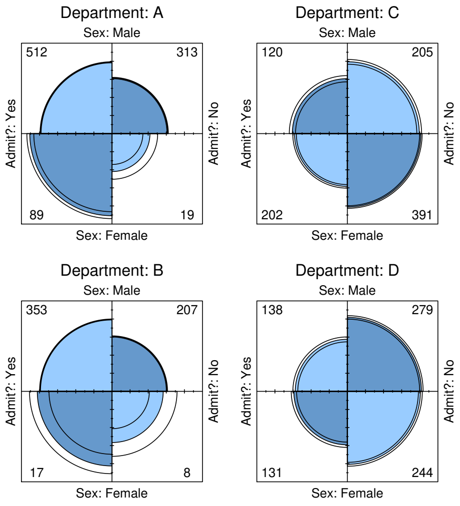
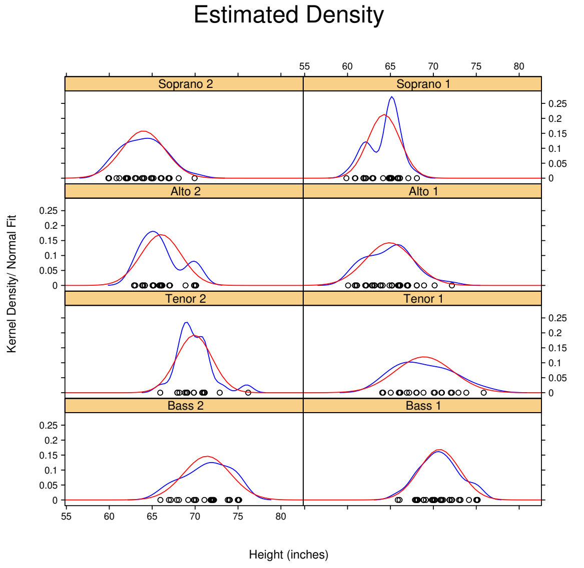
- *"R . . . is the best way to ensure portable, open code that is freely available to all interested users, with state-of-the-art algorithms for statistical calculations."* (Scientific Advisory Panel, US Environmental Protection Agency)
- Implements S, the de facto standard for computing in the statistics research community, that *". . . has forever altered the way how people analyze, visualize and manipulate data . . ."* (Association of Computer Machinery Software System Award 1998 to John Chambers)
- Compatible with S-Plus at the language level, data exchange with Excel, Minitab, SAS, SPSS, SQL databases, . . .
- A means of rapid technology transfer through packages
- An embeddable extension language, interfaces to C, C++, FORTRAN, Java, Perl, Python, Tcl/Tk, . . .



Berkeley admission data



Singer heights grouped by voice part

- Classical statistical tests
- Generalized linear models
- Multivariate statistics
- Nonlinear mixed effects models
- Robust statistics
- Survival analysis
- Classification and regression trees
- Neural networks

Runs on all major platforms:
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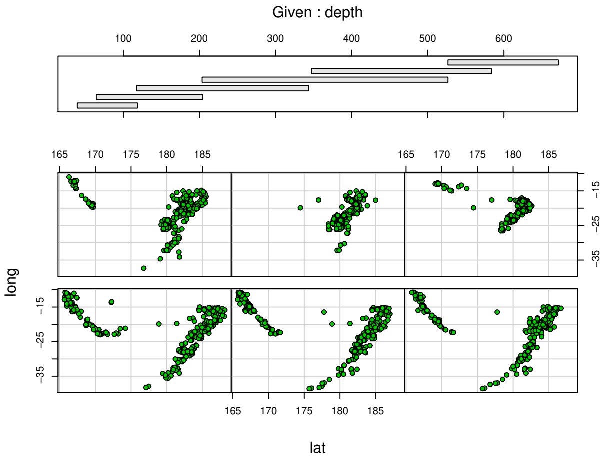
Free Software for

Statistical Computing, Data Analysis & Graphics

`www.R-project.org`

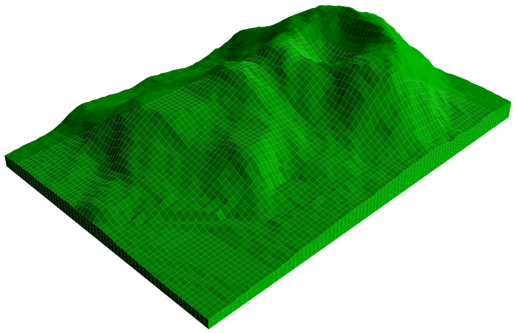
R, also known as "GNU S", is a language and environment for statistical computing and graphics. R implements a dialect of the award-winning language S, developed at Bell Laboratories by John Chambers et al. For newcomers it provides easy access to a wide variety of statistical and graphical techniques. Advanced users are offered a full-featured programming language with which to add functionality by defining new functions.



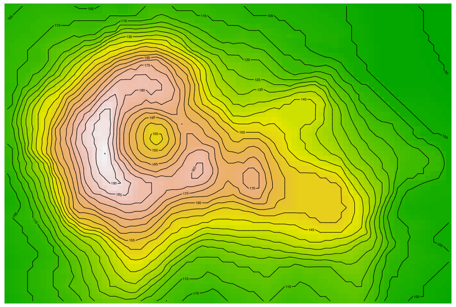
Locations of earthquakes near Fiji

R is easily extensible using a package library system and a wide-ranging and extensive set of contributed packages is available from the Comprehensive R Archive Network (http://cran.R-project.org and mirrors). R is open source software and an official part of the Free Software Foundation's GNU project. Like Linux it is released under the terms of the GNU General Public License (GPL).

Using open source software for data analysis makes truly reproducible research possible: Anyone interested can use exactly the same tools to repeat a study, without restrictions by hardware requirements or available software licenses.


Perspective plot of Maunga Whau Volcano (NZ)

R was initially written by Ross Ihaka and Robert Gentleman at the Department of Statistics of the University of Auckland, New Zealand. Since 1997 development has been in the hands of an international group (the "R Core Team"): Douglas Bates (USA), John Chambers (USA), Peter Dalgaard (Denmark), Robert Gentleman (USA), Kurt Hornik (Austria), Stefano Iacus (Italy), Ross Ihaka (NZ), Friedrich Leisch (Austria), Thomas Lumley (USA), Martin Mächler (Switzerland), Guido Masarotto (Italy), Paul Murrell (NZ), Brian Ripley (UK), Duncan Temple Lang (USA), and Luke Tierney (USA). In addition, there is a wealth of high-quality add-on packages provided by a very active development community.



Contour plot of Maunga Whau Volcano (NZ)

The R Homepage

`http://www.R-project.org`

offers background information and lots of useful material related to R.

CRAN

The Comprehensive R Archive Network offers free download of the software and contributed extension packages both as sources and precompiled binaries. The master node in Vienna, Austria, can be found at

`http://cran.R-project.org`

and is mirrored to places all around the world.

Manuals

R comes with a growing set of manuals: An Introduction to R, Writing R Extensions, The R Language Definition, R Data Import/Export, and R Installation and Administration. In addition several hundred help pages for all functions of R are available.

Mailing Lists

Several mailing lists are used for information exchange in the R community, ranging from help requests of novice users to passionate discussions on future developments of R itself. Subscription information and archives can be found on the R homepage.

R News

The newsletter of the R project is published four times a year online at CRAN and informs about all aspects of R. It lists new features of the latest release, gives short introductions to extension packages and the regular column "Programmer's Niche" shows tricks that even seasoned programmers will appreciate.