框	data.frame(x=c(1,2,3), y=c("a","b","c"))	pandas.DataFrame	数据框	pandas.DataFrame({'x':[1,2,3], 'y':['a','b','c']})
List	列表	list(a=1, b="R")	list	列表	[1, "Python"]

# 读写txt文件

读取文本文件:

```
r

# 读取文本文件
data <- read.table("test.txt", header = TRUE, sep = "")

# 查看数据
print(data)
```

写入文本文件:

```
r

# 创建一个数据框
data_to_write <- data.frame(
  Column1 = 1:5,
  Column2 = letters[1:5]
)

# 写入文本文件
write.table(data_to_write, "test.txt", row.names = FALSE, col.names = TRUE,
  sep = "\t")
```

读取文本文件:

```
python

# 读取文本文件
with open('test.txt', 'r') as file:
    content = file.read()

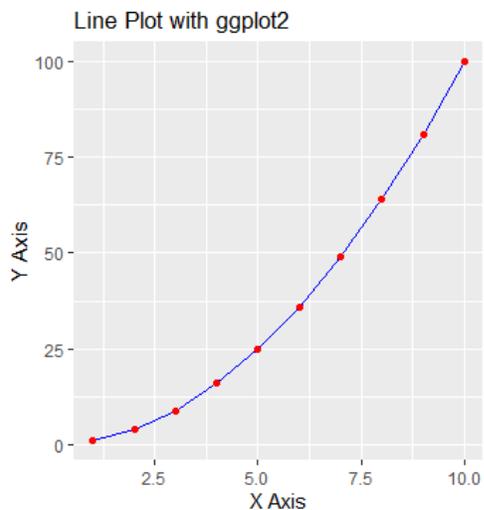
# 打印文件内容
print(content)
```

写入文本文件:

```
python

# 要写入的内容
content_to_write = "Hello, this is a test string."

# 写入文本文件
with open('test.txt', 'w') as file:
    file.write(content_to_write)
```



r

```
# Install and load ggplot2
install.packages("ggplot2")
library(ggplot2)

# Create a data frame
df <- data.frame(x = 1:10, y = (1:10)^2)

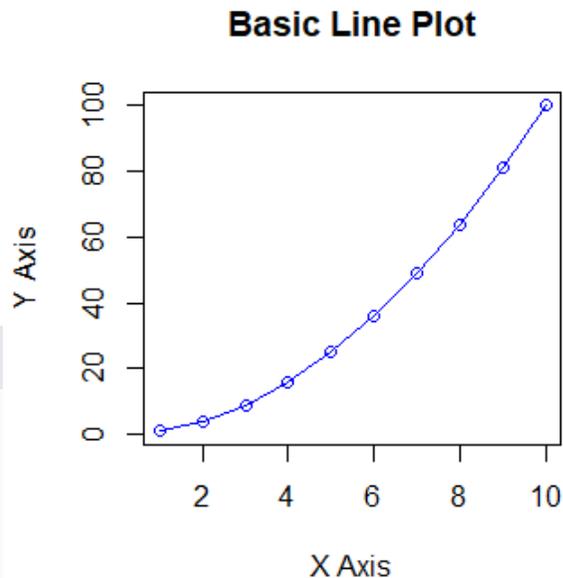
# Use ggplot2 to create a line plot
ggplot(df, aes(x = x, y = y)) +
  geom_line(color="blue") +
  geom_point(color="red") +
  ggtitle("Line Plot with ggplot2") +
  xlab("X Axis") +
  ylab("Y Axis")
```

# 折线图

r

```
# Create data
x <- 1:10
y <- x^2

# Create a line plot
plot(x, y, type="o", col="blue", main="Basic Line Plot", xlab="X Axis",
     ylab="Y Axis")
```

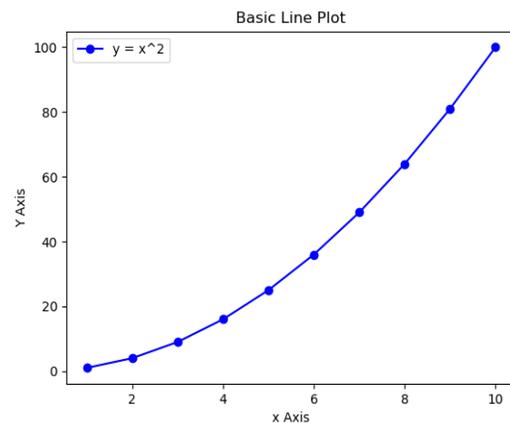


python

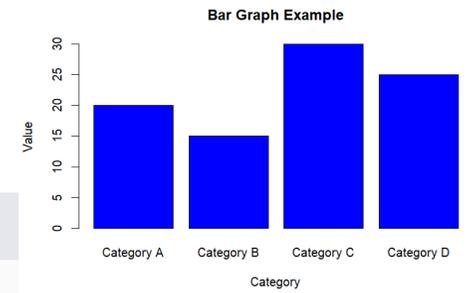
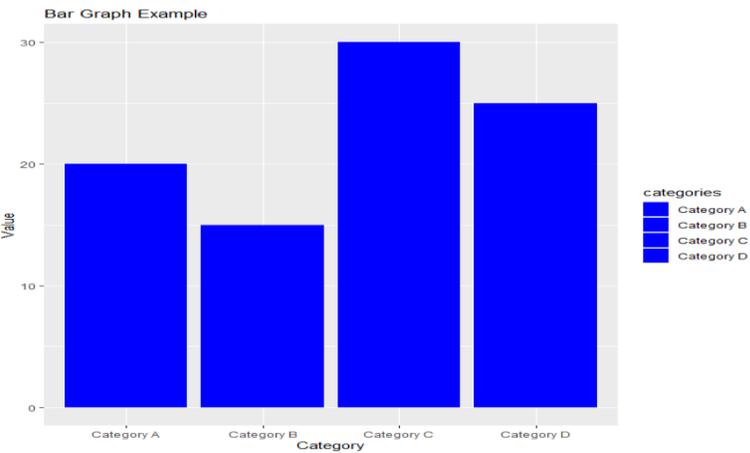
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Create data
x = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]
y = [i**2 for i in x]

# Create a line plot
plt.plot(x, y, marker='o', color='blue', label='y = x^2')
plt.title("Basic Line Plot")
plt.xlabel("X Axis")
plt.ylabel("Y Axis")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



# Bar图



r

```
# Install and load the ggplot2 package if not already installed
if (!require(ggplot2)) {
  install.packages("ggplot2")
}
library(ggplot2)

# Create a data frame with the values and categories
data <- data.frame(
  categories = c("Category A", "Category B", "Category C", "Category D"),
  values = c(20, 15, 30, 25)
)

# Use ggplot2 to create a bar plot with the same blue color for all bars
ggplot(data, aes(x = categories, y = values, fill = categories)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity") +
  ggtitle("Bar Graph Example") +
  xlab("Category") +
  ylab("Value") +
  scale_fill_manual(values = c('blue', 'blue', 'blue', 'blue')) # Set the
fill color to blue for all bars
```

r

```
# Create data
values <- c(20, 15, 30, 25)
categories <- c("Category A", "Category B", "Category C", "Category D")

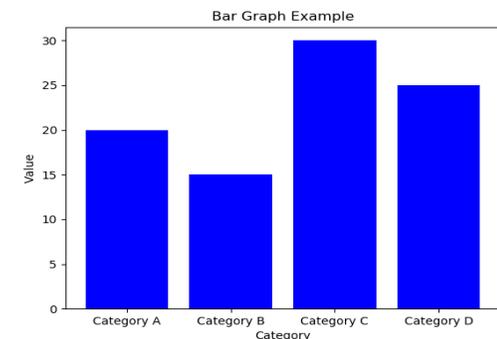
# Plot bar graph
barplot(values, names.arg = categories, main = "Bar Graph Example", xlab =
"Category", ylab = "Value", col = "blue")
```

python

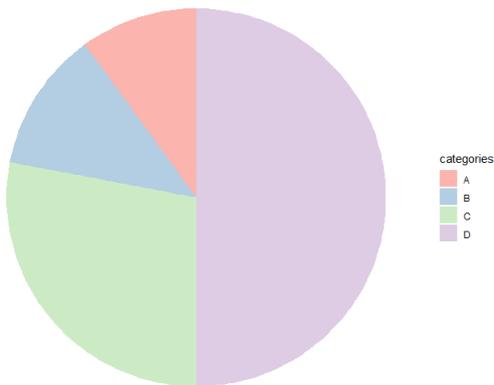
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Create data
values = [20, 15, 30, 25]
categories = ['Category A', 'Category B', 'Category C', 'Category D']

# Plot bar graph
plt.bar(categories, values, color='blue')
plt.title('Bar Graph Example')
plt.xlabel('Category')
plt.ylabel('Value')
plt.show()
```

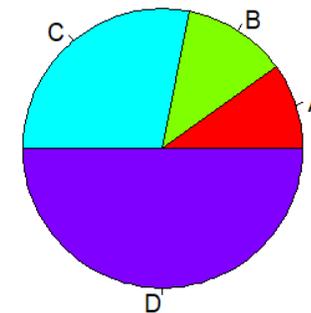


Pie Chart Example



# Pie 餅

Pie Chart Example



```
r
# Install and load the ggplot2 package if not already installed
if (!require(ggplot2)) {
  install.packages("ggplot2")
}
library(ggplot2)

# Create data
data <- data.frame(
  categories = c("A", "B", "C", "D"),
  values = c(10, 12, 28, 50)
)

# Use ggplot2 to create a pie chart
ggplot(data, aes(x = "", y = values, fill = categories)) +
  geom_bar(width = 1, stat = "identity") + # Create bars with a width of 1
  coord_polar("y", start = 0) + # Transform the bar chart into a pie chart
  ggtitle("Pie Chart Example") + # Add a title
  scale_fill_brewer(palette = "Pastel1") + # Set the fill color using a
  color palette
  theme_void() # Use a minimal theme
```

r

```
# Create data
slices <- c(10, 12, 28, 50)

# Create labels for the slices
labels <- c("A", "B", "C", "D")

# Plot pie chart
pie(slices, labels = labels, main = "Pie Chart Example", col =
rainbow(length(slices)))
```

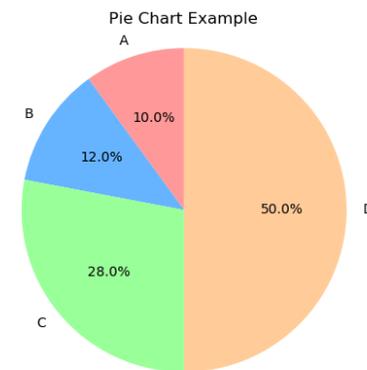
python

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

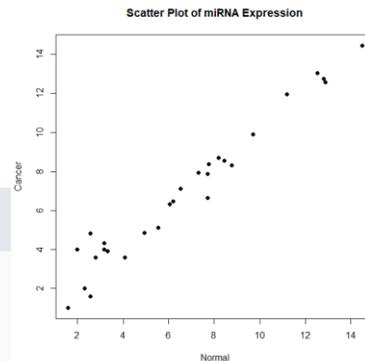
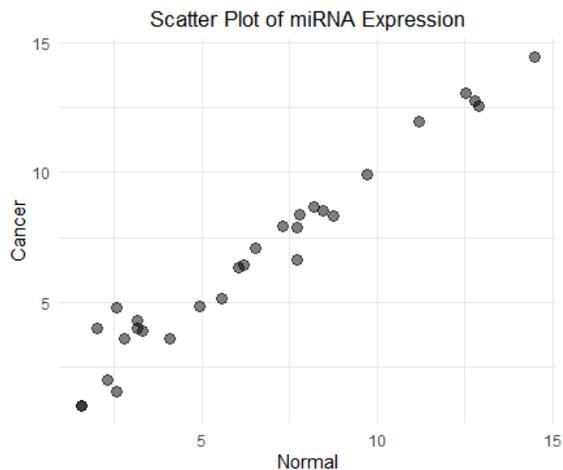
# Create data
slices = [10, 12, 28, 50]

# Create labels for the slices
labels = ['A', 'B', 'C', 'D']

# Plot pie chart
plt.pie(slices, labels=labels, autopct='%1.1f%%', startangle=90, colors=
['#ff9999', '#66b3ff', '#99ff99', '#ffcc99'])
plt.axis('equal') # Equal aspect ratio ensures that pie is drawn as a
circle.
plt.title('Pie Chart Example')
plt.show()
```



# 散点图



```
r

# 读取数据
data <- read.table("4_data.txt", header = TRUE, sep = "\t",
stringsAsFactors = FALSE)

# 转换为data.frame
data <- data.frame(data)

# 使用ggplot2绘制散点图
library(ggplot2)

ggplot(data, aes(x = normal, y = cancer)) +
  geom_point(color = "#000000", size = 3, alpha = 0.5) +
  labs(title = "Scatter Plot of miRNA Expression", x = "Normal", y =
"Cancer") +
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5)) # 居中标题
```

```
r

# 读取数据
data <- read.table("4_data.txt", header = TRUE, sep = "\t",
stringsAsFactors = FALSE)

# 绘制散点图
plot(data$normal, data$cancer, main = "Scatter Plot of miRNA Expression",
xlab = "Normal", ylab = "Cancer", pch = 19, col = "#000000")
```

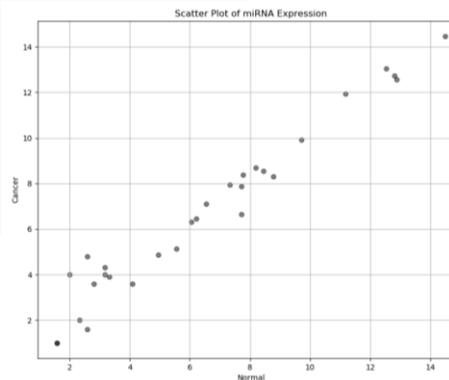
```
python

import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# 读取数据
data = pd.read_csv("4_data.txt", sep="\t", index_col=0)

# 绘制散点图
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
plt.scatter(data['normal'], data['cancer'], color='#000000', alpha=0.5)
plt.title('Scatter Plot of miRNA Expression')
plt.xlabel('Normal')
plt.ylabel('Cancer')
plt.grid(True)

plt.show()
```



# R vs Python

—————> 左手R, 右手Python

特性	R语言	Python语言
语法简洁性	相对较复杂	语法简洁, 易于学习
学习曲线	陡峭	相对平缓
统计分析	强大的统计分析功能	强大的库支持统计分析
数据可视化	ggplot2等库提供强大的可视化功能	matplotlib、seaborn等库提供可视化功能
社区和支持	强大的统计学和生物统计学社区	广泛的社区支持, 适用于多种领域
包/库数量	大量专门针对统计分析的包	丰富的库, 适用于数据分析、机器学习、web开发等
性能	处理大型数据集时可能较慢	通常更快, 特别是在大数据集上
可扩展性	有限	通过Cython、C++等可以提高性能
适用领域	统计分析、数据可视化、机器学习	数据分析、机器学习、web开发、自动化脚本等
生物信息学	有专门的Bioconductor项目	有Biopython等库
部署和应用	较少用于生产环境	易于集成到生产环境
多语言支持	主要限于R	可以与其他语言 (如C、Java) 集成

# 适合自己的才是最好的



when starting to build a new software system. The definition of the TIOBE index can be found [here](#).

Sep 2024	Sep 2023	Change	Programming Language	Ratings	Change
1	1		Python	20.17%	+6.01%
2	3	▲	C++	10.75%	+0.09%
3	4	▲	Java	9.45%	-0.04%
4	2	▼	C	8.89%	-2.38%
5	5		C#	6.08%	-1.22%
6	6		JavaScript	3.92%	+0.62%
7	7		Visual Basic	2.70%	+0.48%
8	12	▲▲	Go	2.35%	+1.16%
9	10	▲	SQL	1.94%	+0.50%
10	11	▲	Fortran	1.78%	+0.49%
11	15	▲▲	Delphi/Object Pascal	1.77%	+0.75%
12	13	▲	MATLAB	1.47%	+0.28%
13	8	▼	PHP	1.46%	-0.09%
14	17	▲	Rust	1.32%	+0.35%
15	18	▲	R	1.20%	+0.23%

取决于需求、项目要求和个人偏好  
 \*R专用。统计分析和数据可视化  
 \*Python通用。更广泛的编程任务，  
 更复杂的应用程序和系统，人工智能



特性	R语言	Python语言
语法简洁性	相对较复杂	语法简洁, 易于学习
学习曲线	陡峭	相对平缓
统计分析	强大的统计分析功能	强大的库支持统计分析
数据可视化	ggplot2等库提供强大的可视化功能	matplotlib、seaborn等库提供可视化功能
社区和支持	强大的统计学和生物统计学社区	广泛的社区支持, 适用于多种领域
包/库数量	大量专门针对统计分析的包	丰富的库, 适用于数据分析、机器学习、web开发等
性能	处理大型数据集时可能较慢	通常更快, 特别是在大数据集上
可扩展性	有限	通过Cython、C++等可以提高性能
适用领域	统计分析、数据可视化、机器学习	数据分析、机器学习、web开发、自动化脚本等
生物信息学	有专门的Bioconductor项目	有Biopython等库
部署和应用	较少用于生产环境	易于集成到生产环境
多语言支持	主要限于R	可以与其他语言 (如C、Java) 集成